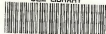


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BLM INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY

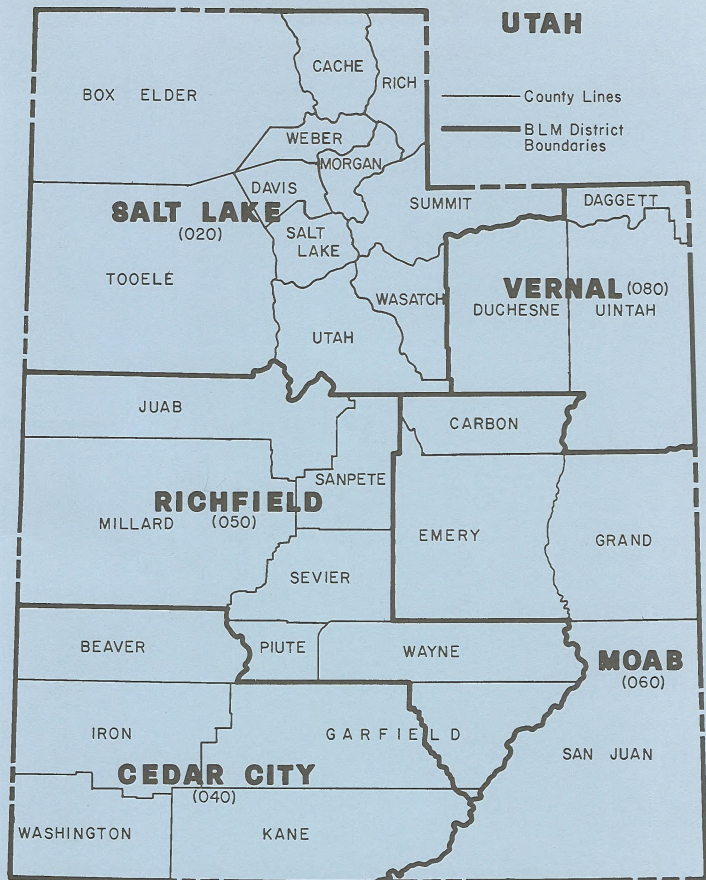


Proposed Wilderness Study Areas



UTAH
APRIL 1980

UTAH



#8459837

88005522



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UTAH STATE OFFICE
136 E. SOUTH TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

GH
76.5
118
135
1980

April 2, 1980

Dear Public Land User:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has completed another major step in the wilderness review of public lands in Utah. The release of this report marks the beginning of a 90-day public review of my proposals for Wilderness Study Areas in Utah.

During the intensive wilderness inventory, 176 inventory units containing approximately 4,942,000 acres, essentially natural public lands in Utah, were examined in detail to determine the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics. As a result of this intensive inventory field work, I have determined that 68 inventory units totaling approximately 1,752,000 acres contain the wilderness characteristics as described in the Wilderness Act of 1964 and approximately 3,190,000 acres do not. These acreages do not include the WSA's designated in conjunction with the special projects, Deep Creek Mountains, Dirty Devil, IPP, etc. This also does not include Instant Study Areas (ISA's) in which a wilderness characteristics determination is included in the back of this booklet. These acreages are listed in the summaries which follow.

Public interest in the wilderness inventory has been high. I expect that this high level of interest will continue and that you will give the proposals contained in this document your careful consideration. Any specific information you can provide on the wilderness characteristics of these areas, especially the presence or absence of naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, will be of great help to me in formulating my final decision. The formal 90-day public review period begins April 2, 1980, and ends June 30, 1980.

After analyzing and evaluating the comments which you provide, I will make a final decision on which areas do or do not contain the wilderness characteristics. In commenting, please reference the unit number and be as specific as possible in addressing the wilderness characteristics. It is the presence or absence of the wilderness characteristics which



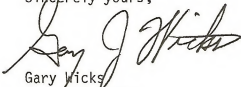
Save Energy and You Serve America!

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Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

will determine what areas will be identified as Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's). Those areas which become WSA's will be further evaluated through the BLM land use planning system when all resources, including socio-economic values and local and state preferences will be considered in determining BLM's recommendations on whether an area should or should not become "Wilderness." Areas identified as WSA's will be managed under the Interim Management Policy guidelines until Congress acts. Under current legislation, there can be no release of lands until this occurs. A report will then be prepared for submission to the President and the Congress as to whether each area identified as a WSA is suitable for designation as a "Wilderness Area." Congress has the final say on whether an area should or should not be "Wilderness."

I extend my sincere appreciation to those individuals, organizations, and companies who have participated thus far in this endeavor and request your continued help.

Sincerely yours,



Gary Hicks
State Director

SUMMARY OF UTAH STATE DIRECTOR'S
PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

April 2, 1980

District	PROPOSED AS WSA		NOT PROPOSED AS WSA	
	# Units	# Acres	# Units	# Acres
Salt Lake	2	14,073	21	508,746
Cedar City	21	540,391	40	868,271
Richfield	11	317,840	7	695,965
Moab	29	864,510	25	893,715
Vernal	5	15,137	15	222,941
SUBTOTALS	68	1,751,951	108	3,189,638*

*This is an approximate figure and includes boundary adjustments as well as units dropped.

Instant Study Areas (ISA's) and contiguous lands in the Moab and Cedar City District have also been inventoried to determine if they have the wilderness characteristics. Their acreages are included below:

	With Wilderness Characteristics Acres	Lacking Wilderness Characteristics Acres
<u>Cedar City District</u>		
North Escalante Canyon	163,798	202,443
The Gulch		
Phipps-Death Hollow		
Escalante Canyons (tracts 2, 3, 4)		
Escalante Canyons (tract 1)		
Escalante Canyons (tract 5)		
<u>Moab District</u>		
Grand Gulch Primitive Area	34,928	0
Dark Canyon Primitive Area	49,904	0
SUBTOTAL	248,630	202,443
Existing WSA's previously identified through special inventories	427,503	
Proposed Wilderness Study Areas	1,751,951	
TOTAL LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS	2,428,084	

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INTRODUCTION

Contained within this book are the Bureau of Land Management's recommendations on those BLM administered lands in Utah which qualify as Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's) and those which do not. Please note that BLM is not recommending any areas be designated "Wilderness" by Congress at this time. BLM has only determined that some inventory units contain wilderness characteristics as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and that some do not. Those areas that do meet these characteristics will be identified WSA's and will be studied further to determine whether or not they are suitable or non-suitable for Wilderness. This "study" will take place at a later date, beginning in the later part of 1980. Each area identified as a WSA will be reviewed and acted upon by Congress. Once the study has been completed, Congress will review the information and make designations for Wilderness Areas. Because areas are identified as WSA's during this phase of the review, this does not mean they will be recommended as suitable for wilderness designation by Congress.

The recommendations contained herein are the result of intensive inventory fieldwork conducted during the summer and fall, 1979. All procedures for evaluating wilderness criteria found in inventory units are noted in the BLM Wilderness Inventory Handbook, published September 27, 1978. Copies of the handbook are available from any district or state office of the Bureau of Land Management.

The summary narratives included herein are summaries of more detailed intensive inventory files available for review in the BLM Utah State Office and the appropriate district offices in which the inventory unit is located. The summaries contained in this report present a brief over-all picture of BLM's intensive inventory study and findings in Utah. For more detailed site specific information, refer to the file documentation. Larger, more detailed maps and photographs are also contained in these files.

This report initiates the 90-day public comment period for the Wilderness Study Area proposals, which runs from April 2 to June 30, 1980. All comments must be received by the Utah State Office of the BLM no later than June 30, 1980, to be utilized in the State Director's final decision on which units will become WSA's and which will not.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Overview of BLM's Wilderness Review Process

The BLM's wilderness review was mandated by Congress through Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Pub. Law 94-579) of October 21, 1976. The wilderness review process will be completed

Phase I - Inventory: The inventory phase has two parts, initial and intensive. Its overall purpose is to identify those public lands, administered by BLM, having wilderness characteristics as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. Law 88-577).

Initial Inventory: In this stage, public lands which clearly and obviously do not have wilderness characteristics were identified. Existing information, such as maps and aerial photos, and input received from the public were utilized to make this decision.

This stage of the inventory has been completed. The proposed initial inventory decision was released by the Utah State Director on April 4, 1979. A 90-day public comment period followed, from April 4, 1979, to July 2, 1979. The final decision was released on August 8, 1979, becoming effective on October 4, 1979 for all inventory units not included in special inventories. A total of approximately 14,647,238 acres of "public land" in Utah was released from wilderness consideration at that time.

Intensive Inventory: In this stage, as reflected in this report, field inventories were conducted. Each area which was not released in the initial inventory was examined to determine the presence or absence of wilderness qualities listed in the Wilderness Act: naturalness, the presence of outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and the presence of supplemental values. For an area to qualify as a Wilderness Study Area, it must be substantially natural and have either outstanding opportunities for solitude or outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. A total of approximately 4,941,589 acres of public land contained within 176 inventory units was intensively inventoried in Utah. Each of these areas are discussed in this book. It is this stage of the inventory that we are currently conducting.

Field work for this intensive inventory was conducted during the summer and fall, 1979. As this report indicates, the proposals for Wilderness Study Areas in Utah was released on April 2, 1980. The public comment period for these proposals begins April 2, 1980, and ends June 30, 1980. Final decisions on which areas will be Wilderness Study Areas will be released in August or September, 1980.

Phase II - Study: The study phase of the wilderness review will be conducted as part of a comprehensive land-use planning effort by BLM. During this study phase, the public will have several opportunities to comment upon other resource values within a Wilderness Study Area. These comments will be considered in making land-use decisions prior to subsequent recommendations to the President and Congress on an area's

suitability or nonsuitability as Wilderness. This phase will begin as soon as the final decisions on Wilderness Study Areas are made.

Phase III - Report: Recommendations on an area's suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness designation are reported to Congress through the Secretary of Interior and the President. Reports on all WSA's must be submitted to the President by September 21, 1991, after they have gone through Phase II (study) of the wilderness review.

B. Definitions

Terminology specific to the BLM wilderness review process has evolved throughout the inventory process. To facilitate better communication, the following terms elaborate on definitions already given in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook.

Cherrystemming: An unofficial term used to describe the way an inventory unit boundary is drawn to exclude a road that enters the unit; the resulting boundary resembles a cherrystem.

Contiguous lands: Lands or legal subdivisions having a common boundary. Lands having only a common corner are not contiguous.

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which mandated the BLM Wilderness Review. Often referred to and pronounced "FLIPMA."

Instant Study Areas: Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act mandated that all primitive or natural areas formally identified prior to November 1, 1975, will be studied for wilderness and recommended to the President by July 1, 1980. These existing primitive and natural areas are called Instant Study Areas, or ISA's.

Inventory Unit: Areas of public lands indexed for reference at the start of the wilderness inventory. All BLM lands in Utah are within an inventory unit; these units may or may not be roadless. An official file for each unit is maintained at the BLM State and District offices and is available for public review.

Non-Public Land Inholdings: All non-federal lands, including state, county, or private land located within the inventory units. These lands are not calculated in the acreage being evaluated for wilderness nor are they being inventoried for wilderness characteristics.

Public Lands: Any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership except:

- lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf
- lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos
- lands in which the United States retains the minerals, but the surface is private.

Only public land is being inventoried for wilderness purposes.

Road: For the purpose of the BLM's wilderness inventory, the following definition is adopted: "The word "roadless" refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road."

To clarify this definition, the following subdefinitions also apply:

"Improved and maintained" - Actions taken physically by man to keep the road open to vehicular traffic.

"Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction.

"Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

"Mechanical means" - Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

"Relatively regular and continuous use" - Vehicular use which has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis. Examples are: access roads for equipment to maintain a stock water tank or other established water sources; access roads to maintained recreation sites or facilities; or access roads to mining claims.

Roadless: Refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use.

Roadless Area: That area which is roadless, as defined above, and is bounded by a road, the edge of a right-of-way, other land ownership, or a significant impact of man.

Situation Evaluation: Each wilderness inventory unit, whether roadless or not, has a situation evaluation written for it, describing the roads, size, and general naturalness of the area. These are the file documents associated with the initial inventory and are available for review at the district and state BLM offices.

Solitude: Outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation are wilderness characteristics examined in the intensive wilderness inventory. Factors contributing to opportunities for solitude are vegetative screening, topographic relief, vistas, and physiographic variety.

Supplemental Values: Features of ecological, geological, or other scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value that may be present in an inventory unit. These are not necessary criteria for wilderness suitability, as is stated in the Wilderness Act of 1964, but must be assessed during the intensive wilderness inventory.

Way: A two-wheeled track created only by the passage of vehicles.
A "way" is not a road.

Wilderness: The definition contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 follows: "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. Wilderness is an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wilderness Area: An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness Characteristics: Those characteristics of wilderness as described in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. These include size, naturalness, solitude, primitive or unconfined types of recreation, and supplemental values.

Wilderness Inventory: An evaluation of the public lands in the form of a written description and a map showing those lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(c) of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. The lands meeting the criteria will be referred to as Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's). Those lands identified as not meeting wilderness criteria will be released from further wilderness consideration.

Wilderness Review: The term used to cover the entire wilderness inventory, study, and reporting phases of the wilderness program of the BLM.

C. Interim Management Policy (IMP)

During the period of the wilderness review and until Congress acts on the President's recommendations on what areas are suitable for wilderness designation, the Secretary of the Interior is required to manage those lands having wilderness characteristics so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness, subject to certain exceptions and conditions. This management is referred to as "interim management" and is discussed in a recently released document entitled Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review - (December 12, 1979). This is available at any BLM office.

The BLM's role in Air Quality redesignation, discussed in the IMP publication, should be reiterated here, since much confusion has arisen over this issue. Under the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977), all BLM-administered lands were given Class II air quality classification, which allows moderate deterioration associated with moderate, well-controlled industrial and population growth. The BLM will continue to manage Wilderness Study Areas as Class II. The Department of the Interior will not recommend reclassification to the more strict Class I in connection with future wilderness recommendations resulting from the BLM wilderness review. The two processes are separate and distinct, and are accomplished under two different laws, FLPMA and the Clean Air Act. Recommendations for wilderness designation are made by the BLM through the Secretary of the Interior and the President to Congress. Air quality reclassification is the prerogative of the States, and it must follow a process mandated by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, involving a study of health, environmental, economic, social, and energy effects, a public hearing, and a report to the Environmental Protection Agency. The Department will not recommend any change in air quality classification as part of wilderness recommendations.

II. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A. Overview

This report initiates the 90-day public comment period on Utah BLM's (proposed) Wilderness Study Areas (April 2, 1980 to June 30, 1980). To help insure that your comments can be effectively utilized at this point in the wilderness inventory, we encourage you to comment on the presence or absence of the following wilderness characteristics, as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964:

1. Naturalness
2. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation
3. Supplemental values
4. Possibility of the area returning to a natural condition.

Several factors contribute to the presence of these characteristics and were used in evaluating each inventory unit. The explanation of each of these factors follows. If your assessment of the presence or absence of any of these characteristics agrees with or differs from ours, please make your comments known to us on the comment sheets included in the back of this book.

Specific information relative to the wilderness characteristics, especially the presence or absence of naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation will help in making the final decision.

The analysis of comments will not involve "vote counting." Comments will be examined for their informational value regarding the wilderness characteristics of an inventory unit. One comment specific to these characteristics that offers the BLM new information or that sheds new light on an issue could result in a change to the recommendation on an inventory unit. Because of the wilderness language in the Wilderness Act, large numbers of comments opposing or supporting WSA designation without reference to the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics have little effect on the final WSA decision.

INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER RESOURCE VALUES AND POTENTIAL CONFLICTS IN THE INVENTORY UNITS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED UNTIL THE STUDY PHASE OF THE WILDERNESS REVIEW AND WILL NOT AFFECT THE INVENTORY DECISION BEING MADE AT THIS POINT IN THE REVIEW.

B. How Wilderness Characteristics are Evaluated

1. Naturalness

"...generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable..."

Wilderness Act 1964

The area must appear to be generally natural. An area may include some imprints of man provided they are substantially unnoticeable. Trails, signs, bridges, fences, stream barriers, snow gauges, spring developments, and grazing may be permitted in a WSA, if they are substantially unnoticeable and do not detract from the overall naturalness of the area.

Imprints of man outside a unit are not normally considered in addressing the area's naturalness.

2. Solitude or a Primitive and Unconfined Type of Recreation

"Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation..."

Wilderness Act 1964

Two key words appear here: "or" and "outstanding." Either opportunities for solitude or opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation must be present for an area to qualify as a WSA; both need not be present. These opportunities must be outstanding in order for an area to qualify as a WSA. Opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation may exist in an inventory unit, but if these opportunities are not outstanding, the area does not qualify as a WSA.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude are defined by the physical setting of an inventory unit:

Vegetative screening - does the area have diversity of grasses, trees, shrubs? How thick is the growth and how does it screen individuals from one another?

Topographic screening - Does the topographic variation help screen individuals from one another within an inventory unit?

Configuration of an inventory unit - Is the unit of a reasonably blocked configuration? Do "cherrystemmed" roads exist, possibly affecting solitude opportunities?

Size in conjunction with topography and vegetation - For example, a flat, non-vegetated unit of 100,000 acres might have outstanding opportunities for solitude, while a similar unit of 5,000 acres might not.

Vastness versus intimacy - Does the area have long vistas? Are there opportunities to be secluded?

Examples of primitive and unconfined types of recreation are:

Hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, spelunking, horseback riding, mountain or rock climbing, river running, cross country skiing, snowshoeing, dog sledding, photography, bird watching, canoeing, kayaking, sailing, and sightseeing for botanical, zoological, or geological features.

How do the topographic and vegetative features enhance or inhibit these kinds of activities?

Identify specifically where opportunities for primitive recreation are located. Keep in mind that these opportunities include potential as well as present use.

3. Supplemental Values

"...ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

The presence or lack of supplemental values will not determine whether an inventory unit becomes a WSA. These values are not essential for WSA status. However, it is important that the presence or absence of these types of features in an area be noted, especially their location.

4. Possibility of the Area Returning to a Natural Condition

Imprints of man having a significant impact on the naturalness of an area are excluded from intensive inventory units. When the impact of man's imprints is slight to moderate, there is the possibility

of returning the area to a substantially unnoticeable level by natural processes or hand labor. This is dependent on the kind of imprint, the topography, the vegetation, the amount of rainfall, and so forth. The area must contain the wilderness characteristics before this factor becomes a consideration.

C. How Comments will be Utilized

Public comments received by the BLM during the 90-day public comment period will be forwarded to the appropriate district office where they will be read, analyzed, and when necessary, field checked for validity. The district managers or district office wilderness staffs will evaluate each comment relative to their respective inventory units, and will analyze comments for content. The original comments will be kept on file at the appropriate district office with a duplicate kept in the State Office for review purposes. If maps and photos are enclosed in a comment, these will be sent to the district office for review. All information will be on file and will not be returned. The inventory unit files may be reviewed by the public upon request.

After the conclusion of the public comment period, an overall statewide analysis will be compiled by the State Office. This will provide an overview of the kind of comments received, who wrote in, and what inventory units were of predominate concern to the public. By September, the analysis can be examined in the district offices or the State Office in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Information provided by the public will be considered and could change the recommendations on what areas should or should not become Wilderness Study Areas, when the comments reveal the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics that the BLM has not identified. The factors being evaluated in the intensive inventory are somewhat subjective, so public input is critical in making these difficult decisions.

People are urged to use the comment sheets provided. The comment sheet was designed to aid the public in providing useable comments and information needed by BLM. A supply of the sheets is also available at all BLM offices in the state. A separate comment sheet should be used for each inventory unit commented on.

D. Where to send wilderness mail

Send all correspondence to:

Wilderness
Utah State Office
Bureau of Land Management
University Club Building
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

All comments will be forwarded to the appropriate district offices.

Comments must be received by the BLM State Office by June 30, 1980, to be considered in deciding what areas will or will not become Wilderness Study Areas.

While wilderness mail should be sent to the above address, the following district offices have the appropriate files of inventory units within their district, and can be contacted:

Salt Lake District Office 524-5348 2370 South 2300 West Salt Lake City, UT 84119	District Manager - Frank Snell Wilderness Specialist - Lewis Kirkman
Cedar City District Office 586-2401 1579 North Main P.O. Box 724 Cedar City, UT 84720	District Manager - Morgan S. Jensen Wilderness Specialist - Lawrence Royer
Richfield District Office 896-8221 150 East 900 North P.O. Box 768 Richfield, UT 84701	District Manager - Donald L. Pendleton Wilderness Specialist - Herbert Hunt
Moab District Office 259-6111 125 West Second South Main P.O. Box 970 Moab, UT 84532	District Manager - S. Gene Day Wilderness Specialist - William Green
Vernal District Office 789-1362 170 South 5th East P.O. Box F Vernal, UT 84078	District Manager - Lloyd H. Ferguson Wilderness Specialist - Earle Smith
In the State Office contact: Utah State Office 524-5326 University Club Building 136 East South Temple Salt Lake City, UT 84111	State Wilderness Coordinator - Kent Biddulph

E. Public Meetings

Sessions will be held throughout the state to inform you on the recommendations made in this book, to discuss the BLM wilderness review, and to answer questions. No public comments will be recorded at these sessions, but written comments will be accepted. The schedule for these public sessions is as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Time</u>
April 23	Salt Lake City, Salt Palace Rooms 111, 112A and 113	12:00 noon to 9:00 p.m.
April 28-May 2	Price BLM Area Office 900 North 7th East	1:00-8:00 p.m. each day
April 28-May 2	Moab BLM Area Office Sand Flats Road	1:00-8:00 p.m. each day
April 28-May 2	Monticello BLM Area Office 284 South 1 West	1:00-8:00 p.m. each day
April 30	Castle Dale Emery County Courthouse	7:00-9:00 pm.
May 1	Green River Western Regency Motel Conf. Rm.	7:00-9:00 p.m.
May 12	St. George BLM Area Office Dixie Office Building	1:00-7:00 p.m.
May 13	Escalante BLM Area Office	1:00-7:00 p.m.
May 14	Kanab BLM Area Office 320 North First East	1:00 7:00 p.m.
May 15	Richfield BLM District Office 150 East 900 North	8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
May 16	Hanksville BLM Area Office	10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

Following is the Salt Lake District's mobile wilderness center schedule:

April 14	Ogden	8:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.
April 15	Ogden	8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
April 16	Brigham City	8:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.
April 17	Logan	10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
April 18	Logan	8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
April 21	Wendover	10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.
April 22	Grantsville	10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.
April 23	Tooele	8:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.
April 24	Tooele	8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
April 25	Dugway	8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
April 28	Payson	10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
April 28	Provo	4:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.
April 29	Orem (Mall)	9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
April 30	Salt Lake (Valley Fair)	9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
May 1	Salt Lake (Fashion Place)	9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
May 2	Federal Plaza	9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Staff specialists will be available to answer questions concerning the districts' inventory units at each meeting. Additional meetings may be held by the District Offices with dates announced through local news media.

III. FORMAT OF THIS REPORT

All wilderness inventory units which were intensively inventoried are included in this book. Some of these are recommended as Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's) and some are not. The summary narratives are arranged by district.

District prefix numbers are:

- 020 - Salt Lake District
- 040 - Cedar City District
- 050 - Richfield District
- 060 - Moab District
- 080 - Vernal District

The degree of detail both in the unit file documentation in the various offices and in the narrative summaries presented herein depends upon the size of the inventory unit, the number of imprints of man within the unit, and the number of boundary adjustments made since the conclusion of the initial inventory. In some cases, units have been combined or subdivided as a result of information gained in the intensive inventory fieldwork. Roads and/or other boundary conditions have caused this change, such as roads which were thought to exist or not to exist and were clarified during fieldwork.

Changes in acreage figures between the final initial inventory boundaries and the intensive inventory boundaries may not be the result of boundary adjustments. Acreages have been recalculated in some cases to insure more accuracy and/or better and more accurate methods were used to arrive at more precise acreage figures. Boundaries will be legally defined and acreages specifically calculated once WSA's are identified.

In all cases, non-public land inholdings are not calculated in the acreage being inventoried for wilderness characteristics, nor are these lands inventoried. When possible, these inholdings are indicated on the enclosed maps. In some cases, particularly with patented mining claims, these inholdings are too small to be noted on the maps, but will be mentioned in the narrative summaries.

Each narrative summary is accompanied by a map, most of which are one-half inch to the mile in scale. However, because of the availability of maps, not all are the same scale nor do they appear on the same kind of map base. Check each map for the scale and the legend which denotes the unit number, scale, inventory, unit boundary, and/or proposed WSA boundary. References to more detailed maps may appear on the map or in the narrative summaries.

SALT LAKE DISTRICT

Intensive Inventory Recommendations

Inventory Number	Unit Name	Proposed as WSA	Not Proposed as WSA
UT-020-001	Little Goose Creek #1		X
UT-020-011	Wagon Box Pass		X
UT-020-012	Wagon Box Pass		X
UT-020-037	Newfoundland Mountains		X
UT-020-040A	Silver Island Mountains		X
UT-020-040B	Silver Island Mountains		X
UT-020-040C	Silver Island Mountains		X
UT-020-042	North Salt Desert		X
UT-020-044	Ferber Wash		X
UT-020-046	Utah Peak		X
UT-020-047	Utah Peak		X
UT-020-050	Ferber Flat		X
UT-020-053	Northeast Corner		X
UT-020-054	Northeast Corner		X
UT-020-057	Northeast Corner		X
UT-020-087	North Cedar Mountains		X
UT-020-089	North Stansbury Mountains	X	
UT-020-094	Cedar Mountains		X
UT-020-101	Big Creek		X
UT-020-102	Dry Canyon		X
UT-020-105	Big Hollow	X	
UT-020-111	Onaqui Mountains		X
UT-020-129	Dugway Mountains		X

The units listed below are interstate units which are contiguous to larger units in Nevada. The BLM in Nevada has taken the lead on inventorying these units and will publish the findings in their state summary book. The Utah portions of these units are not proposed for WSA's by Nevada, as they lack the necessary wilderness characteristics. For individual unit summaries on these units refer to the Nevada proposals for WSA's.

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>Unit Name</u>	<u>Unit Acreage</u>
UT-020-001	Little Goose Creek #1	1,332
UT-020-011	Wagon Box Pass	2,294
UT-020-012	Wagon Box Pass	2,569
UT-020-044	Ferber Wash	3,774
UT-020-046	Utah Peak	3,913
UT-020-047	Utah Peak	483
UT-020-050	Ferber Flat	6,379
UT-020-053	Northeast Corner	274
UT-020-054	Northeast Corner	146
UT-020-057	Northeast Corner	287

UNIT NO: UT-020-037

UNIT NAME: NEWFOUNDLAND MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 23,266

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Unit 037 is located in the southwest quadrant of Box Elder County, 25 miles west of Great Salt Lake, or 77 miles northwest of the Salt Lake International Airport.

The range consists of a highly eroded, tilted fault block, surrounded at the flanks by the erosional scars of ancient Lake Bonneville. The narrow, rugged, 19 mile north-south trending range rises from the Great Salt Lake Desert, at 4200 feet, to an elevation of 7,000 feet at Desert Peak. The north-south axis is divided by a saddle at midpoint, giving the unit two geographically distinct sections. All aspects develop directly from the main ridge; the fall line is straight and short, and the canyons are shallow, rocky and V-shaped.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 23,266 acres of public land and encloses approximately 1,280 acres of state land and 120 acres of private land.

B. NATURALNESS: Vegetation in the unit is never heavy. The lower elevations, show a predominance of halophytic associations: salt grasses, pickleweed, halogeton, and shadscale. As elevation increases, shadscale and sage give way to scattered stands of juniper black and big sage, rabbit brush and associated grasses.

Not only is 037 the most isolated of the Salt Lake District's intensive inventory units, it is probably the most heavily impacted as well. Mining interest have been prospecting, claiming, and working Newfoundland mineral deposits since the late 1800's. Roads "ways" and trails lead to patented land and claims; to surface diggings, borrowpits, prospect pits, vertical and inclined shafts, adits and accompanying structures.

The livestock industry has been using the Newfoundland Range for wintering sheep the past 80 years. Again, road "ways" and trails were cut for access. Water troughs and 47 check-dams are scattered along the perimeter of the mountains.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

(1) SOLITUDE: Topographically, the unit's size is narrowed at one location to one mile in width; it is never more than a single, exposed ridgeline for the entire 15 miles of its length. Man's evidences are continually in view; interior or secondary canyons do not exist; vertical rock faces silhouette the ridgetop but do little to provide angular screening or to break up line-of-sight perspective.

Topographic screening, what there is of it in the unit, is not complemented by vegetative screening. Juniper trees are present but scattered; understory consists of sage and grasses. The southern six miles look from the perimeter to be bare. On closer inspection, sage, shadscale, halogeton, and grasses dominate the treeless profile.

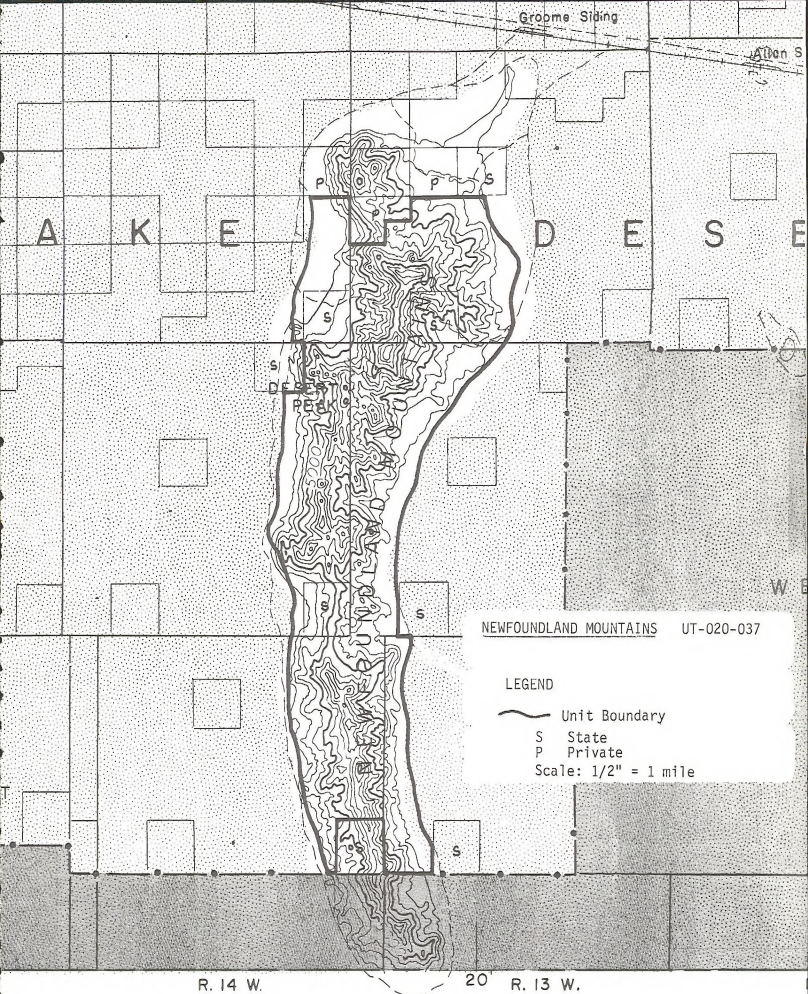
Sights and sounds within the unit are substantial. Since the 1940's military overflight impacts have been an almost daily occurrence. Today Air Force low-level (below 100 feet) sub and supersonic flights cross the unit 7 days a week. In-runs, out-runs, and holding patterns for numerous sorties occupy air space above the Newfoundland Mountains.

(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Unit 037, by its very isolation presents a paradox. The unit is surrounded by a sea of mud or by the Eagle Bombing and Gunnery Range, or by private land; access is restricted. Within the unit, one finds this exposed, rocky ridgeline offers hiking, limited rock climbing, backpacking, upland gamebird, coyote and rabbit hunting, photography and sightseeing. In the estimation of the wilderness inventory crews, opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation does exist in the Newfoundland but is not considered to be "outstanding".

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Biologically, the Newfoundland Mountains display an abundance of eyries and potential eyrie sites. Vertical cliffs, promontories and outcrops offer shelter and safety to nesting pairs and their brood. Historically and geologically, the unit holds some interest. In the past, mining operators worked the mountains, particularly in the north end, for gold, silver, copper, and lead. Ecologic, geographic, and scenic values are obvious. The Newfoundland Mountains are indeed unique. Nowhere in the Bonneville Basin is separation so defined. Surrounded by mud and salt flats, this mountain range is perhaps the most isolated public land administered by the BLM's Salt Lake District.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Outstanding solitude and recreation potential are not available in the unit. Once on the unit, one finds the landscape contains noticeable imprints and improvements. Screening, both topographic and vegetative, is poorly developed; man's presence is constantly visible.



UNIT NO. : UT-020-040A

UNIT NAME: SILVER ISLAND MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 16,510

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: UT-020-040A is one of three silver Island Mountain (S.I.M.) units formed by the division of the initial inventory unit, UT-020-040. The S.I.M.'s are located in the northwest corner of Tooele County, and from the Utah/Nevada border, extend northeast into the Salt Desert for a distance of 32 miles. To prevent confusion, one should understand that the S.I.M.'s consist of three segments or mountain designations within the S.I.M. Range. The southwest segment is called the Leppy Range, (Unit 040A). The central segment is called the Silver Island, (Units 040B and 040C), and the northeast segment is called Crater Island, (part of Unit 042). Unit 040A, as noted above, consists of the BLM administered land in the Leppy Range that extends from the Leppy Pass on the west to the Silver Island Pass on the east. The topographic profile of 040A is also varied, or divided between those acres which were submerged beneath the water of Lake Bonneville, and those acres which protruded above the surface as islands. Roughly 75 to 80 percent of the unit lies below the 5200 foot mark, thus displaying erosional evidence cut or deposited by the ancient lake. All along the west side of the unit wave action carved a series of terraces which blend together into a pronounced and gentle slope. The remainder of the area at or below 5200 feet, if not included in terraces on one side or the other, displays a washed, rather worn, flat or generally rounded form. The remaining 20 to 25 percent, that which rises above 5200 feet, is consolidated into three main bodies: Volcano Peak (6,011 feet), Rishel Peak (6,212 feet) and Tetzlaff Peak (6,267 feet), the latter of which is the highest peak in the Leppy Mountains. Vegetative cover in 040A is thin. The general vegetative spectrum consists of desert brush and grasses varying somewhat in size and density, but for the most part giving the flat and rolling landscape a mottled or spotted appearance. Steep hillsides and mountain tops are exposed; no aspects exhibit water retention or dominant growth patterns; grasses and stunted sage vegetate in part those elevations of extreme relief.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit consists of 16,510 acres of public land and contains one 640 acre state section.

B. NATURALNESS: The 27.8 miles of "ways" leading to prospect pits, mine dumps, shafts, adits, tunnels, loading ramps, retaining walls, borrow pits, support buildings for mining operations, and the Wendover City Dump, are substantially noticeable throughout the majority of the unit. Other imprints have been left by livestock operations as "ways," campsites, holding pens, carins, and associated litter; by recreationists who explore on ORV's and find the shortest distance to be across untracked ground instead of on established roads; and by sub-and-supersonic air traffic as Air Force fighter-bombers seek bombing grids east and south of the Silver Island Mountains.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

(1) SOLITUDE: A majority, perhaps 75 percent (12,000 acres), of the unit consists of unscreened, gently sloping benchland that drops northwest and southwest, from a heavily eroded ridgeline, to a perimeter road below. The remaining 25 percent (4,000 acres) consists of three mountainous, monolithic landforms, rising 2,000 feet above the rest of the unit. Vegetative screening throughout the unit is nearly nonexistent.

Sights and sounds within the unit are substantial. Air Force low-level (below 100 feet) sub-and-supersonic flights cross the unit 7 days a week. In-runs, out-runs and holding patterns for numerous sorties occupy air space above the Salt Desert and the mountain ranges contained within.

(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Hiking, preferably day hiking, dry camping, horseback riding, rockhounding, photography, and upland gamebird, rabbit and coyote hunting make up the practical gamut of primitive and unconfined recreational potential in the unit. These activities would be further limited by the network of man-made intrusions upon the landscape.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Historically those who crossed the Salt Desert tracked north of Floating Island and passes between the Silver Island and Crater Island, at what is known today as the Donner-Reed Pass. There are those, Stansbury and Fremont, and perhaps others, who very well might have explored the Silver Island Mountains and crossed and/or camped somewhere in Unit 040A. Geologic and scenic contrasts are found in the unit. Volcano Peak is stark as it stands out in color and form from other features in the Leppy Mountains. Old mining diggings and associated ruins remain to stimulate those engaged in rockhounding, prospecting, photography or historical interpretation. Lake Bonneville remnants are probably better represented in 040A than anywhere on the three Silver Island Units. A greater percentage of the unit was under water, at the Bonneville level, and subsequently shows a full complement of erosional features through descending levels.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Even though the unit contains adequate supplemental values, the remaining wilderness characteristics are severely lacking. Unit 040A is open, surrounded by the imprints of man and offers few primitive recreational opportunities with little solitude.

UNIT NO.: UT-020-040B

UNIT NAME: SILVER ISLAND MOUNTAIN B

UNIT ACREAGE: 25,041

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is one of the three Silver Island Mountain (SIM) units formed by the division of the initial inventory unit, UT-020-040. The SIMs are located in the northwest corner of Tooele County, and from the the Utah/Nevada border, extend northeast into the Salt Desert for a distance of 32 miles. Unit 040B is located along the central axis of the Silver Island, between the Silver Island Pass Road on the south, the Silver Island Canyon Road on the northeast, and the Donner-Reed Pass on the north. Access is good and relatively short, 15 dirt-road miles from the Leppy Road turn-off, or 14 line-of-sight miles north of I-80. The unit is polygonal in shape, and lies on the elongated north-south axis of approximately 12.2 miles in length and 6.4 miles in width. The topography profile of 040B is a composite of approximately 50% flat or gently sloping bench and terrace lands, remnants of ancient Lake Bonneville, and 50% foothills and mountains that rise from 5200 feet to 7,563 feet at Graham Peak. Though 040B displays a greater size, there are many similarities found in the three 040 units. The ridgeline or block faulting that gives definition to the Leppy and Silver Island Mountain Range rises to peaks in the 7,000 foot category; rugged and rocky foothills have been cut and chiseled into gullies, washes and canyons of many aspects; the terraces, benches and outwash alluvium exhibit a full array of vestigial, Bonnevillean remains.

No live streams exist within the unit. Unit 040B, lying between the other 040 units as it does, shows a graduated transition from little or no cover in 040A to at least a recognizable cover in 040C. Distribution patterns, elevation and plant species remain the same. Juniper begin to show up in abundance; coverage, however, is not heavy enough to provide a conspicuous canopy-like appearance.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 25,041 acres of public land and encloses 1,280 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: Man's impact on 040B has been extensive, particularly on those acres below the high peaks and the elevated ridgeline. Elsewhere, especially on the perimeter, ORV play has left its impression. Above the unit sights and sounds are applied by Air Force fighter-bombers on their way to or from holding patterns or target in or out-runs.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

(1) SOLITUDE: Within 040B, one in search of solitude will soon find the quest leading away from the open, skimpily vegetated lake terraces to the tightening contours and increasing gradient of the Silver Island Mountains. Vegetative screening throughout the unit is poor. At the mountain's base, shadscale, sage, Ephedra and grasses provide a wispy,

green-gray hint of ground cover, but height and texture is slight and line-of-sight perspective is unbroken. Topographic screening in the upper peaks provides a backdrop but does little to shield one from the surrounding in-unit imprints of man. Gullies, washes, and canyons are steep, short and relatively straight; separation or fragmentation of perspective is not complete; seclusion or isolation is not spatially closed to sights, sounds and evidences of man.

(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Recreation use in the unit is probably best enjoyed by those engaged in hiking, hunting, dry camping, rockhounding, photography, sightseeing, and horseback riding, but with something less than an "outstanding" opportunity to find a wilderness experience.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Supplemental values must exist by the mere facts that the Silver Island Mountains have played so prominent a role in past mining history of the region, and historically stood as a barrier and sentinel to the pioneers who dared cross the inhospitable Salt Desert. Other values of scenic and scientific consequence can be found lining the Silver Island Mountain Range as sediments, a tangible Pleistocene veneer from which geologic time and history can be told.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Very little screening is provided by either vegetation or land form. The unit is substantially impacted by man and does not contain the required characteristics for further study.

UNIT NO.: UT-020-040C

UNIT NAME: SILVER ISLAND MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 6,755

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: UT-020-040C is one of three Silver Island Mountain (S.I.M.) units formed by the division of the initial inventory unit, UT-020-040. The unit is located on the northeast corner of the Silver Island, 21 dirt-road miles northeast of Wendover, and 19 line-of-sight miles north of I-80. It is generally rectangular in shape, approximately 4.25 miles long and 3.50 miles wide. The topographic profile of 040C is mountainous. A single rib or ridgeline trends southwest to northeast, giving rise to Cobb Peak, 7,021 feet and two unnamed peaks at 6,897 and 6,780 feet. (All are included within State owned land.) Relief in the unit pronounced and varies from 4,245 feet along the unit's base, to Cobb Peak, a displacement of 2,776 feet. On the upper slopes rills grow to gullies and washes; a dendritic drainage pattern develops, cutting a variety of aspects, all of which terminate in outwash fans and bahadas. Perennial water was not found in the unit; all streams are intermittent or ephemeral, and originate with snow melt and rain runoff. Floral cover in the unit is meager; all slopes, to a high degree, are exposed. Overstory consists of dispersed, stunted junipers, commonly found in the higher elevations. Pinyon was not found in the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 6,755 acres of public land and encloses one 640 acre state section.

B. NATURALNESS: In spite of maintained roads surrounding the unit, imprints in 040C are surprisingly few. Mineral exploration and discovery seem to have been concentrated (localized) along a northeast-southwest trending fault zone, expressed on the surface as running through Silver Island Canyon. Other evidence of man's work consists of .75 miles of "ways" entering the unit from the north and running into short, straight washes to the Lake Bonneville, Stansbury Level, at an elevation of 4,484 feet. Possibilities for so few imprints have been suggested. Location should certainly be a factor. Though not at the end of the Silver Island Mountain Range, 040C is at the end of what is termed the Silver Island. At this point relief is abrupt, offering the majority of those who would venture so far in search of desert recreation, the O.R.V. enthusiast, less acreage on which to ride. Consequently, less interest would be shown and less time spent in the area. The unit too is not so attractive as are nearby roads to new discoveries, Floating Island, Crater Island and the Donner-Reed trail, all of which branch at, or just beyond, unit boundaries.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

(1) SOLITUDE: Solitude in Unit 040C is severely restricted by size, exposure (lack of screening) and daily Air Force overflights. The

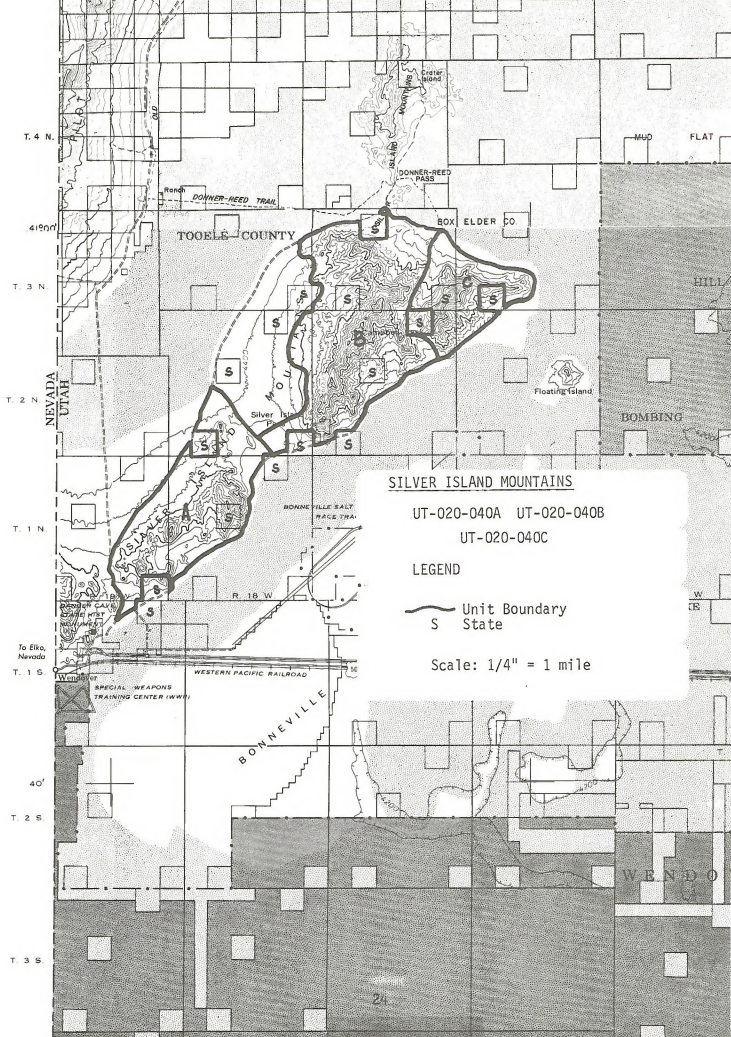
unit has few secluded spots. Vegetative screening is sparse; trees are stunted and grow in a scattered pattern as singles rather than in clumps or stands; a canopy effect is absent. Topographic screening is poorly defined. Land ownership patterns are irregular; state inholdings dominate the higher elevations. The remaining public lands consist of a single, exposed ridge, outwash bahadas or upland benches and ancient lake terraces. Sights and sounds within the unit are substantial. Air Force low-level (below 100 feet) sub and supersonic flights cross the unit 7 days a week. In-runs, out-runs and holding patterns for numerous sorties occupy air space above the Salt Desert.

(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Primitive recreational potential does exist, but is limited to day hiking, dry camping, photography, rockhounding and sightseeing; all of which become something less than "outstanding" when defined as movement confined or inhibited by an aggregate of small size, questionable solitude, irregular boundaries, and the availability of similar or potentially more pleasing landscapes within the Silver Island Range.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Geologically the unit was the end of the Silver Island peninsula as well as an island, depending on lake depth, and in so being was washed intensely, particularly at the northeast corner, (Unit 040C) by Lake Bonneville wave action. Rockhounders are drawn to the prominent wave-cut terraces and the accompanying shoreline deposits of tufa. Other rock material of interest might exist in the unit, but this possibility had not been expressed by the public.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Similar to its adjacent Silver Island Mountain Units, 040C offers few wilderness characteristics. Parts of the unit appear to be in a natural condition while those areas impacted by man's work are substantially noticeable. The opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation were not found to be outstanding.



UNIT NO: UT-020-042

UNIT NAME: NORTH SALT DESERT

UNIT ACREAGE: 376,168

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Unit 042 sits astride the Box Elder County line, in the northwest corner of Utah's Great Salt Desert. Size is massive with an irregular shape that resembles a block C. Unit dimensions are: Approximately 48 miles across the bottom or southern boundary; approximately 18 miles down the back or west side; approximately 35 miles along the top or north side. The majority of the unit consists of what is commonly called salt and mud flats, though elevation varies from 4,200 feet to 5,675 feet.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 376,168 acres of public land and encloses 25,964 acres of state land, and 5,340 acres of private land.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit is a flat expanse of clay and sand impregnated with salt. Degrees of clay, sand and salt vary from point to point. The east side of the unit shows a predominant accumulation of sand. Mud seems to mix with salt and sand everywhere except in the higher elevations of the unit. Consistency varies from soft to mush depending on the season and available moisture.

The Salt Desert has been described as barren, and for the most part the description is an accurate one. Vegetative cover on the flats is something less than 1%. Cover on those areas above 4200 feet, Floating Island, Grayback Hills and Grater Island, was also found to be less than 5%. Vehicle tracks heavily impact the unit's southern boundary, adjacent to I-80, as well as that area adjacent to the Silver Island Mountains. "Ways" intrude upon all three landforms to provide access to mining operations, grazing interests or in support of bombing, rocketry or gunnery installations. A maze of "ways" outline the western and southern boundaries of the bombing and gunnery range; others desultorily cross the entire unit, border to border. Bombing grids, plane crash sites and impacts by tracked vehicles, in an attempt to clear areas of live ordinance, contribute additional impairment to an already unnatural setting.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

(1) SOLITUDE: Unit 042 displays size, but meets Wilderness Inventory Handbook criteria in no other way. A secluded spot might be defined as isolated if the desert was not shared with others; if the distances between users were measured in miles.

Screening is more often a result of earth curvature or mirage than anything else. Sights and sounds cannot be avoided. Outside of the unit, to the north and south, trains run a daily schedule and the Air Force utilizes its largest, most heavily used, practice range. On the ground, Air Force security patrols and monitors range boundaries, and I-80 sustains continual interstate traffic.

Solitude in Unit 042 is not considered to be "outstanding." Sites and sounds within the unit are substantial. Air Force low-level (below 100 feet) sub and supersonic flights cross the unit seven days a week. In-runs, out-runs and holding patterns for numerous sorties occupy air space above the Salt Desert.

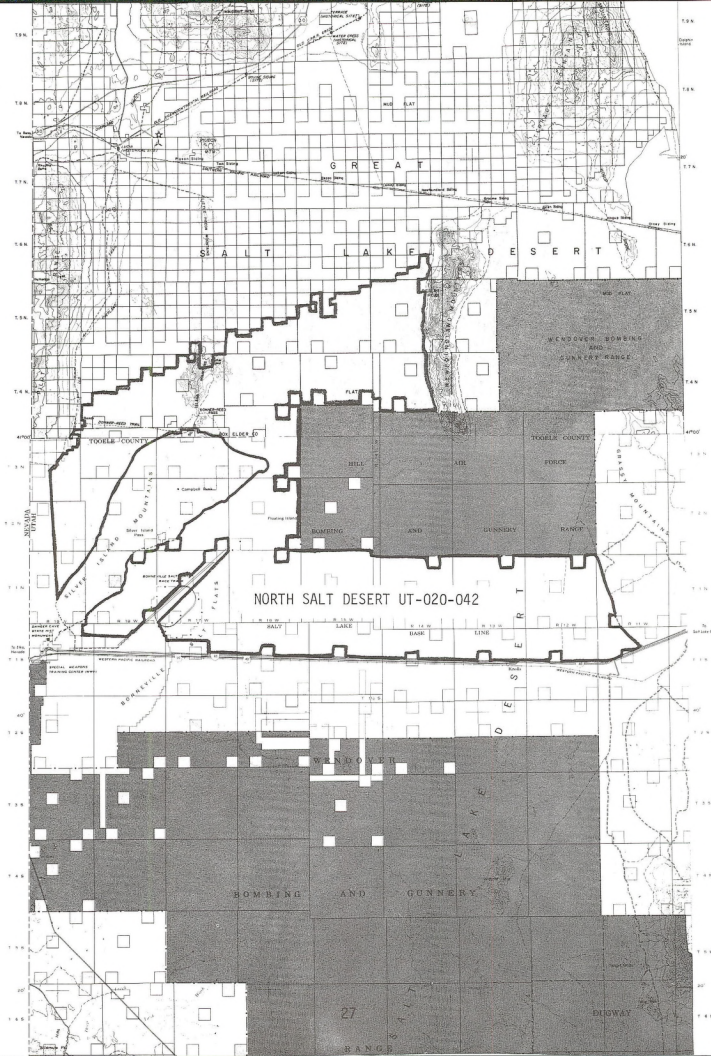
(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: All surface recreation in the Salt Desert leaves an indelible imprint of varying degrees. Wagon tracks 134 years old can be seen today and imprints left today are expected to remain as long. One cannot visit--cannot even walk upon the mudflats without leaving tracks, an "imprint" that remains as an unnatural, unscreened, substantially noticeable work of man. Overlooking use impacts, standard recreational uses such as walking, hiking, hunting, horseback riding and backpacking are not "outstanding" in 042 and are probably better served in other locations.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Ecologically and geologically the North Salt Desert is unique. To some it is desolate though beautiful; to some a place to be avoided and feared; to others "A kind of goodness in itself that is worth preserving." It is in fact a historical narrative, a map and skeletal remains of the land-locked sea that once was Lake Bonneville.

Miles of opportunity are available to those wishing to undertake historic trail interpretation. Hastings Cutoff, a route taken by a number of emigrant parties, runs the entire length of the unit. Tracks said to be those of the Donner-Reed Party are visible today, marking the trail cut into the desert mud by wagons and livestock 134 years ago.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATIONS: Unit size is substantial. Naturalness is no longer affected primarily by the forces of nature as man's imprints are substantially noticeable. Some opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined recreation exist only if the unit is restricted to extremely light use. Even at that, the sights and sounds from above and the user's tracks below, combine to impact further the frail landscape. The opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation are not considered to be outstanding.



UNIT NO. UT-020-087

UNIT NAME: NORTH CEDAR MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 16,089

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Unit 087 is located in the north-central portion of Tooele County, Utah, approximately 58 miles east of Wendover and 60 miles west of Salt Lake City, via Interstate-80. Located at the northern end of the Cedar Mountain Range, Unit 087 is basically polygonal in shape. Dimensions vary, depending on directions measured, but approximates for general description are 5.5 miles wide and 7.0 miles long.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 16,089 acres of public land and encloses approximately 1,920 acres of private land. State land is not found in the unit.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable in the North Cedar Mountains. The cumulative effect of many minor and some large impacts are considerably evident within the relatively small unit.

Some interior hillsides are untrammelled by man and affected by the forces of nature. However, because of the openness and exposure to other imprints, a feeling of sublime naturalness is lacking.

Twenty-seven impacts or activities were identified; a cumulative network of over 11 miles of "ways" were recorded within the unit's boundaries. Lee's Canyon "way" follows a drainage and cuts a six-mile path through the southeast end of the North Cedars, impacting in its course the 5,000 acre parcel making up that end of the unit. Other activity along this access route includes quarries, livestock trails, motorcycle paths, heavy sheep grazing, and other minor extensions of ways used primarily by 4 X 4 wheeled vehicles. Other imprints of man's work are demonstrated mainly around the perimeter of the unit. These are impacts that may be relatively small in scale, but considerably large in effecting the quality of a once untouched ecosystem. "Ways", sheep pens, man made dikes for water improvements and storage, borrow pits, and much off-road vehicle traffic is quite noticeable from unit borders and adjacent unit hillsides.

Topographic features do conceal spots of naturalness from these affected areas within more centralized locations of the unit. However, even from within this screened environment, man's works are often evident due to outside influences and activities that occasionally penetrate into the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

(1) SOLITUDE: The upper elevations and inner portion of the unit provide scattered opportunities for solitude. Occasional vegetative covering, mountainous topography, and lack of penetrating roads, are evident. The lower, outside portions of the unit lack outstanding

opportunities for solitude due to the sparse vegetative cover, relative open terrain and the cumulative effect of many impacts in the unit.

The entire unit is located by a major aircraft route, a railroad track, on the northern boundary, and Interstate freeway (I-80). Noise pollution from aircraft and trains is frequent (approximately every 20 minutes to 60 minutes).

Feelings of isolation are seldom complimented by winding canyons. Vegetation canopies and screening are lacking, and therefore do not aid in an outstanding feeling of solitude.

(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation which exist in the North Cedars are hunting, horseback riding, hiking, wildlife observation and sightseeing. However, in and of themselves, these opportunities are not considered "outstanding" by the wilderness inventory teams. Wildlife populations and numbers are few. Terrain for hiking and horseback riding is not unique in nature and does not provide outstanding potentialities for these recreation types. Sightseeing is encumbered by many outside activities and interior impacts of man.

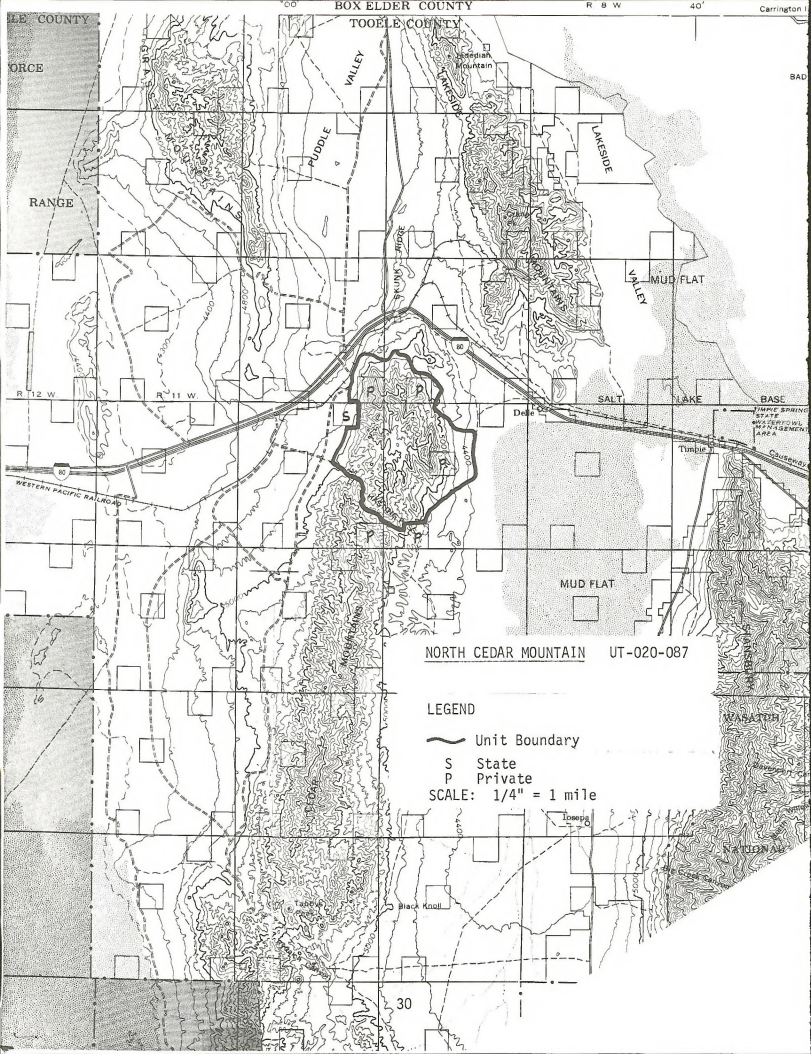
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Rock windows, sawtooth ridges and small caves carved in cliffs and terraces are common throughout the northern section of the unit. These are all Lake remnants, displays cut by either the Bonneville or Provo levels of ancient Lake Bonneville, and are considered to be typical geological formations, common to the Bonneville Basin, and characteristic to all 14 units undergoing intensive inventory on the Salt Lake District.

Modern history, too, has left its imprint upon the unit. Hastings Pass, today dividing the two Cedar Mountains units, was once the route taken by a number of pioneers attempting to shorten their journey to California. Those interested in historical trail interpretation might find this portion of the Hastings Cutoff somewhat intriguing.

Mining operations have been digging Aragonite along the south end of the unit since 1895. Old buildings, pits and assorted prospects remain as a legacy to past ambitions.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Size, and naturalness, to a degree, have placed this unit into the intensive inventory phase of the wilderness review. The lack of "outstanding" potential, or opportunity for solitude and/or a primitive and unconfined recreational experience should drop it from further wilderness inventory consideration. Man's imprints are substantially noticeable, both within and without the unit. Natural screening contributes little to hide or enclose man and his contrasting influences. Recreation opportunities exist but all are encumbered by man's developments.



NORTH CEDAR MOUNTAIN UT-020-087

LEGEND

— Unit Boundary

S State

P Private

SCALE: 1/4" = 1 mile

UNIT NO.: UT-020-089

UNIT NAME: NORTH STANSBURY

UNIT ACREAGE: 10,480

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in the northeastern quadrant of Tooele County, 5 miles southeast of Timpie, 10 miles west of Grantsville, or 40 miles west of Salt Lake City. It is the northern extension of the Stansbury Mountain Range, a typical desert locked, north-south trending mountain, characteristic of the mountain-valley geomorphology found throughout the Basin and Range province. Elevation varies from 8,800 feet in the south, on the U.S.F.S. boundary, to 5,200 feet along the base of the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 10,480 acres of public land. No private land inholdings exist in this unit.

B. NATURALNESS: Most of man's imprints have been drawn out of Unit 089 by the proposed Wilderness Study Area boundary. Three miles of "ways", two of which are located in the mouth of Muskrat Canyon, make up the entirety of impacts contained within the W.S.A. boundary. Restoration of these impacts are considered to be possible by the use of hand labor or natural processes. The unit is primarily a single promontory from which a myriad of natural scenic vistas are possible.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

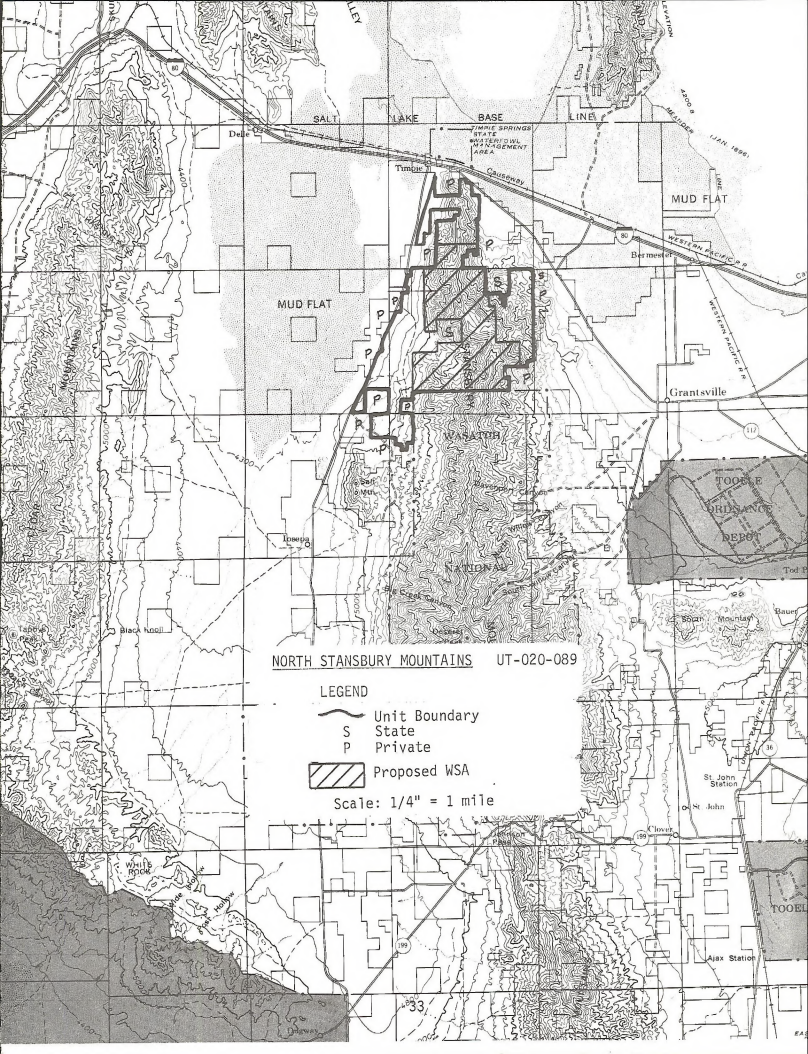
1. SOLITUDE: Solitude in the North Stansbury Unit is a product of the unit's topographic configuration. Screening, both topographic and vegetative, does exist in scattered locations. The unit ridgeline is supported at the flanks by steep, sparsely vegetated slopes which are separated by rugged canyons, the north exposures of which provide a conifer or mixed conifer-riparian woodland capable of sustaining a feeling of isolation or seclusion.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Outstanding opportunity for a primitive and unconfined recreational experience does exist. Hiking, hunting on foot or on horseback, horseback riding for pleasure, photography, rock hounding and camping all are presently occurring in the unit.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Cultural and historical values are unknown, but the possibility of either or both is good when one considers the location and biological assets to be found in the unit. Ecological values are overtly displayed as the unit rises through a spectrum of at least four growth or life zones.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: This unit is contiguous to U.S.F.S. Wilderness Proposal: Stansbury Mountains R.A.R.E. II No. 4-757. The recommended portion of the unit is in a natural condition while areas impacted by man's work are considered restorable by the use of hand labor or natural processes. The opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation were found to be outstanding.



NORTH STANSBURY MOUNTAINS UT-020-089

LEGEND

-  Unit Boundary
-  State
-  Private
-  Proposed WSA

Scale: 1/4" = 1 mile

UNIT NO.: UT-020-094

UNIT NAME: CEDAR MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 63,610

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Unit 094 is located in east-central Tooele County, Utah, and consists of that public land in the central portion of the Cedar Mountains, (approximately 21 miles long and 6.50 miles wide) between Hastings Pass on the north, and Rydalch Pass on the south.

The Cedar Mountains are located near the eastern edge of the Great Basin Province, and nearly dead center in the middle of the Bonneville Basin, or that expanse once covered by the waters of Lake Bonneville. A north-south trending range, the Cedars exhibit typical Basin and Range Physiography along an elongated, curved, asymmetrical, aniclinial axis that has been folded, faulted and uplifted to its present form.

Gradient is not steep as it rises gently from alkaline flats on the east and west sides, and from the passes to the north and south. Terrain consists of heavily eroded, rolling hills, which from a distance gives an impression of foothills or uplands, building to higher peaks only to prematurely crest, falling away again, down the other side, to foothills, badlands and outwash plains. Relief is not spectacular; there is, however, a prominent though not exceedingly pronounced rise in elevation. From the unit's low point on the east side (4,500 feet) to Cedar Peak (7,712), a 3,200 foot rise is spread along approximately a four-mile climb.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 63,610 acres of public land and encloses approximately 4,720 acres of private land. No state land inholdings exist in 094.

B. NATURALNESS: Basic configuration of the Cedars consists of a single ridgeline, branching at mid-unit to include a subordinate, less conspicuous second ridge, to the east. Throughout 094 elevation at the crest is relatively uniform. Numerous points along the main ridge rise above 6,800 feet; many additional points along both ridges rise above 6,000 feet.

Lake Bonneville's waves once pounded 80 percent of the unit's perimeter. As seen in other desert intensive inventory units, here too are terraces and associated caves, beaches, spits and bars highlighting that area adjacent to the boundary road.

Located as they are, surrounded by Great Salt Lake Desert environment, the Cedar Mountains exhibit semi-arid climatic and vegetative patterns. Along the unit's base, extending from mud and alkaline soils to approximately the 5,200 foot level, one finds a vegetative type characterized by the presence of salt tolerant plants.

As one moves into the juniper transition, bigsage, rabbitbrush, Ephedra and blacksage combine with bluebunch wheatgrass to offer a backdrop to

occasional juniper. The upper slopes, ridges and mountain tops are almost exclusively vegetated by a mixture of bluebunch wheatgrass and juniper.

Though fairly heavily impacted, particularly along the north, south, and east sides, the massive size, a majority of which is included in those hard to reach ridge tops, tends to project naturalness and minimize man's works.

Roads and "ways" in the unit generally lead either to water developments or to mining prospects. The majority of the "ways", 39.20 miles, are cut into the unit's south, east and north sides; along the west side 9 individual "ways" comprise a total length of 4.90 miles, as each runs a short distance (none beyond a mile) above the perimeter road before terminating at or below the 5,300 foot level.

Few maintained roads are found in the unit; none penetrate the range more than a mile as all lead to springs or mining developments. The only mining road in the Cedars is found at the unit's northwest corner. To facilitate exploration and extraction, this 1.6 mile network snakes its way to the mountain top at 6,100 feet. All other roads, 3.05 miles, lead to four springs each of which will be mentioned later.

Mining in the Cedar Mountains has not been extensive. There is, however, a localized and heavily impacted corridor involving those sections bordering on the Hastings Pass Road. Vein deposits of Aragonite were first worked, above ground, in 1895. Since that time renewed operations have gone underground to follow deeper, more productive, veins. Continued prospecting for new deposits has impacted the entire south side of Hastings Pass. Elsewhere in the unit, sand, gravel and phosphate rock have been taken, or the thought has been entertained, in the past. At this time none is in demand, or at least the mining of each is not considered to be economically feasible.

Seven isolated or land locked private sections, along with three 80 acre parcels, constitute a scattering of intrusions that must at least be mentioned. Other private sections, 6 in all, plus another 160 acres of patented mining properties, border the unit on all but the south side, giving the boundary an occasional blocky appearance.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

(1) SOLITUDE: Vegetative screening among the open, gentle, lower slopes of the Cedars provide no line of sight distractions. Floral cover consists generally of a mixture of shadscale-cheatgrass-halogeton ground cover. As contours build and soils improve, sage, rabbitbrush, Ephedra and wheatgrasses combine with individual juniper to partition the monotonous, empty landscape. At 4900 feet, the mountains began their climb. Gradient becomes more pronounced, outwash fades into a smooth, almost inconspicuous blending as canyons, washes and gullies gain definition and narrow without prominent twisting to baffle or separate spacial perspective.

At higher elevations, slopes remain unshaded, often bare, especially on south exposures. Stands of trees never develop; patterns remain inconsistent and spotty; all provide mottled color variations but little defined canopy or seclusion.

One's sense of isolation seems to be teased by the hope or assumption that just ahead or beyond the next ridge lies a lonely and secluded spot. In 094 such a refuge is not to be found; it's lost in the search and finally in the realization that an outstanding opportunity for solitude does not exist in the Cedar Mountains.

(2) **PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION:** The Cedar Mountains offer a variety of potential, though marginal, recreational activities. Two primitive recreational uses, hunting and horseback riding, probably lure more participants than all the other attractions combined. Deer, the primary big game species in the range, are not plentiful. On the other hand, upland game hunting is at times described as fair to good, especially along the unit's boundary road near developed springs. Horseback riding affords a different, and perhaps a better view, as one makes good time contouring dusty slopes and dodging occasional juniper, in search of that last ridge or the highest promontory. Both are well suited to the terrain, and both can be rewarding.

Though water must be carried, backpacking, hiking and rock climbing can also be enjoyed in the Cedars. Overall, slopes are not steep, though sheer limestone cliffs are present in isolated locations for the technical climbers. Trailless, exposed hillsides encourage and even pace and steady footing. A highline or crest trail from White Rocks to the Hasting Pass is of public interest, at least talked about informally. The Salt Lake District Office, however, has not received correspondence specifically addressing the pro or con of hiking trails in the Cedar Mountains.

Recreation in Unit 094 is certainly available; use is multiple and quality or potential varies from good, though none is "outstanding", through degrees of fair, poor and disappointing. Of those who venture into the Cedars, few will find the experience unequivocally stimulating; fewer yet will return for a second encounter.

D. **SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES:** Ecological and educational values might be placed on the wild and free roaming horses ranging throughout the length of the Cedar Mountains. The number is not exactly known, but a fairly accurate estimate was placed, last fall, at 200. Should the unit not be placed under Wilderness Study Area management and protection, perhaps an attempt might be made to protect these feral horses through the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (A.C.E.C.) Program.

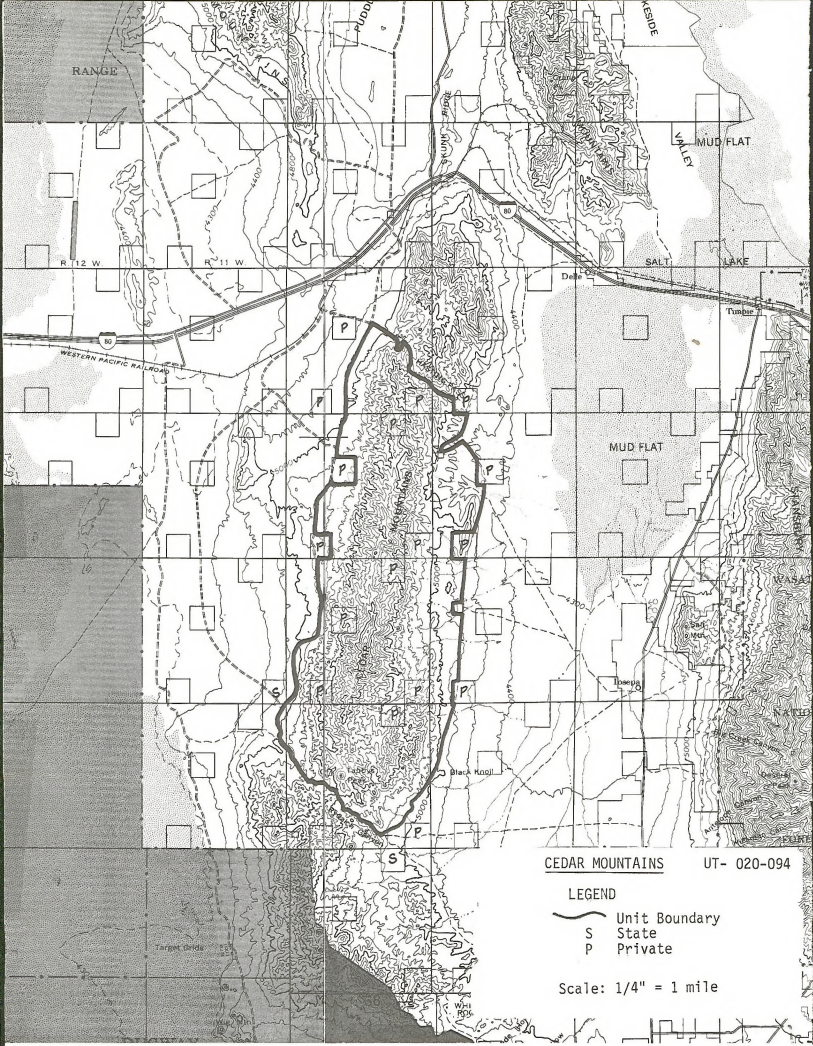
Historically, the Cedar Mountains were crossed by a number of emigrant and/or survey parties. From 1845 to 1854 history recorded the passage of at least seven groups, some with wagons, some with pack animals: John Fremont ('45), Clyman-Hastings ('46), Edward Bryant ('46), Harlan-Young ('46), Donner-Reed ('46), H. Stansbury ('50), and E.G. Beckwith ('54).

Geologically, the area is of little interest. Some mining has taken place, but for the most part mineral extraction has been confined to the northwest end of the mountains or along the unit's margins. Structurally, the mountains are folded and faulted, the study of which adds, or has added in the past, additional information to the regional pattern of structural creation and tectonic dating.

Public response from rockhounds has not addressed potential or active rock collecting locations in the unit. A Tooele County rockhounding guide lists a single entry for the entire Cedar Mountain Range "...Hastings Canyon - aragonite area, marble, fossils and wonderstone".

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit shows size and adequate naturalness, but lacks both "outstanding" characteristics, opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. As stated in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook: "Factors or elements influencing solitude may include size, natural screening, and ability of the user to find a secluded spot." As acknowledged, size is not in question. The others are, however, very much in question. Add to this the impacts applied daily by Air Force overflights and even naturalness in the unit is open to question.



CEDAR MOUNTAINS

UT- 020-094

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
S State
P Private

Scale: 1/4" = 1 mile

UNIT NO: UT-020-101

UNIT NAME: BIG CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 3,941

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in the east-central part of Tooele County, Utah approximately 19 miles north of the Dugway Proving Grounds HDQS or 60 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The unit is T-shaped, with the top of the T lying against the base of the Stansbury Mountains. The remainder of the unit extends west, from the foothills to the Skull Valley road below. Two thirds of the unit, about 2,800 acres, make up foothills or benchlands at the base of the Stansbury Mountains. Gradient is flat or gradually sloped to the west. Bisecting the gentle relief are a series of shallow washes or stream beds which originate at four springs along the base of the mountains or extend as outwash tributaries cut by three perennial streams, Spring Creek, Big Creek and South Lost Creek. The remaining one-third of the unit, 1,100 acres, is a coalescence of alluvial fans (bahada) and a portion of the valley floor. Again, gradient is slight and sloped to the west. The above mentioned streams and washes generally disappear to the lower limits of the alluvium, near the western extension of the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 3,941 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of mans work is substantially noticeable throughout most of the unit. The upper portion of the unit is nearly severed in two locations by maintained roads and waterlines. To the west, the lower portion of the unit is an open, unscreened pasture of grass, sage, and shadscale. "Ways" and fences cross and divide these sections in an irregular pattern. Other less noticeable impacts within Unit 101 are: 7.5 miles of "ways", 1.5 miles of fence, 1 mile of abandoned aqueduct, two juniper-pole harvest areas, and 18 sites of disturbance which might be classified as deer hunters' camps.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

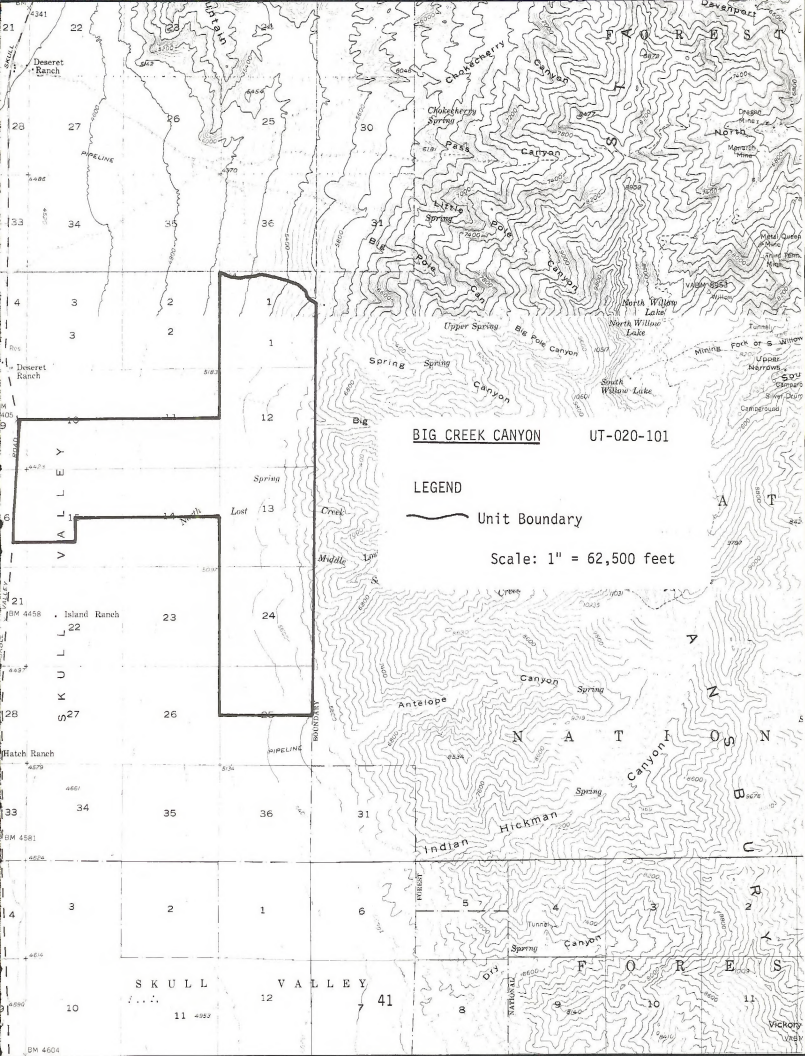
(1) SOLITUDE: There is not question that the inner cores, or pockets of naturalness in the juniper benchland, provide a measure of solitude. The restricted size of these pockets, however, inhibit solitude quality to such an extent that the qualifying definition "outstanding" is lost in the realization that man's irreversible imprints, roads and waterlines, lie less than .5 miles to either side. Topographic relief and vegetative features are completely void in the lower sections of the unit. Anyone, anywhere in this portion is visible from the boundary of these two sections.

(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Recreation opportunities in the unit are limited by unit size and shape.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Unit 101 deserves recognition for its historical values that might exist in the unit. The foothills making up the majority of the unit are the same foothills that the hearty Hawaiian settlers of Iosepa farmed, hunted and exploited for water, firewood and timber from 1889 to 1916.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: By far the most noticeable and most permanent disturbances in Unit 101 are the two waterlines and their accompanying access roads. At first sight, there is no mistaking these imprints for anything other than major construction, and that they will remain and withstand all hand labor and/or natural restoration attempts. The opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation were not found to be outstanding.



UNIT NO: UT-020-102

UNIT NAME: DRY CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 960

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in the east-central part of Tooele County, Utah, approximately 13.5 miles south and 5 miles east of Dugway Proving Grounds HDQS, or 65 highway miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The unit is a rectangularly shaped 1.5 section, and is 1.5 miles long and 1 mile wide, lying against the southwest base of the Stansbury Mountains. The north and east sides of 102 are contiguous with the Wasatch National Forest, while the south and west sides are contiguous with the Skull Valley Indian Reservation. A four-strand barbed wire fence borders the north, west and south sides of the reservation; the forest boundary is unfenced.

Topography in 102 is made up entirely of rolling foothills, or that transitional contouring between the steep mountain slopes and the outwash bahada. Drainage patterns follow the westerly aspect developing from shallow washes, on the forest, to 20 to 30 foot deep ravines as they wind through B.L.M. administered land to the Indian Reservation, below. Vegetative cover is basically a patchy juniper forest with associated grasses and sage. The canyon and creek bottom contain both black and big sage, mixed with occasional juniper. No live streams exist within the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 960 acres of contiguous BLM administered land.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of mans work is substantially noticeable throughout most of the unit. A major road enters the unit from the Indian reservation and follows a dry creek bed in a northeasterly direction entering the USFS boundary. Built originally as a road for mountain access to wood, forage and big game, the principle use of the road the past three decades has been to serve deer hunters and mining interests on national forest land.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

(1) SOLITUDE: Overall the area does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. This is due primarily by it's small size and lack of topographic relief and vegetative screening.

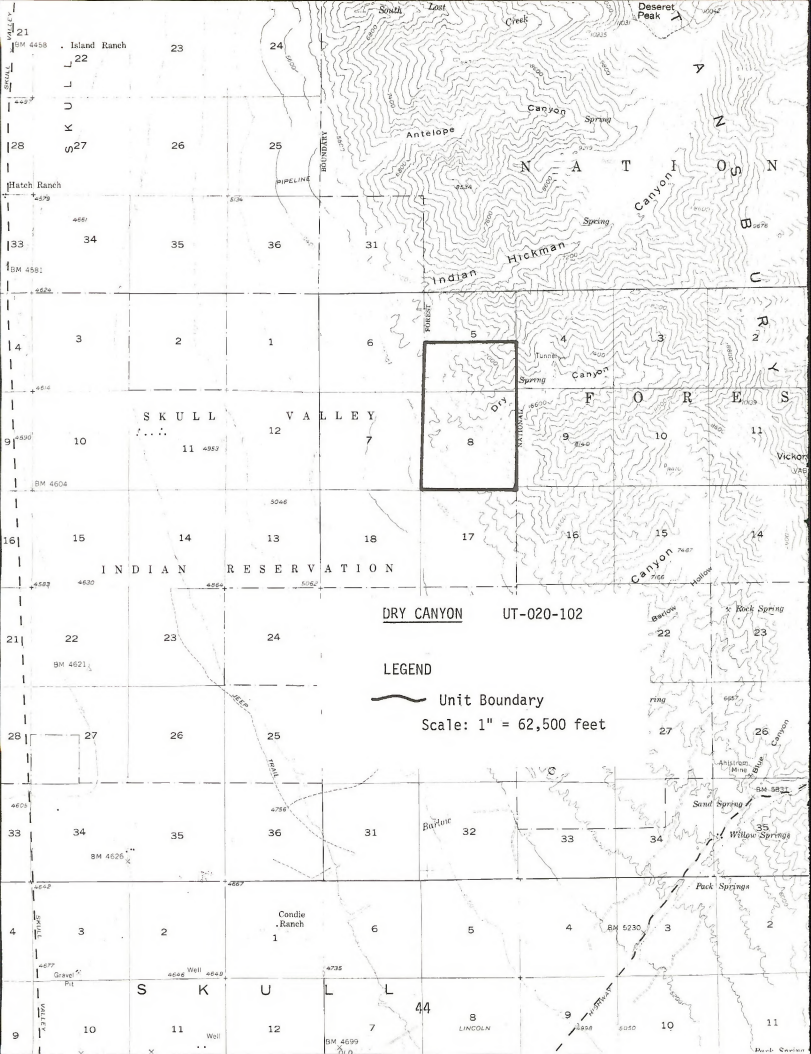
(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Hiking, horseback riding, rockhounding, hunting, photography, and sightseeing are all

possible within the unit. The size of Unit 102, however, precludes the possibility of outstanding recreation experiences if area itself is a determining factor in the definition of outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit deserves recognition as a scenic area if only because it lies adjacent to, and is geographically a part of, the highly scenic Stansbury Mountains.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The major road which traverses the unit along with the minimal size and lack of outstanding and primitive environment, all reveal the lack of required characteristics which are needed for further wilderness consideration.



UNIT NO.: UT-020-105

UNIT NAME: BIG HOLLOW

UNIT ACREAGE: 3,593

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Big Hollow Unit lies in the east-central part of Tooele County, Utah, 11 miles northeast of the Dugway Proving Grounds HDQS (English Village), or 55 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The unit is rectangular in shape, 3.90 miles long, 2.75 miles wide, and is situated on the southern end of the Stansbury Mountain Range, between the U.S.F.S. boundary on the north and Highway 199 (at Johnson's Pass) on the south.

The backbone or ridgeline of the unit trends north and south, with canyons and outwash aspects dropping to the west, south and east. Morphological features vary from gentle hills and valleys to steep mountain slopes that reach a height of 9,200 feet. From a base of 5,831 feet, near Highway 199, a relief of 3,369 feet is calculated within a distance of 2 miles.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 3,593 acres of public land and encloses no state or private lands.

B. NATURALNESS: Unit 105 represents the south end of the Stansbury Mountains as a single descending ridgeline, from sub-alpine habitat on top to juniper forest along the highway. The rolling, and sometimes very rocky slopes sustain juniper, pinyon, mountain brush and various grasses. At higher altitudes pockets of fir and aspen add a sylvan touch to a rather arid, upper sonoran environment.

Most of man's imprints have been drawn out of the unit by the proposed Wilderness Study Area boundary. Two and a half miles of "ways," one and a half of which is located in Rock Springs Canyon, along with associated mining scars and a tin feed shed, make up the entirety of the impacts contained within the W.S.A. boundary. The remaining mile of "ways," is located on the east side of the unit in three separate canyons: 1. .50 miles in the West Fork of Clover Creek. 2. .25 miles in Vickory Canyon. 3. .25 miles in an unnamed draw north of Grantee Spring.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

(1) SOLITUDE: Vegetative cover is plentiful within the unit, but not to the degree that vegetative screening provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. There are, however, isolated dense stands of cedars that, when combined with canyon topography, provide screening sufficient to cover man made imprints and to separate recreationists.

With the exception of Vickory Canyon, valleys and canyons do not meander or wind deeply into the unit, and therefore do not add outstanding solitude and isolation through topographic or interior shape. Ridgelines and slopes tend to be rounded and are covered by a variety of vegetation.

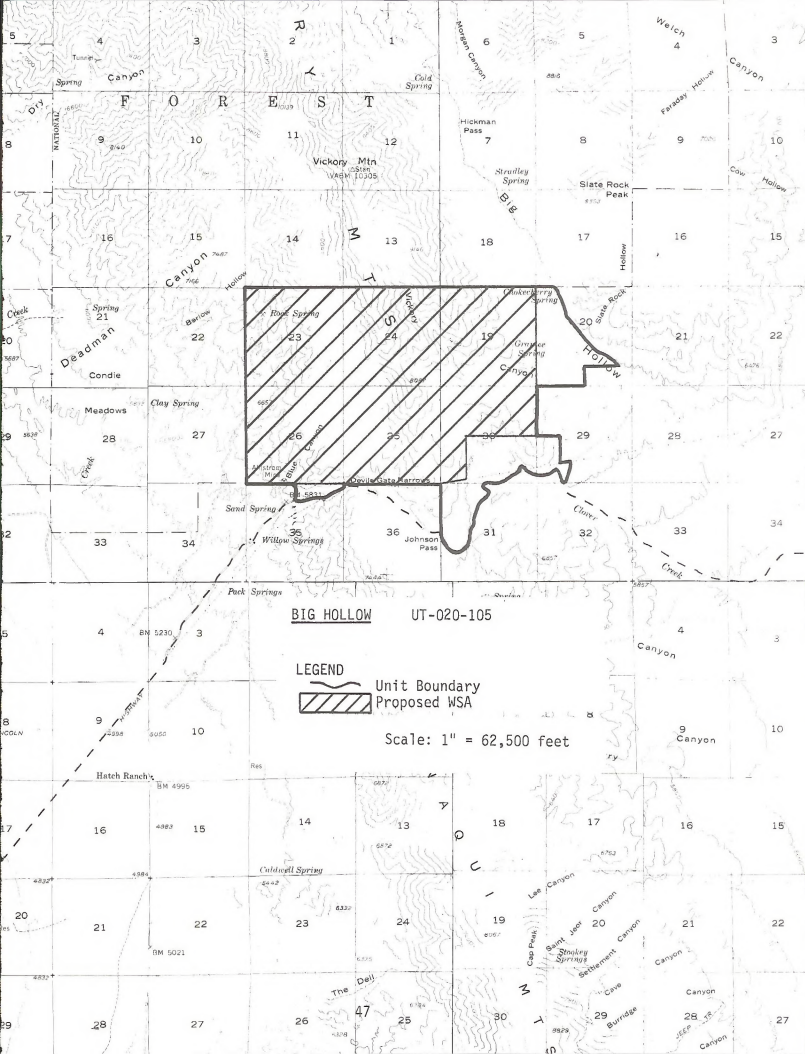
Considering the small size of the unit, and the general openness of the hillsides, topographic screening provides little or no sensations of isolation from both inside impacts and outside activities.

(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: In general, the unit's terrain lends itself to an "outstanding" opportunity for primitive types of recreation such as hunting, hiking, horseback riding and backpacking. Day hiking, backpacking and horseback riding are basically the only three options available to those wishing to enter and enjoy the wilderness potential of Unit 105. Trails leading up Big Spring and Vickory Canyons provide immediate and outlined access to the Wasatch National Forest boundary, Vickory Peak and the eleven thousand foot peaks further north. Available too, are trail-free pinyon-juniper woodlands, open slopes and sylvan alpine settings, all of which add an option of variety to primitive and unconfined recreational expectations.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Geological, educational and historical values may lie in a well screened cave near Rocky Springs. The site has not yet been evaluated or studied by B.L.M. archaeologists. Studies are projected for the immediate future.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Though solitude was not considered to be "outstanding", all the other criteria, as outlined in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook and/or in the Organic Act Directives, meet W.S.A. specification. Size, though less than 5,000 acres, does fit the guidelines as outlined on page 12 of the W.I.H. Naturalness does exist; man's imprints are substantially unnoticeable and possibilities do exist for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-020-111

UNIT NAME: ONAQUI MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 60,018

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Onaqui Mountain Unit is located in the east-central part of Tooele County, Utah. The community of Dugway lies six miles to the west, Salt Lake City lies 50 miles to the northeast.

Unit 111 is square in shape, with many irregular square and rectangular sectional adjustments outlining state and private land. Extending from Johnson Pass on the north to Rock Canyon Pass on the south, 111 is approximately 13 miles long and 12 miles wide. The Onaqui Mountain Range trends north and south. Aspects, however, are multiple as displayed by the many V-shaped canyons worn into the unit's girth. Topography is not extremely steep, nor is it covered by craggy cliffs, terraces or outstanding promontories.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 60,018 acres of public land and encloses approximately 2,585 acres of state lands, and 7,915 acres of private land.

B. NATURALNESS: The impacts of man are evidently noticeable throughout; however, a few pockets of naturalness do remain. These are all under 5,000 acres in size, and are Hellhole Canyon, Big Canyon, Park Canyon South, Dry Canyon, the South Ridgeline and Cedar Rock Canyon.

There are two major water developments on the unit. The first is the Faust Canyon Spring Pipeline, and the second is the "two springs" development.

The mountain range is essentially surrounded by fences, most of which are four-strand barbed wire with metal or wooden posts. A total of 24 miles of fence are located within the unit.

Roads and "ways" create a network of access opportunities throughout the unit, including "ways" to the tops of Cap Peak and Stookey Peak, the high points in 111. A total of 89 miles of "ways" have been cut into the unit, many of which provide access to state or private lands. A total of 31 miles of maintained roads provide additional access.

A Utah Power and Light Company line, consisting of four wires strung on 32 foot poles, bisects the east side of the Rush Valley flats before turning west to continue another nine miles into the unit. The line was built in 1969 and is currently maintained by a U.P. and L. access road that runs beneath the line.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

(1) SOLITUDE: Opportunities for solitude or isolation in 111 are limited and are considered by the inventory team to be something less

than "outstanding." The razor-back ridge effect of the north-south ridge exposes individuals to many impacts within the unit, including water developments, utility lines, roads, "ways" and fences.

The majority of the screening on southern slopes is limited to grasses and rock outcroppings. Some northern aspects are thick with stands or pockets of fir or quaking aspen. These areas, however, are relatively small and do not afford the seclusion or isolation associated with "outstanding" opportunities for solitude.

(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The general character of the Onaqui Unit limits outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation. There are few water sources for campers or hikers; potential wilderness is affected by chainings, roads, fences, cattle grazing, water "improvements" and power lines; vegetative cover is sparse and limited to small pockets.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Approximately 20 head of wild horses (as of 08-25-79) inhabit the upper elevations of the Onaqui Mountains. These animals are considered to be of "primitive" value in the Onaqui-Oquirrh P.A.A. and Ecological Profile (1976, Salt Lake District).

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Naturalness in the unit is severely affected by man's varied improvements and impacts on the landscape. Screening is weak; vegetative and topographic separation are confined to isolated pockets; "outstanding" opportunities for either solitude or recreation are not complemented by the open slopes and unnatural conditions so noticeably displayed throughout the unit.



ONAQUI MOUNTAINS

UT-020-111

LEGEND

-  Unit Boundary
-  State
-  Private

Scale: 1/4" = 1 mile

UNIT NO.: UT-020-129 and UT-050-130A

UNIT NAME: DUGWAY MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 20,638

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Unit UT-020-129, the Dugway Mountain Range, is a bi-district and bi-county unit that straddles the Tooele/Juab County line immediately south of the Dugway Proving Grounds and Gunnery Range. With a good map one should have little trouble locating the unit approximately 20 miles east of Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge, 30 miles southwest of the Dugway Headquarters (English Village), 60 miles northwest of Delta, or 90 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. Trending west of north and then bending due south, the unit displays a relief of 2,530 feet if measured from the desert floor, on the west side of the unit, to Castle Peak, the unit's high point. Topography is generally a mountain-and-mountain-valley mixture separated by two north-south ridgelines that merge north of Green Grass Valley (Tooele County) to become a dominant, single ridgeline that probably best expresses unit topographic character.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 20,638 acres of public land, and encloses approximately 640 acres of state land and 235 acres of private land.

B. NATURALNESS: Lying on the east side of the Basin and Range Province, the Dugways are a faulted, tilted monocline with relative uplift on the east and accompanying dip on the west. Vegetation varies from salt tolerant plants along the unit's base to merging foothill associations of shadscale, black sage and horsebrush. Juniper becomes abundant above 5,600 feet, again associated with blacksage. Bigsage and Ephedra vegetate selective canyon bottoms.

Drainage patterns course east and west, generally following at right angles to the mountain's north-south axis. As the range turns to the northwest, gullies, washes and canyons turn accordingly, falling to the northeast and southwest.

Mining, the primary impact for more than a century, remains today as one of the dominant uses in the range. Nineteen miles of "ways" impact canyons and bolder strewn gullies on all sides of the unit. Maintained roads do not penetrate beyond .50 miles at any given point.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

(1) SOLITUDE: The Dugway Mountains are characterized by steep, rocky terrain enclosing broad, relatively unscreened valleys. As outlined last spring (79), in the initial inventory evaluation, and confirmed in the intensive inventory: "The slopes are thinly vegetated; the natural screening effect is poorly defined. As open landscape magnifies point to point perception, distorting distances and restricting what isolation or seclusion one might find..."

As in the other Salt Lake District units, sites and sounds above the Dugways are substantial. Air Force low-level (below 100 feet) sub and supersonic flights cross the unit daily.

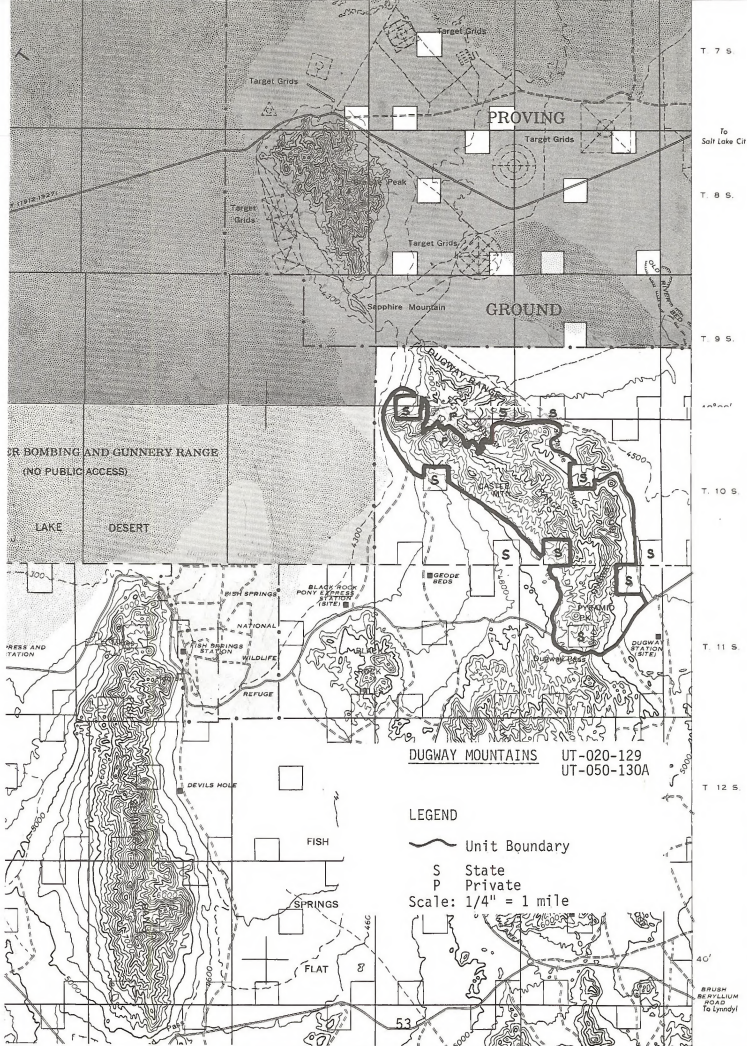
(2) PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Hiking and back-packing might be pursued by those wishing to explore for a day or two; beyond that time-frame the experience might be restricted by unit size, lack of water, topographic diversity or challenge.

Upland game hunting is considered fair. Hunting pressures and success ratios are unknown.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Geologically and historically the Dugways tell a story of early discoveries and mineral development. Though claims worked and patented since 1869 are not included in Unit 129, there remains a geologic interest insofar as the quartzite and limestones, mined then, extend into the intensive inventory unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Outstanding solitude and recreation potential are not available in the unit. Open, unscreened canyons and valleys are thinly vegetated; ridges and canyons do not divide and seclude topographically. One's opportunity to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of others is severely restricted by Air Force over flights and the lack of spatial separation.



CEDAR CITY DISTRICT

Intensive Inventory Recommendations

Inventory Number	Unit Name	Proposed as WSA	Not Proposed as WSA
UT-040-041B	Black Ridge-LaVerkin		X
UT-040-061	Steep Creek	X	
UT-040-074	Colt Mesa		X
UT-040-075	Horse Spring Canyon		X
UT-040-076	Carcass Canyon		X
UT-040-077	Mud Spring Canyon	X	
UT-040-078	Death Ridge		X
UT-040-079	Burning Hills		X
UT-040-080	Fifty Mile Mountain	X	
UT-040-081	Allen Dump		X
UT-040-082	Scorpion	X	
UT-040-085	Dance Hall Rock		X
UT-040-087	Sooner Water		X
UT-040-088	Sooner Bench		X
UT-040-089	Willow Gulch		X
UT-040-090	Cave Point		X
UT-040-091	Fifty Mile Creek		X
UT-040-092	Coyote Gulch		X
UT-040-104	Mountain Home Range		X
UT-040-132	Red Mountain	X	
UT-040-134	Quail Draw		X
UT-040-135	East Mesa		X
UT-040-137	Canaan Gap		X
UT-040-138	Cottonwood Canyon		X
UT-040-142	Crater Hill		X
UT-040-143	Canaan Mountain	X	
UT-040-144	Shunes Hollow		X
UT-040-145	Orderville Canyon	X	
UT-040-146	Deep Creek	X	
UT-040-147	Red Butte	X	
UT-040-148	Spring Canyon	X	
UT-040-149	The Watchman	X	
UT-040-150	North Fork Virgin River	X	
UT-040-153	LaVerkin Creek Canyon	X	
UT-040-154	Taylor Creek Canyon	X	
UT-040-155	Sunset Canyon		X
UT-040-173	Shunesburg		X
UT-040-174	Jolley Gulch		X
UT-040-175	Home Valley Knoll		X
UT-040-176	Goose Creek Canyon	X	
UT-040-177	Beartrap Canyon	X	
UT-040-179	Rockville Bench		X
UT-040-204B	Central Wah Wah Range		X
UT-040-216	White Rock Range	X	
UT-040-217	Moquith Mountain	X	
UT-040-218	Bull Pasture		X
UT-040-219	Shinarump Cliffs		X
UT-040-223	Muggins Flat		X
UT-040-224	Pasture Canyon		X
UT-040-226	Buckskin Mountains		X

CEDAR CITY DISTRICT
Intensive Inventory Recommendations

Inventory Number	Unit Name	Proposed as WSA	Not Proposed as WSA
UT-040-230	Parunuweap Canyon	X	
UT-040-235	Flood Canyon		X
UT-040-245	Brigham Plains		X
UT-040-246	Nephi Wash		X
UT-040-247	Paria-Hackberry	X	
UT-040-248	Wahweap		X
UT-040-249	Coyote Creek		X
UT-040-255	Upper Kanab Creek		X
UT-040-266	East of Bryce		X
UT-040-268	The Blues	X	
UT-040-274	Pine Hollow Canyon		X

UNIT NO.: UT-040-041B

UNIT NAME: BLACK RIDGE - LA VERKIN CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 15,668

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in Washington County and is contiguous to Zion National Park. The unit includes the Black Ridge east of Interstate Highway 15.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 15,668 acres of public lands and encloses 640 acres of state lands.

Unit UT-040-041B includes former unit UT-040-178. The intensive inventory was unable to locate the mapped boundary road between the two units. Former unit UT-040-178 contained 310 acres of public lands and was contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally determined to have wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit includes four ways or groups of ways which represent major imprints of man. An abandoned way of five miles in LaVerkin Creek canyon extends south to north from section 7 into Zion National Park. This way is located on the west bank of LaVerkin Creek. Near the Zion National Park boundary, the way is joined by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of several other ways. In accord with OAD 78-61, Change 2 (p. 5), the boundaries of the areas exhibiting the naturalness characteristic have been relocated to the physical edges of this way.

In section 25 of the extreme southern portion of the unit, a way extends beyond a television relay station. The boundary has been re-located to the edges of this way and station. Another substantially noticeable way of three miles exists between Interstate 15 and Black Ridge in the northwestern portion of the unit. The area of 354 acres between the way and I-15 has been deleted because it is less than 5000 acres in size. Similarly, a noticeable way on Hurricane Mesa in the extreme eastern portion of the unit effectively deletes two small parcels on Hurricane Mesa (seven and 31 acres) from the unit.

The location of the LaVerkin Creek canyon way has the effect of dividing the unit into two areas possessing the naturalness characteristic. The eastern area of 2632 acres includes LaVerkin Creek and the eastern side of LaVerkin Creek canyon. Although it is less than 5000 acres in size, it is contiguous with the Zion National Park wilderness proposal. The western area of 12,431 acres includes the west bank of LaVerkin Creek canyon and Black Ridge. This tract is only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide at section 26 near its center. The total area possessing the naturalness characteristic is 15,063 acres in size.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The west tract consists of the Hurricane Cliffs (west face of Black Ridge), the narrow ridgeline of Black Ridge south of the private lake in section 29, a plateau type summit north of the lake, and lava flows on the east slope of Black Ridge. It would be difficult to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people on the narrow ridgeline or on the face of the Hurricane Cliffs because of the high visibility of any visitor in these areas. The sagebrush covered plateau north of the lake does not possess sufficient vegetative screening to provide an opportunity for solitude. Although the lava flows on the east slope provide a degree of solitude the opportunity here for solitude could not be considered an excellent or outstanding opportunity.

The east tract includes LaVerkin Creek and the east wall of its canyon. LaVerkin Creek itself does not provide a superior opportunity for solitude. The east wall of the canyon is a fairly steep, exposed, and barren slope and would offer no opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The west tract of naturalness offers limited opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Hiking the ridgetop or sightseeing and photography of scenic geological features such as the adjacent Zion National Park, the Hurricane Cliffs and I-15, or the lava flows are possible. Neither of these activities are individually of outstanding quality. Furthermore, this area does not possess a diversity of primitive and unconfined recreational activity types.

Hiking in LaVerkin Creek is the major primitive recreational activity available to visitors in the eastern area.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The Black Ridge (Hurricane Fault) is a major topographical and geological feature of Washington County, Utah. The feature is not represented in Zion National Park immediately north of the inventory unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit exhibits two areas possessing the naturalness wilderness characteristic, but lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.

UNIT NO.: UT-040-061

UNIT NAME: STEEP CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 22,391

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located east of Boulder in Garfield County. The Circle Cliffs form the eastern boundary. The Long Canyon road borders the unit on the south.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 22,391 acres of public lands and encloses 1907 acres of state land.

The area with wilderness characteristics contains 22,407 acres of public lands and encloses 1907 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of this unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. There are several ways, a corral, two gravel pits, and a cabin along the southern boundary. Except for a way in Sec. 17, T.34S., R.5E.; a way in the bottom of The Gulch; and a way in Sec. 5, T.35S., R.6E., all of these judged to be substantially noticeable. The portion of the unit east of the Circle Cliffs has been significantly impacted by mineral exploration and range improvements. Using guidance in OAD 78-61, Change 3, (page 3) two narrow fingers of land by Deer Creek and in The Gulch were also excluded from the area considered to be natural.

Within the unit, 22,034 acres are considered to possess naturalness. There are 2,357 acres which contain substantially noticeable imprints of man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

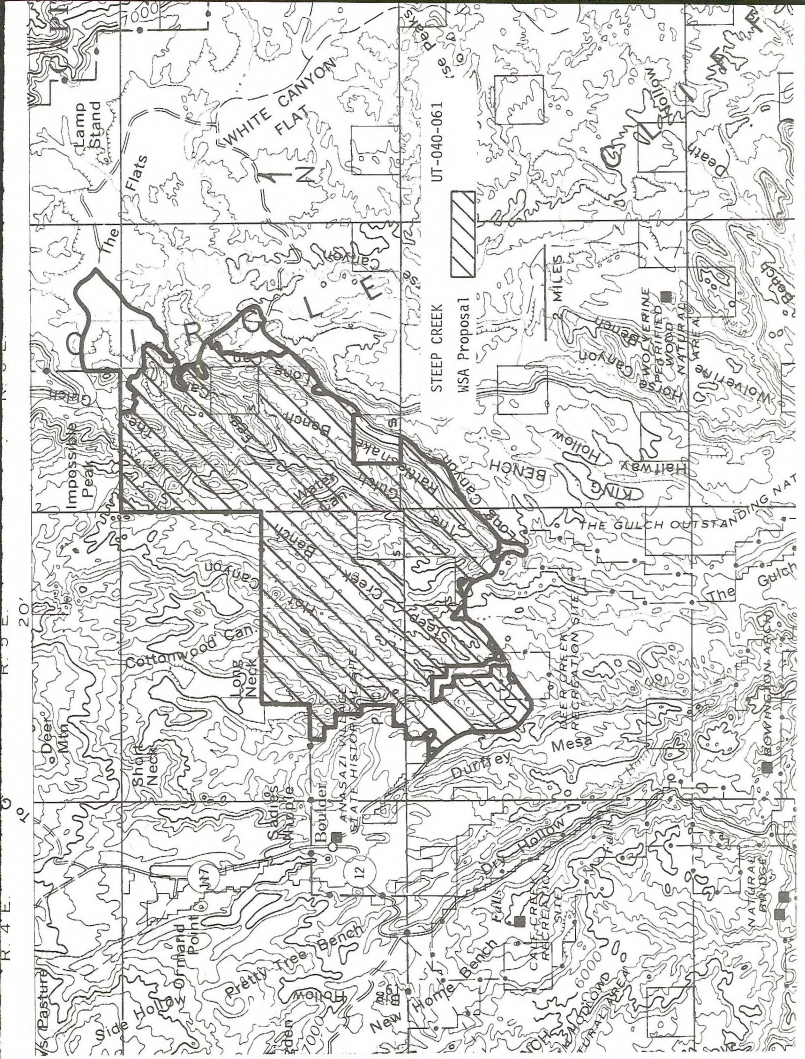
1. SOLITUDE: The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude. Deep, winding canyons such as The Gulch, Steep Creek, Hot Canyon, and Cottonwood Canyon offer excellent topographic screening because they are isolated geographically by the steep canyon cliffs. The riparian vegetation in the bottoms of these canyons also offer opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit offers outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation including backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, photography, and sightseeing. The canyons offer backpacking opportunities of the kind found only in the most popular hiking areas in southern Utah. Rockhounding opportunities for petrified wood are available in outcrops of the Chinle formation. One petrified wood area contains large, unbroken logs three to four feet in diameter and up to sixty to seventy feet long.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Most of the unit was rated Class A scenery in the BLM's Visual Resource Management analysis. Rattlesnake Bench and an area just southeast of Boulder were rated Class B scenery, and the area east of Circle Cliffs was rated Class C scenery. The Canyon area and the Circle Cliffs were rated Class A for Geological sightseeing in the Recreation Information System (RIS) analysis. Lam-anite Natural Bridge was rated Class B for geological sightseeing. The outcrops of the Chinle Formation within the unit contain petrified wood in sufficient concentrations to provide rockhounding opportunities. One area contains large, unbroken logs.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit exhibits the three wilderness characteristics of naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-074

UNIT NAME: COLT MESA

UNIT ACREAGE: 19,920

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located twenty miles southeast of the town of Boulder.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 19,920 acres of public lands and encloses 1,267 acres of state lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of this unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. Man's imprints are located near the boundaries of the unit. Along the western boundary, there exist a way which may be an old alignment of the boundary road, an airstrip, and roads and ways near and on Colt Mesa. These imprints are considered to be substantially noticeable. Roads and ways on Fourmile Bench, near the southern boundary, are also substantially noticeable and intrude upon the naturalness of the area. Ways north of Deer Point are impassable to vehicles, are rehabilitating naturally, and are not considered to significantly impact naturalness. Within the unit, approximately 18,230 acres are considered to possess naturalness and 1,690 acres are considered to contain imprints of man which are substantially noticeable.

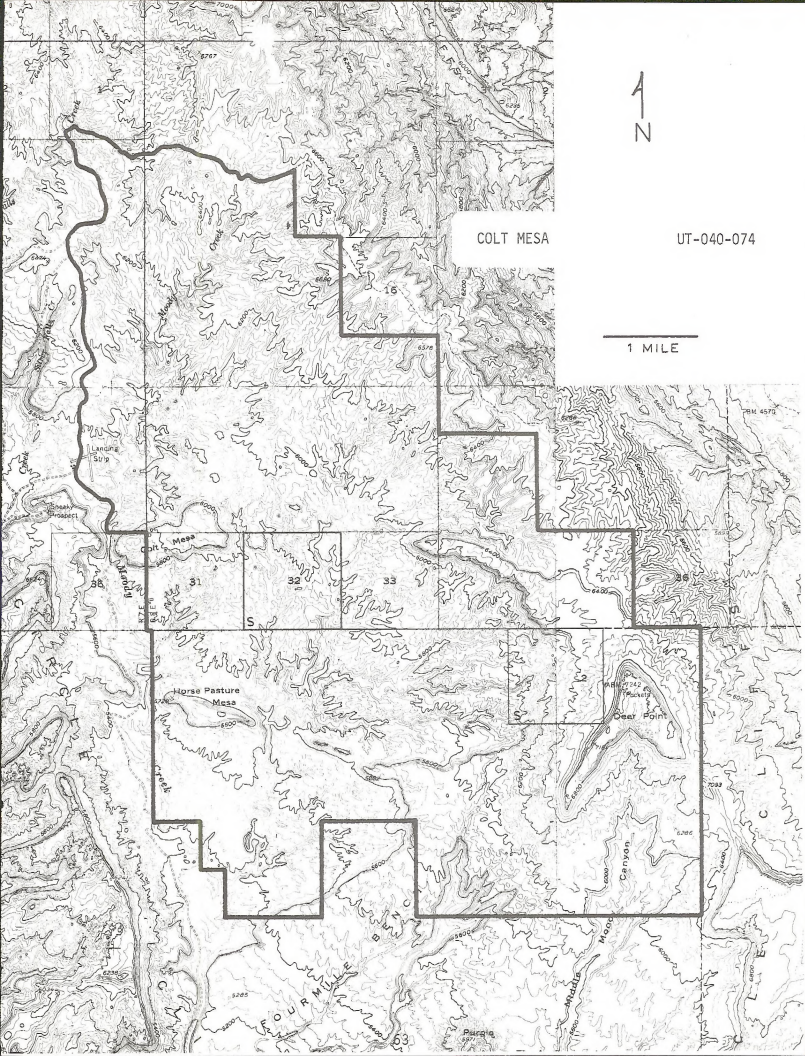
C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: None of the unit is considered to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The majority of the unit contains rolling hills bisected by numerous shallow washes. Vegetation is sparse and consists of scattered juniper and low-growing brush. Views across the unit are possible from many locations. The topography and vegetation do not provide the screening opportunities which are necessary for an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Recreational activities, including horseback riding, hiking, and backpacking can occur within the unit but are not considered to be outstanding opportunities. The cliffs of mesas in the unit, such as Deer Point, could provide opportunities for rock climbing, but this would be very dangerous due to the unstable nature of the rock structure. Some petrified wood was found within the unit, but does not appear in sufficient quantities to provide an outstanding opportunity for rockhounding.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Most of the unit appears to be natural, but outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation do not exist.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-075

UNIT NAME: HORSE SPRING CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 32,203

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located two miles southwest of the town of Escalante (Garfield County).

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 32,203 acres of public lands and encloses 2,528 acres of state lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. As indicated in the situation evaluation, most of the imprints are located near the boundaries of the unit.

In the Little Desert area, there are two roads, several ways, a powerline, two fences, and two corrals. The cumulative effect of these imprints is a significant impact on naturalness.

Ways in Mitchell Canyon and Coal Bed Canyon are substantially noticeable. Portions of these ways in the bottoms of the canyons have been washed out, but enough evidence remains for them to be noticeable.

In Little Valley, there are a way, a seeding, a fence, and three reservoirs. The cumulative impact is substantially noticeable.

In the southern portion of the unit, ways in Cherry Flat and Trap Canyon are substantially noticeable. Portions of the Upper Valley Oil Field are within the unit. Impacts include three roads, two powerlines, and active and inactive well sites.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The topography and vegetation do provide some opportunities for solitude, but the opportunities are not considered to be superior. Canyons within the unit are not extensive, relatively short, and generally wide and shallow. The opportunity for avoiding the sights, sounds, or evidence of other people in the unit, while not completely absent, is limited.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation. Recreational activities such as horseback riding and hiking are possible, but the opportunities are not outstanding. No prominent sightseeing or recreational features have been identified in the unit using the BLM's Recreation Information System. The average scenery, lack of prominent recreational features, absence of challenge or risk, and lack

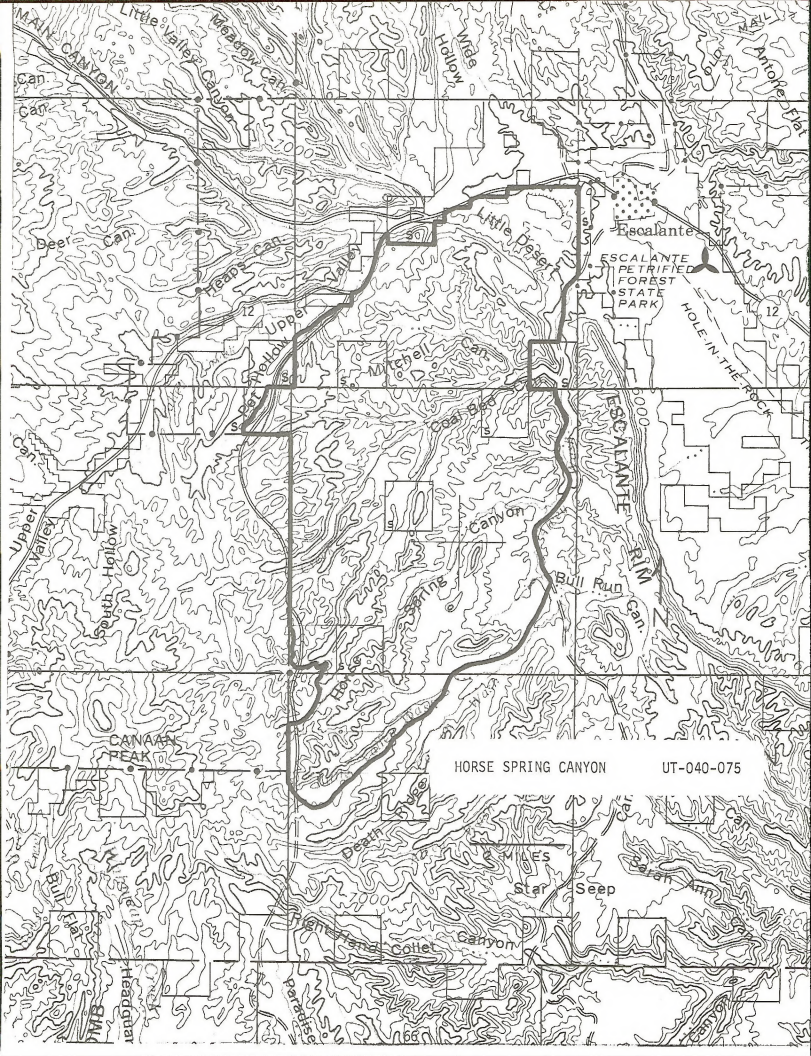
of diversity in the number of activities precludes outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Archeological values include petroglyphs, pictographs, grainaries, cave habitation sites, and open campsites.

Geological features include Horizon Arch, petrified wood, and fossil localities. One fossil locality within the unit is reported to contain dinosaur bone.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Part of the unit appears to be natural, but the unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation.



HORSE SPRING CANYON

UT-040-075

UNIT NO.: UT-040-076

UNIT NAME: CARCASS CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 76,410

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located 2 miles south of Escalante in Garfield and Kane Counties. It consists of several canyon systems cut into the Kaiparowits Plateau as well as a section of the Straight Cliffs.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 76,410 acres of public lands and encloses 5,456 acres of state lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature.

Along the western boundary, there is a road in Calf Canyon, a road which leads to Rock Spring, and a road on Star Seep Bench which leads to a drill site. There are several ways on the benches near the seedings on the western boundary. Some of these have been rehabilitated, but remain substantially noticeable. A small seeding in Little Valley is also a visible imprint of man. Fences, developed springs, and a way near Rock Spring are considered to be substantially unnoticeable.

Along the northern boundary in the Cedar Wash area, there are several short ways and three reservoirs. The cumulative impact of these imprints is an impact on naturalness. The way which leads to the reservoir in Halfway Hollow and the way, stock tank, and corral in Halfway Hollow are substantially noticeable.

The way which leads to Slick Rock Water and then continues down Right Hand Collet Canyon is also substantially noticeable. Portions of the way in Right Hand Collet Canyon have washed out but enough of the way is visible to be substantially noticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The area with naturalness includes an area between the Straight Cliffs and the Hole-in-the-Rock road, the Straight Cliffs, and three canyon systems - Left Hand Collet Canyon, Right Hand Collet Canyon (with the Carcass Canyon tributary) and Dave Canyon. The area between the Hole-in-the-Rock road and the Straight Cliffs is broken and rough with a scant vegetative cover of pinyon-juniper forest. Although this area offers some opportunity for solitude, the topographic and vegetative screening afforded in this area is not distinguished in any manner and thus could not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The Straight Cliffs cliffline is a prominent visual feature in the area. Because the cliffline is sheer and barren with few breaks, it would be difficult for an individual to avoid the sights and sounds of other visitors in this area. The Dave Canyon-Bull Run Canyon area at the north end of the unit is a small narrow area between the Straight Cliffs and the Alvey Wash road. The opportunity for solitude in this area is limited because of the small size, lack of entrenched canyons, and open vegetative cover.

The Right Hand and Left Hand Collet canyon systems offer the best opportunities for solitude within the unit. The Right Hand Collet system is the larger of the two and includes Carcass Canyon, Sarah Ann Canyon, Long Canyon, and two unnamed canyons. The Left Hand Collet system includes Willard Canyon, Horse Canyon, Steer Canyon, and Upper Trail Canyon. Although it is possible to avoid the sights and evidence of other people in these canyons, the topographic screening offered by the canyons is not considered to provide outstanding opportunities.

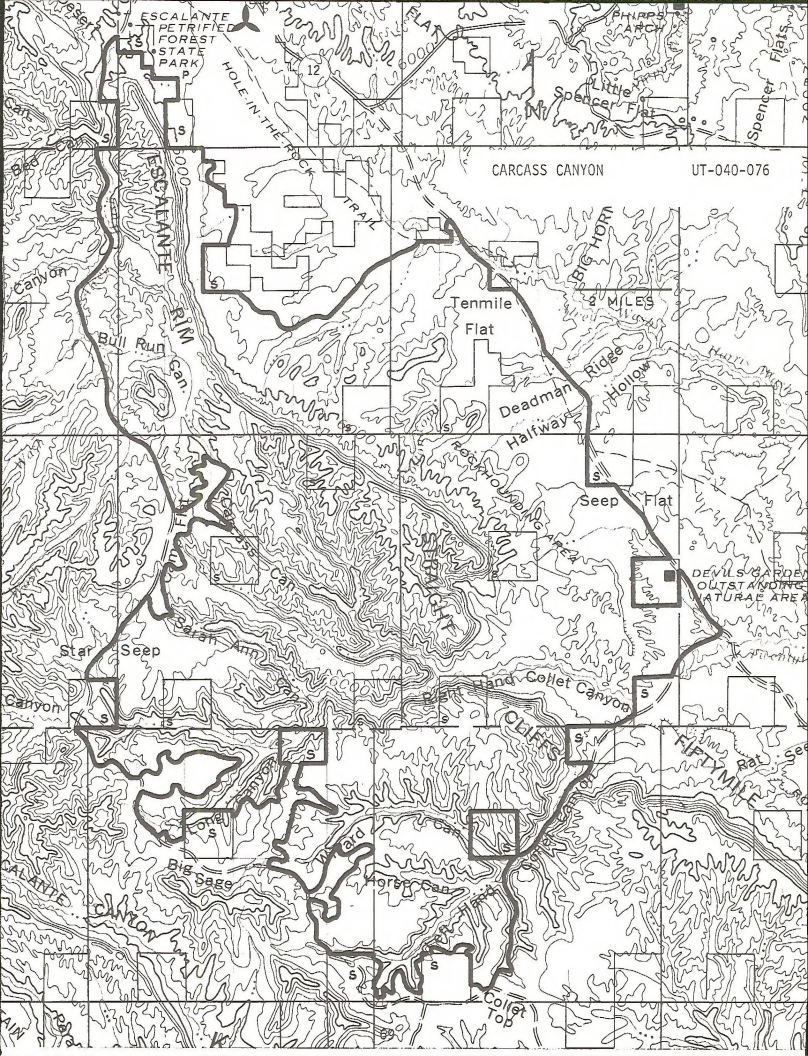
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation available in the unit include opportunities for hiking, backpacking, bird watching, photography, and sightseeing for geological features. These opportunities are of marginal quality in most of the unit. The best opportunity for hiking (and backpacking) is found in the canyon systems. Because of the short, branching configuration of these canyons, it would be difficult to achieve a sustained and quality hiking-backpacking experience in the canyons. The unit does not exhibit a great diversity of primitive recreational opportunities nor could any individual activity opportunity be considered to be of outstanding quality.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Archeological values within the unit include cave habitation sites, pictographs, grainaries, and open campsites. Portions of the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail are within the unit. The trail has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

The unit contains many geological features. The Straight Cliffs are a prominent landmark in the area. There are arches in Calf Canyon and Cedar Wash. Fossils are abundant and several fossil localities have been noted on USGS maps. The unit contains the only known occurrence of sand crystals in the region.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit is natural, it does not meet either the outstanding opportunity for solitude or the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined type of recreation criteria.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-077

UNIT NAME: MUD SPRING CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 65,010

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located south of Highway 12 and east of Henrieville. The unit is located south of Canaan Peak, north of the Butler Valley road, and west of the Horse Mountain Road. The unit is about evenly divided between Garfield and Kane Counties.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 65,010 acres of public land and encloses 4,321 acres of state and 640 acres of private land.

B. NATURALNESS: The inventory unit satisfies the naturalness criteria with the exception of the southwest portion of the unit. The cumulative impacts of several developments in that area eliminate it from further consideration. These developments include two seedings covering about 1,250 acres; two powerlines, 230 KV and 69 KV, which parallel each other; ways; and several range improvements and associated facilities such as reservoirs, corrals, and watershed protection dikes. One road in that same area provides access to private land in Round Valley. It was determined that two other small areas in the northern part of the unit do not possess naturalness. These areas include a small powerline near Henrieville Creek and several short ways in an area at the head of Little Creek. In the remainder of the inventory unit, a way leading to Bull Flat, a way in Headquarters Valley, and another way to an abandoned water well west of Blue Wash in the southeast corner of the unit were all determined to be substantially unnoticeable. The area that possesses the naturalness characteristic contains 56,140 acres.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

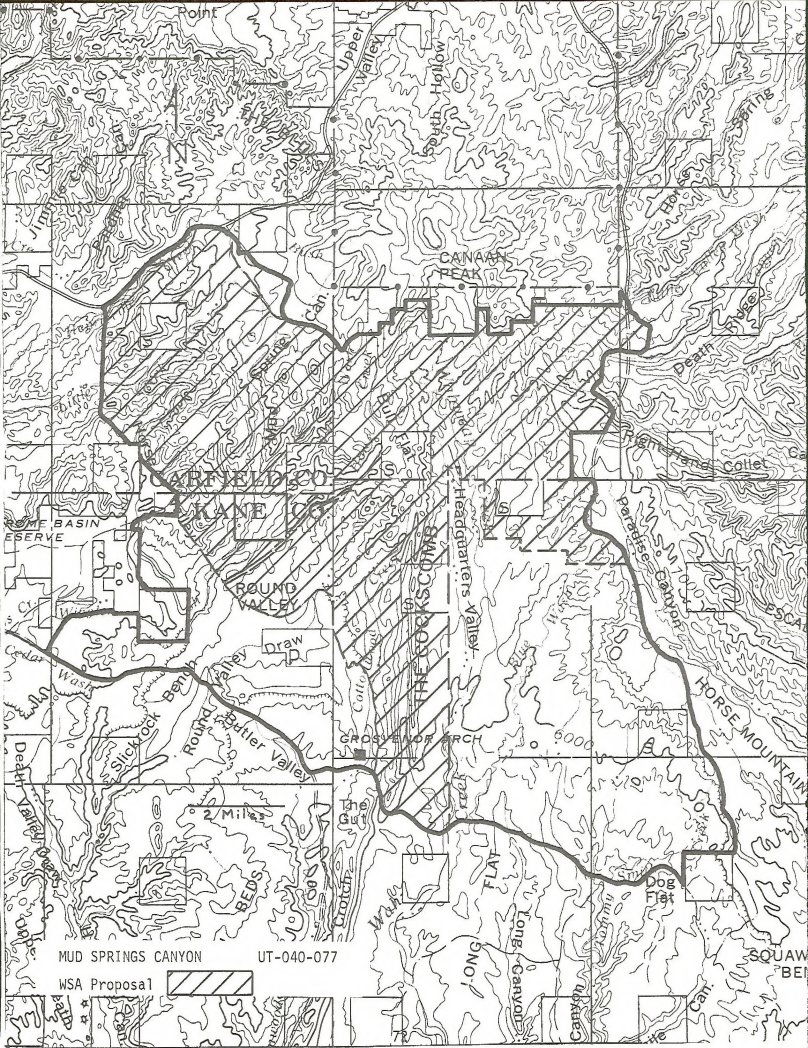
1. SOLITUDE: An outstanding opportunity for solitude exists in the inventory unit. Topography within the natural area is diverse and ranges from high-walled canyons such as Mud Spring Canyon and Little Creek in the west, to the "blues" badlands of the Kaiparowits formation in the northeastern part of the area. The northern end of the Cockscomb is present in the unit and constitutes the divide between the headwaters of Wahweap Creek on the east and the Paria River on the west. Vegetation varies from ponderosa pine at higher elevations to pinyon and juniper, and low growing shrubs. Screening provided by topography and vegetation or the combination of each offers an outstanding opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of other people in all but the southeastern portion of the natural area.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The opportunity for a number of primitive recreational activities exists within the inventory unit. These include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping, and hunting. In addition, rock climbing, sightseeing for geological and botanical features, and photography are also possible in the area. These dispersed, undeveloped types of recreation are enhanced by the variety of terrain which offers the opportunity to explore forested mountains, unusual geology, and intricate badlands. The diversity and quality of these activities are such that an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation is considered to exist throughout most of the natural area. The southeastern portion of the area lacks outstanding primitive and unconfined recreational opportunities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The inventory unit contains geological and ecological supplemental values. The East Kaibab Monocline, which is the geologic structure forming the Cockscomb, terminates within this inventory unit. The Cockscomb, itself, is a unique feature composed of two parallel knife-edged ridges trending northward for approximately seven miles within the inventory unit. Grosvenor Arch, a tall double arch, is located near the southern boundary of the unit in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T.39S., R.1E. Scenic values result from other geologic features in the unit such as the cliffs north of Butler Valley, cliffs west of Slickrock Bench, and the rimline from Wiggler Wash to Henrieville Creek. Large fossilized bones are present in a portion of the Wahweap Creek drainage and may indicate a significant paleontological value. A natural riparian area isolated from grazing use exists in the upper part of Dry Valley Creek and represents an uncommon ecological feature. One threatened plant, Xylorhiza confertifolia, is found in conjunction with the sandy soils of the eroded Kaiparowits formation.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit (56,140) is natural. Within this area of naturalness, 36,598 acres exhibit outstanding opportunities for solitude and for primitive and unconfined recreation. The remaining 19,542 acres do not exhibit these two characteristics. With approval by the Director, the boundary of the WSA has been adjusted to include only those lands possessing the three characteristics of wilderness.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-078

UNIT NAME: DEATH RIDGE

UNIT ACREAGE: 65,040

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies on the Kaiparowits Plateau, 10 miles south of the town of Escalante. Major drainages within the unit include the Escalante, Paradise and Right Hand Collet Canyons. The unit generally lies between the Horse Mountain and Collet Top roads in Garfield and Kane Counties.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 65,040 acres of public land and encloses 5,592 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable in most of the inventory unit. The portions of the unit where naturalness has been impaired are confined largely to the singular impact of ways associated with exploratory coal drilling. These ways are located in Alvey Wash, Right Hand Collet Canyon, the central portion of Escalante Canyon, on Paradise Bench, at the north end of Horse Mountain, near Camp Flat, and near Trap Canyon Wash. The cumulative effect of ways and drilling has impaired the naturalness of an area near the head of Escalante Canyon. Range development projects also cumulatively impair naturalness in the northern tip of the unit at Little Valley. A road was determined to exist on Death Ridge. Other signs of man in the unit are considered to be substantially unnoticeable.

The boundary of the area possessing naturalness has been drawn along the physical edge of the impairing development or as a legal description which eliminates as little intervening land as possible where cumulative impacts are involved. This is based on supplementary guidance to the Wilderness Inventory Handbook as contained in OAD 78-61, Change 3. The major features of this natural area of 62,870 acres public land are the Escalante Canyon and Paradise Canyon systems and the high ridges of the north end of the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

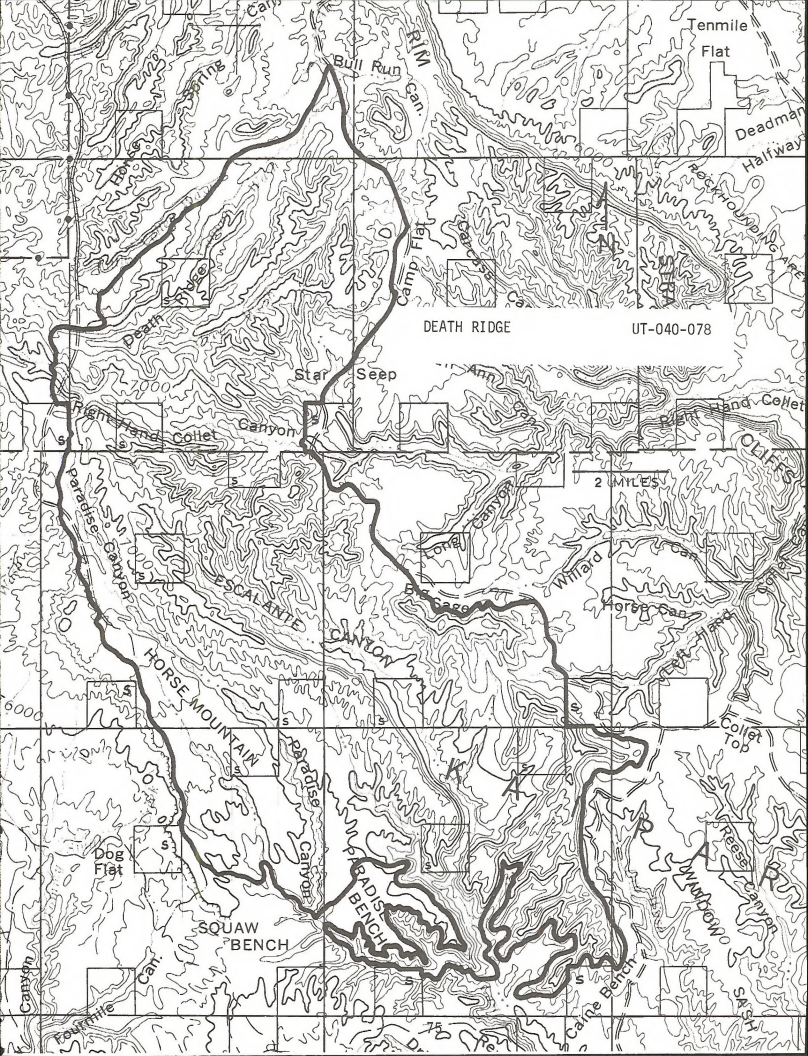
1. SOLITUDE: The lower portion of the unit lacks sufficient topographic or vegetative screening to provide solitude. An opportunity for solitude is provided by the vegetative and topographic screening present north of the upper part of Escalante Canyon. However, the topography and vegetation in this area are commonplace and are not exceptionally rough or dense in terms of their capacity to screen visitors from one another. The unit does not provide outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: There is not a great diversity of primitive recreation activity types available within the unit. Hiking is the only activity of any importance that could be pursued within the unit. The quality of the hiking opportunity is only moderate and certainly not superior to other hiking opportunities in the region. The primitive recreation opportunities in the unit do not satisfy the Wilderness Inventory Handbook criteria for diversity of activities or for outstanding quality of an individual activity opportunity.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The inventory unit contains geological and ecological supplemental values. The geologic features of Paradise Canyon provide scenic supplemental values, and the diversity of plant life ranging from low desert shrub to ponderosa pine enhances the study and observation of ecology. Two threatened plants are present in the inventory unit. Penstemon atwoodii is found in conjunction with the Wahweap formation, and Xylorhiza confertifolia is found on the benches below the cliffs in the southeastern part of the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is considered natural but it does not possess outstanding opportunities for solitude or for primitive unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-079

UNIT NAME: BURNING HILLS

UNIT ACREAGE: 70,080

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is located on the Kaiparowits Plateau in southeastern Kane County. It encompasses a portion of the Last Chance drainage and is bounded by the Smokey Mountain, Collet Top, and Croton Canyon roads.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 70,080 acres of public land and encloses 6,486 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: In most of the unit the imprint of man is substantially unnoticeable. Naturalness on Smokey Mountain has been impaired by the cumulative impact of coal fire suppression work in the south and by a number of ways attendant to that work. Exploratory coal drilling and attendant ways are also substantially noticeable throughout the Smokey Mountain portion of the unit. Some geophysical exploration activity has also taken place on Smokey Mountain. Two roads were found to be present in the area. One road is on Smokey Mountain and provides access to a stock water development at Needle Eye Water. The other road is to the north on Dry Bench and has been improved and maintained for coal exploration by El Paso Coal Company. Two other areas within the inventory unit where natural character has been impaired by man's works are on the eastern side of the unit. Both of these impacts have resulted from mineral exploration. The remaining area which has retained naturalness contains 61,550 acres of public land.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The area possessing the naturalness characteristic includes Last Chance Creek, a major drainage, and two tributaries - Dry Wash and Reese Canyon. The Burning Hills are low gentle hills which constitute the last drainage of Last Chance Creek below Reese Canyon. Although the topography of these canyons and the Burning Hills offers natural screening, the canyons and the Burning Hills are not sufficiently entrenched or dissected to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude because of topographic screening.

The vegetation in the canyons and other natural areas below the confluence of Reese Canyon is a low open shrub and does not screen visitors from one another. Window Sash Bench and Dry Bench possess a pinyon-juniper forest cover. Although this vegetation offers some opportunities for solitude it is not sufficiently dense to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. Thus while the terrain and

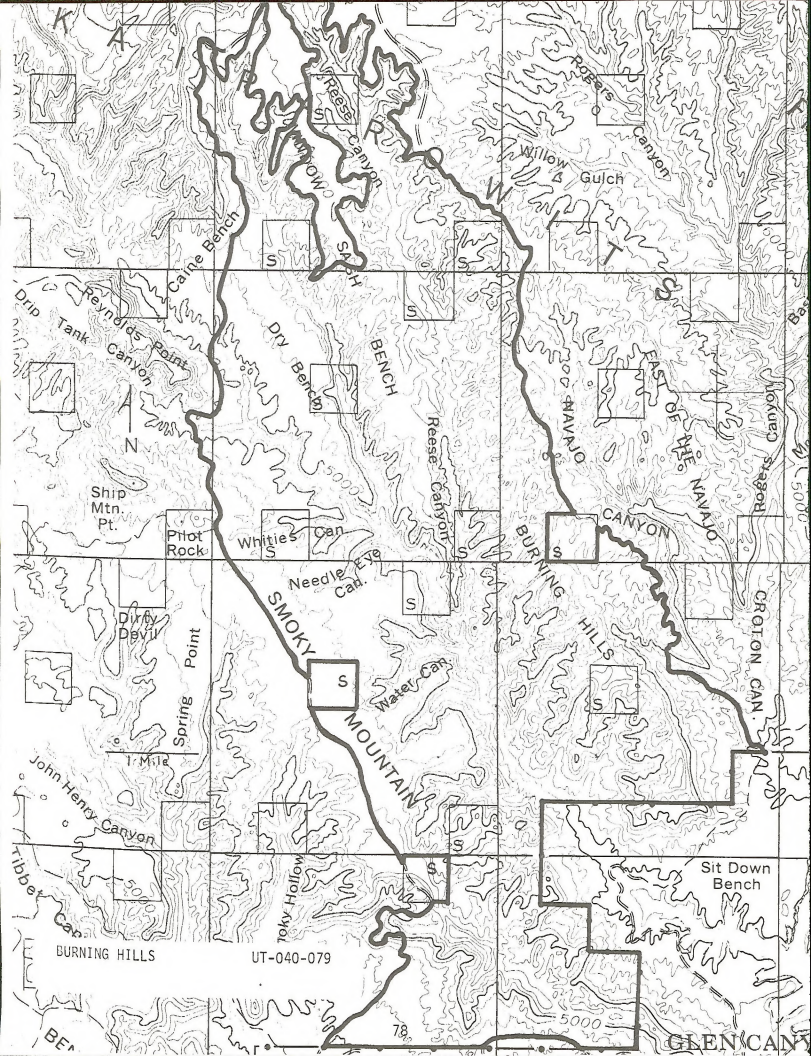
vegetation in this unit provide some opportunities for solitude, these opportunities do not stand out among others of their kind and are not considered to be outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does not exhibit a diversity in the number of primitive and unconfined recreation activities possible within the unit. Although hiking, backpacking, and sightseeing for geological features (coal fire occurrences) are possible, none of these activities could be considered to be individually outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The inventory unit contains geological, archeological and ecological supplemental values. The Burning Hills within the unit represent an educational and scenic area depicting the geologic changes which have resulted from naturally occurring coal fires over the ages. Archeological resources, most evident in the form of storage cyst ruins, exist in at least one portion of the inventory unit. Two threatened plants, *Cymopterus higginsii* and *Heliomeris soliceps*, are found in connection with the Tropic Shale formation in the extreme southern portion of the inventory unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although a portion of the area possesses the naturalness wilderness characteristic, the area lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-080

UNIT NAME: FIFTY MILE MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 178,008

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located at the east edge of the Kaiparowits Plateau. The Hole-in-the-Rock road parallels the unit on the east. The Straight Cliffs, Fifty Mile Mountain, and canyons systems to the west of the Fifty Mile Mountain are within the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 178,008 acres of public lands and encloses 15,542 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. In the western portion of the unit, there are several ways and an area disturbed by coal fire suppression activities. The cumulative effect of these intrusions is a substantially noticeable impact on naturalness. In the southern part of the unit, the way which leads to an airstrip on Grand Bench Neck is substantially noticeable. This way continues from the airstrip on Grand Bench Neck into the Rock Creek drainage. In this area, the way has deteriorated to a point that it is considered to be substantially unnoticeable.

In the eastern part of the unit, the area east of the Fiftymile Bench and an area on the Fiftymile Bench near Batty Pass contain several ways, roads, fences, and reservoirs. The cumulative impact is substantially noticeable and intrudes upon naturalness. Fences, developed springs, and two cabins on the Fiftymile Mountain and a cabin in Rogers Canyon were judged to be substantially unnoticeable and not to intrude upon naturalness.

Within the unit, 146,143 acres are considered to possess naturalness, with 31,865 acres containing imprints of man which are substantially noticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Outstanding opportunities for solitude are inherently available within the unit because of its size and topography. The cliffs of the Fitymile Bench and the Straight Cliffs provide geographic isolation from the Escalante River drainage area. The top of the Fiftymile Mountain is also isolated from the Rogers Canyon, Little Valley, and Rock Creek areas by sheer cliffs. The Rogers Canyon, Little Valley, and Rock Creek areas are heavily bisected by deep canyons. The benches on the west side of the unit have dense stands of pinyon-juniper which provide screening.

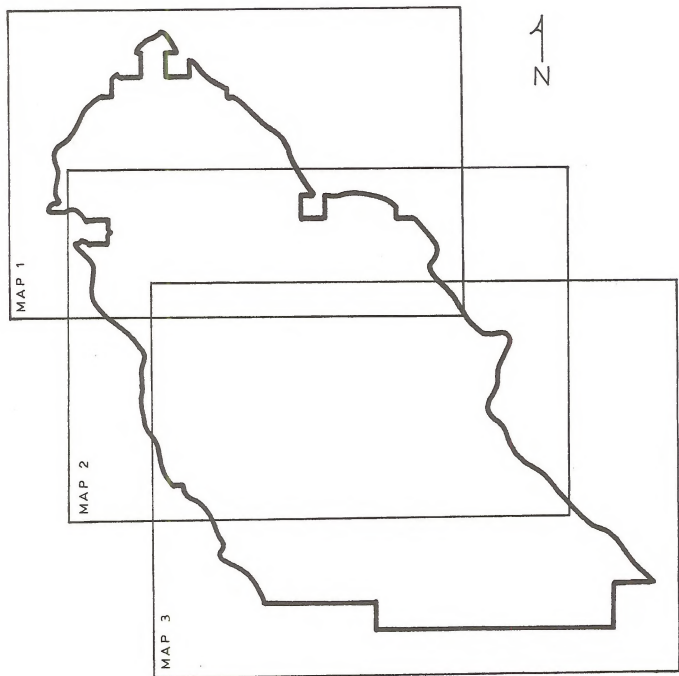
The nature of the topography in the unit provides opportunities to find isolation and to avoid the sights, sounds, or other evidence of other people.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit offers outstanding opportunities for primitive, undconfined recreation including: hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, photography, and sight-seeing. The varying topography provides both easy hikes and challenging trips. Lack of water throughout much of the unit also provides challenge and risk. The primitive recreation values of the have been recognized in BLM planning efforts.

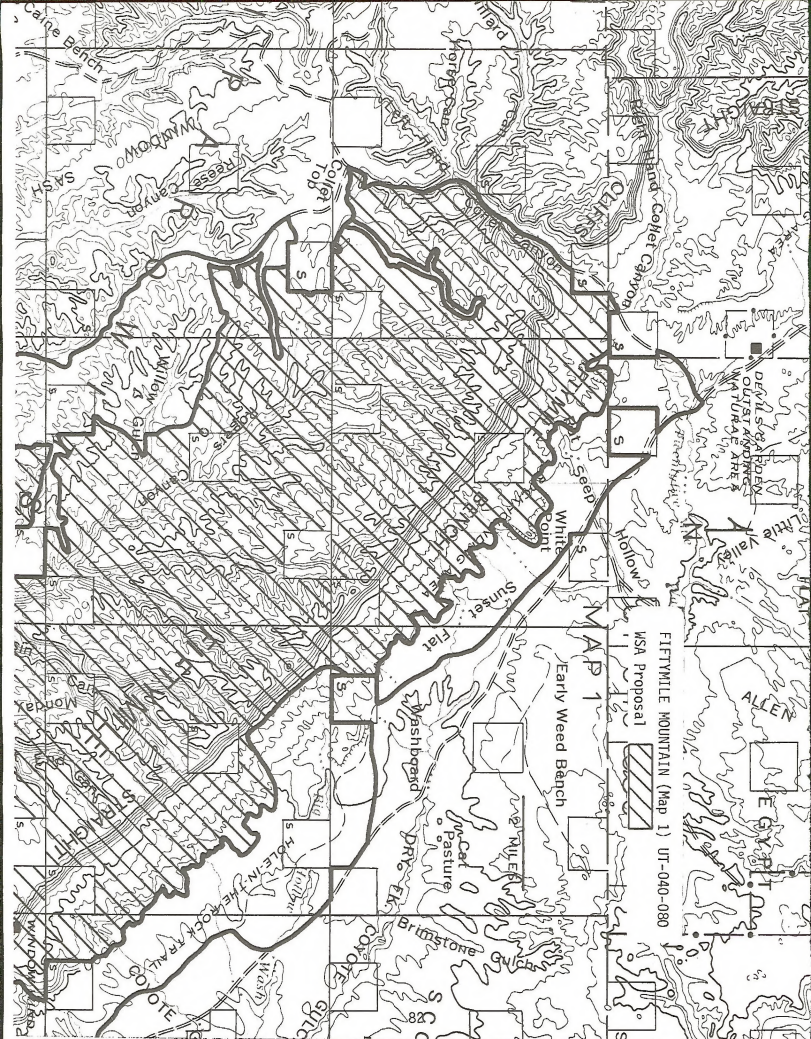
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit was rated as Class B scenery in the BLM's Visual Resource Management analysis. Some of the most spectacular panoramic views in the region are available from the top of the Fiftymile Mountain. The unit contains numerous archeological sites including camp sites, pictographs, petroglyphs, rock shelters, and grainaries. The top and cliffs of the Fiftymile Mountain have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an archeological district. Portions of the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail (nominated to the National Register) are within the unit. The canyons and the Straight Cliffs provide excellent opportunities for geologic sight-seeing. The unit also contains two natural arches - Window Wind Arch and Woolsey Arch. Rock pedestals, some over 100 feet high, can be found on the cliffs of the Fiftymile Bench. Stands of aspen and maple provide a colorful fall display.

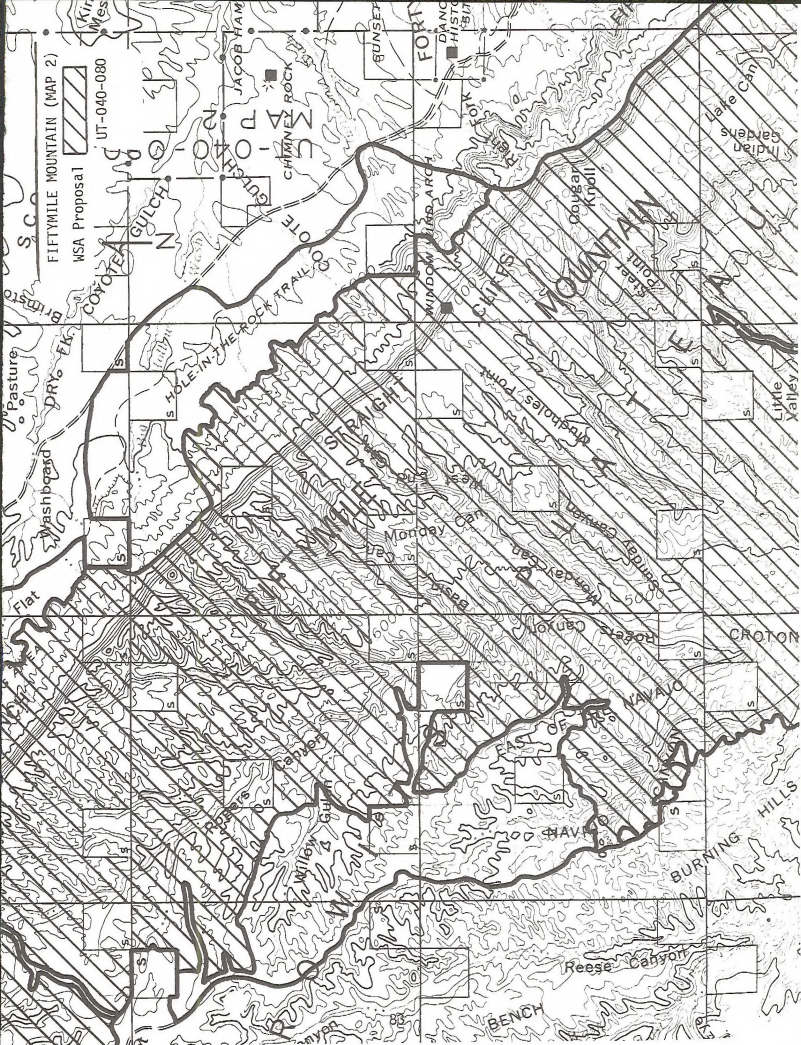
3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

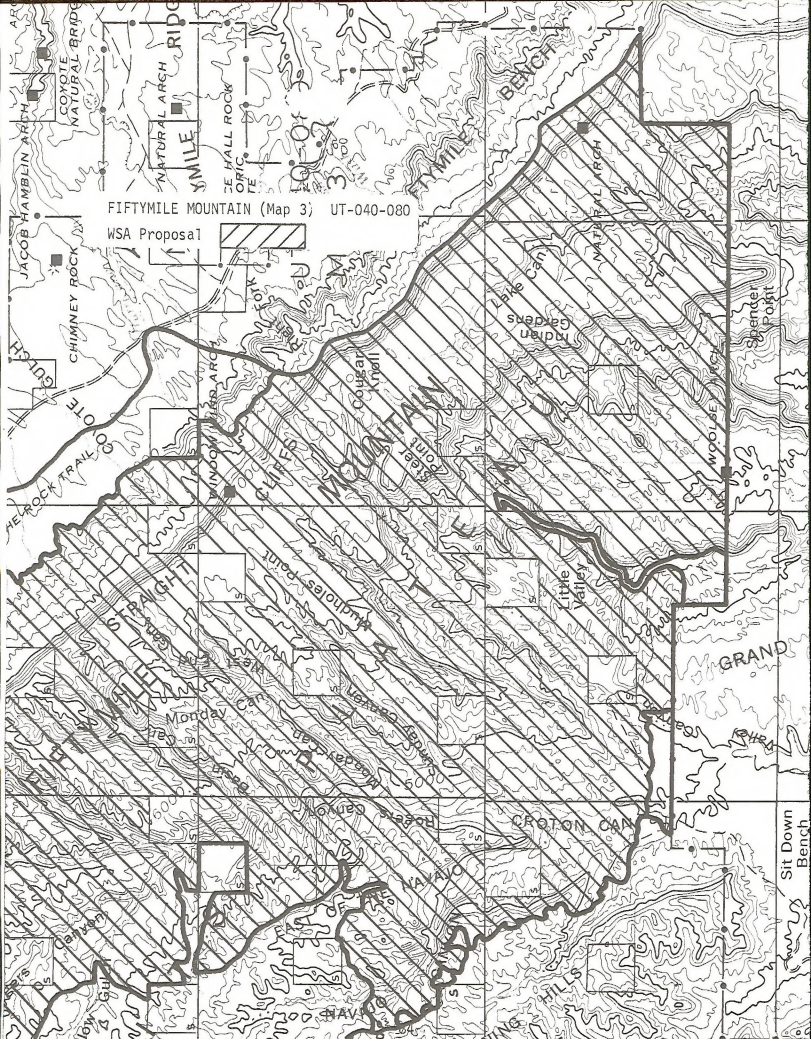
4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit possesses the naturalness characteristic, the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic, and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.



FIFTYMILE MOUNTAIN
UT-040-080
KEY MAP







UNIT NO.: UT-040-081

UNIT NAME: ALLEN DUMP

UNIT ACREAGE: 23,028

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is about nineteen miles southeast of the town of Escalante.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 23,028 acres of public lands and encloses 1,917 acres of state lands.

B. NATURALNESS: As a whole, the unit is not natural. Two roads leading to Buckaroo Flat and Little Valley penetrate deeply into the unit. Most of the ways near Little Valley and Seep Flat are substantially noticeable and the cumulative impact is significant. The way which leads to Plaster of Paris Seep is substantially noticeable for the first .5 mile from the boundary, and the way which leads to Joe Prudence Spring is also substantially noticeable. The number and extent of intrusions and their distribution within the unit cause the imprint of man's work to be substantially noticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

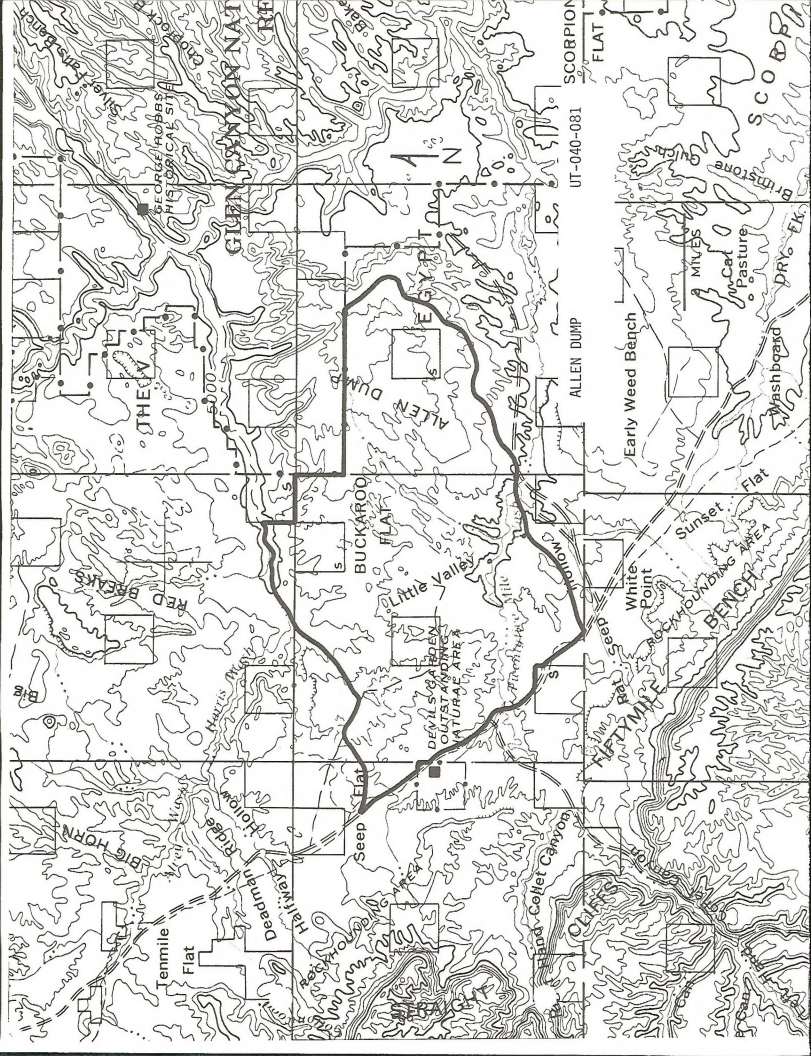
1. SOLITUDE: In general, the topography of the unit is relatively flat and the vegetation is low-growing brush and grass. The lack of topographic or vegetative screening precludes outstanding opportunities for solitude. In addition, the locations of intrusions would make it difficult to avoid these existing sights, or other evidence of man within the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Two areas within the unit offer opportunities for geologic sightseeing and photography. Little Valley, also known as Little Bryce Valley or Sunset Valley, is a badlands-type area. There is also a small area about one acre in size which is similar to Devil's Garden. The small size of the area similar to Devil's Garden and the location of roads and ways near Little Valley preclude outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation. The topography of the rest of the unit also precludes outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The only supplemental values found within the unit were two geological features. Little Valley is a badlands type area. There is a small area similar to Devil's Garden within the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit is considered to not possess any of the wilderness characteristics of naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, or outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-082

UNIT NAME: SCORPION

UNIT ACREAGE: 45,803

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located about twenty-five miles southeast of the town of Escalante.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 45,803 acres of public lands and encloses 3,689 acres of state lands. The unit is contiguous to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area wilderness proposal.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. A road leads to the Egypt trailhead in the northern part of the unit. A "way" in Rat Seep Hollow and ways and a road on Early Weed Bench are substantially noticeable and intrude upon naturalness. A developed well on Early Weed Bench is also a visible imprint of man. Two "ways" on the bench west of the Dry Fork of Coyote Gulch and the "way" which leads to Liston Seep are substantially noticeable.

The locations of the intrusions on Early Weed Bench divide the unit into two areas: the Twentyfive-Mile Wash area (UT-040-082A) and the Scorpion area (UT-040-082B). The outstanding opportunities and supplemental values within these two areas are discussed separately.

UT-040-082A Twentyfive Mile Wash

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The unit UT-040-082A includes the Egypt and Twentyfive-Mile Wash areas. This area provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Twentyfive-Mile Wash and its side canyons are narrow and winding and offer excellent screening opportunities. Most of the area is in a large basin defined by the cliffs of Allen Dump on the northwest and the cliffs of Early Weed Bench to the south. The nature of the topography enhances the opportunity for people to find isolation and seclusion.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Unit UT-040-082A offers outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, sightseeing, and photography. The area offers recreation opportunities of the kind found only in the more popular hiking areas of southern Utah. The side canyons of Twentyfive Mile Wash are some of the most narrow canyons that

can be found in the Escalante River Canyon system. Twenty-five Mile Wash and Egypt provide access to the Escalante River. The recreation opportunities within the unit are even more significant when considered in conjunction with the opportunities in the contiguous Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Twenty-five Mile Wash and its side canyons offer excellent examples of scenic geology. Some minor archaeological sites are within the unit.

UT-040-082B Scorpion

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

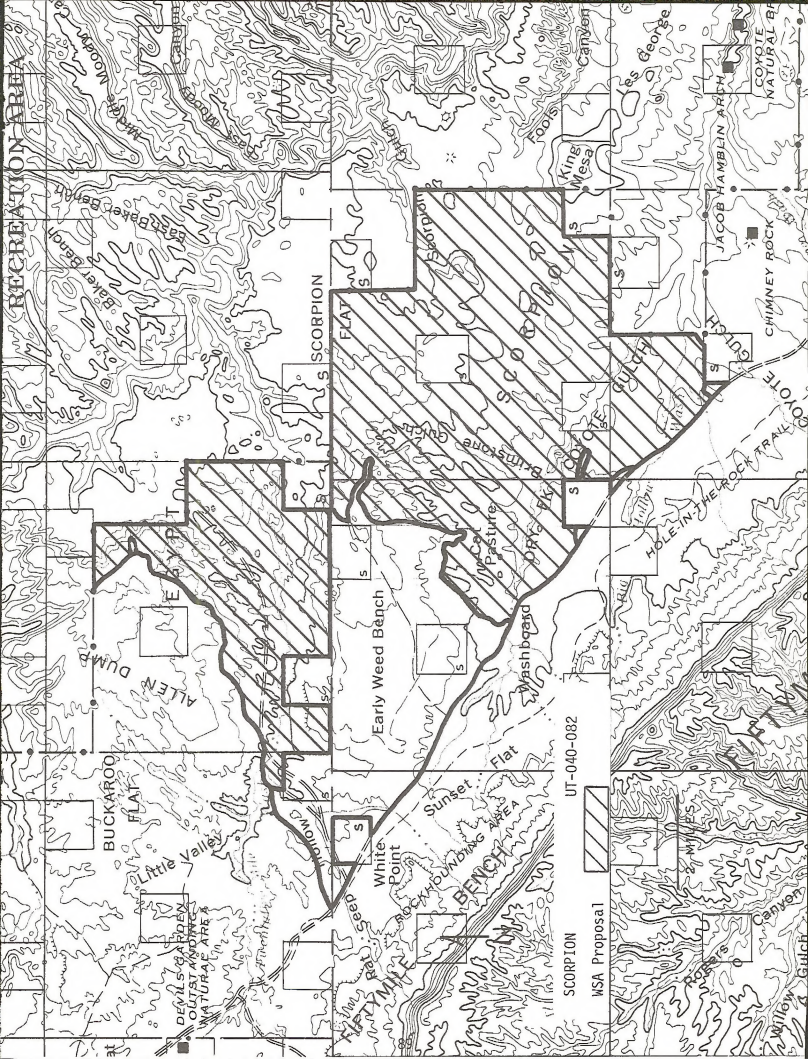
1. SOLITUDE: Unit UT-040-082B includes the Scorpion area and the Dry Fork of Coyote Gulch. This area provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Dry Fork of Coyote Gulch, and especially the narrows within the gulch, offer excellent screening opportunities. Side canyons of the Dry Fork of Coyote Gulch, including Spooky Gulch and Brimstone Gulch, are very narrow and winding, and again offer outstanding opportunities for seclusion. The Scorpion area also offers opportunities for solitude due to its size and broken topography.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Unit UT-040-082B offers outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, sightseeing, and photography. The variation in the width of the Dry Fork of Coyote Gulch provides an interesting experience. Its side canyons, including Spooky Gulch and Brimstone Gulch are some of the most narrow canyons in the Escalante River canyon system. The Dry Fork of Coyote Gulch provides access to Coyote Gulch and then to the Escalante River. There are also trails into Scorpion Gulch, Fools Canyon, and the Escalante River from the Scorpion. The recreation opportunities within the unit are even more significant when considered in conjunction with the opportunities in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The Dry Fork of Coyote Gulch and its side canyons provide excellent examples of scenic geology. A natural arch is located on Scorpion east of Early Weed Bench. Archaeological values include pictographs, petroglyphs, and open campsites.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The distribution of intrusions within the unit divides the unit into two separate natural areas. Each natural area meets the size and outstanding opportunities criteria. The Twenty-five Mile Wash area, UT-040-082A, containing 9,618 acres and the Scorpion area, UT-040-082B, containing 26,266 acres possess the necessary criteria for further study.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-085

UNIT NAME: DANCE HALL ROCK

UNIT ACREAGE: 6,972

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located about 45 miles southeast of the town of Escalante.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTIC:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 6,972 acres of public lands.

During the intensive inventory, it was found that the boundary road (as shown in the initial inventory) which divides the unit from UT-040-084 does not meet the definition of a road in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook. Therefore, unit UT-040-084 is actually a part of UT-040-085 and was inventoried as part of unit UT-040-085.

B. NATURALNESS: There are three ways and a drill site in the northern part of the unit. Two of the ways have overgrown and they are substantially unnoticeable. The way which leads to the drill site and the drill site have also overgrown, but are substantially noticeable because of the distinct change in vegetative color. A way north of Dance Hall Rock penetrates deeply into the unit and is substantially noticeable except for the last .5 to 1 mile where the sandy soils cause it to be less apparent. The southwest portion of the unit near Dance Hall Rock and Fortymile Spring contains a road, several ways, fences, corral, and a developed spring. The cumulative effect of these imprints is a significant impact on naturalness. The extent and locations of imprints within the unit impair the naturalness of the entire unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The flat topography and low-growing vegetation provide little topographic or vegetative screening. Views across the unit are possible from many locations within the unit. It would be extremely difficult to avoid the sights, sounds, or other evidence of other people within the unit. None of the unit provides an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

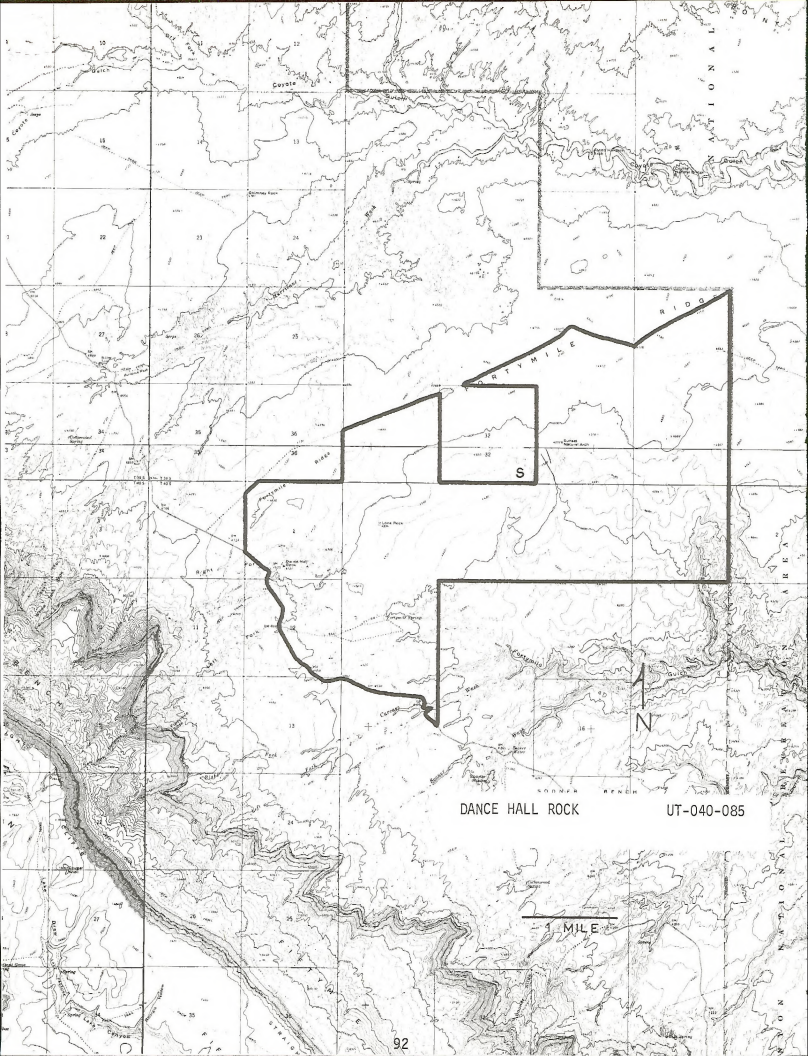
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The flat topography does not provide any outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation activities. Dance Hall Rock and the portions of the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail within the unit provide opportunities for historical sightseeing but because of their proximity to the Hole-in-the-Rock Road, this activity cannot be considered to be primitive, unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains portions of the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail and Dance Hall Rock which are important historical features. The trail is being nominated to the National Register

of Historic Places, and Dance Hall Rock was designated as an historical site by the Secretary of the Interior in 1970. Geological features include Sunset Arch and an unnamed arch near Sunset Arch.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit lacks the wilderness characteristic of naturalness.



DANCE HALL ROCK

UT-040-085

1 MILE

UNIT NO.: UT-040-087

UNIT NAME: SOONER WATER

UNIT ACREAGE: 123

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located about forty-seven miles southeast of the town of Escalante.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 123 acres of public lands. Although it is less than 5,000 acres in size, it is contiguous to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area wilderness proposal, and meets one of the size criteria listed on page 12 of the Wilderness Inventory Handbook.

B. NATURALNESS: This unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work being substantially unnoticeable. There are two ways within the unit, but they are portions of the historic Hole-in-the-Rock Trail. Because of the historic significance of the trail, these ways cannot be considered as imprints on the naturalness characteristic.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

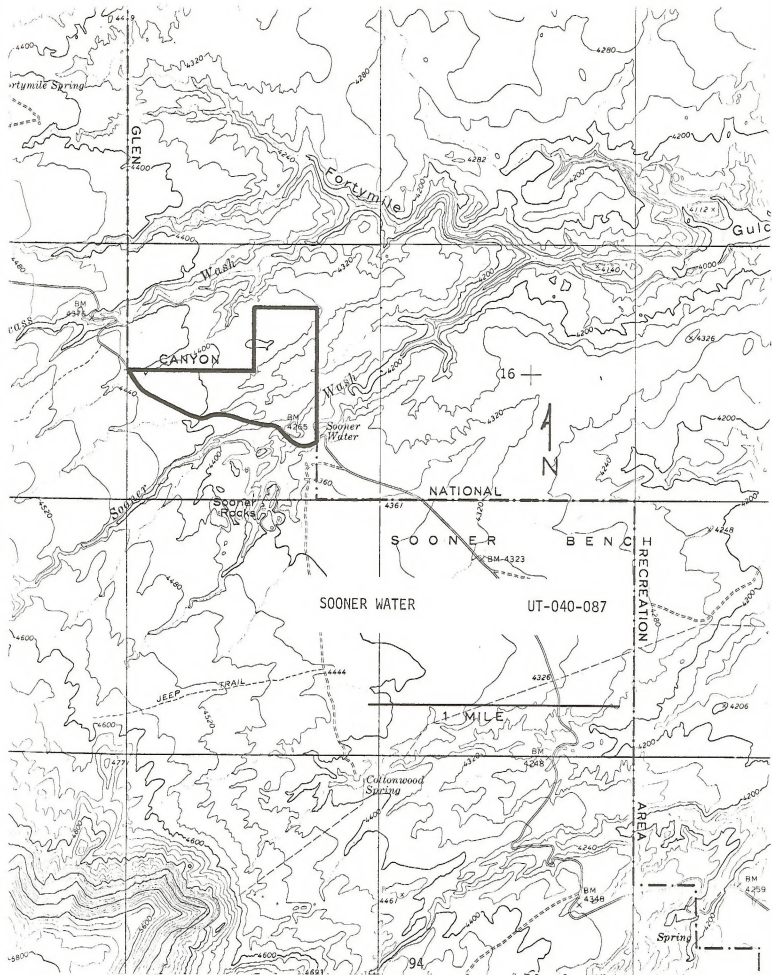
1. SOLITUDE: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The generally flat to gently rolling topography, the low-growing vegetation, and the small size of the unit preclude opportunities for isolation or seclusion. Clear views across the unit are possible from many locations within the unit. It would be difficult to avoid the sights, sounds, or other evidence of people in the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation. Activities such as horseback riding and hiking are possible, but the topography does not allow for diversity in the number and type of recreational activities which could occur, nor does it provide outstanding opportunities for any one activity.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Portions of the historic Hole-in-the-Rock Trail are within the unit. The trail has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit appears to be natural, but does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-088

UNIT NAME: SOONER BENCH

UNIT ACREAGE: 142

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located about forty-eight miles southeast of the town of Escalante.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 142 acres of public lands. Although the unit is less than 5,000 acres in size, it is contiguous to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area wilderness proposal, and therefore meets one of the size exceptions specified in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook.

B. NATURALNESS: No intrusions were found within the unit. The unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

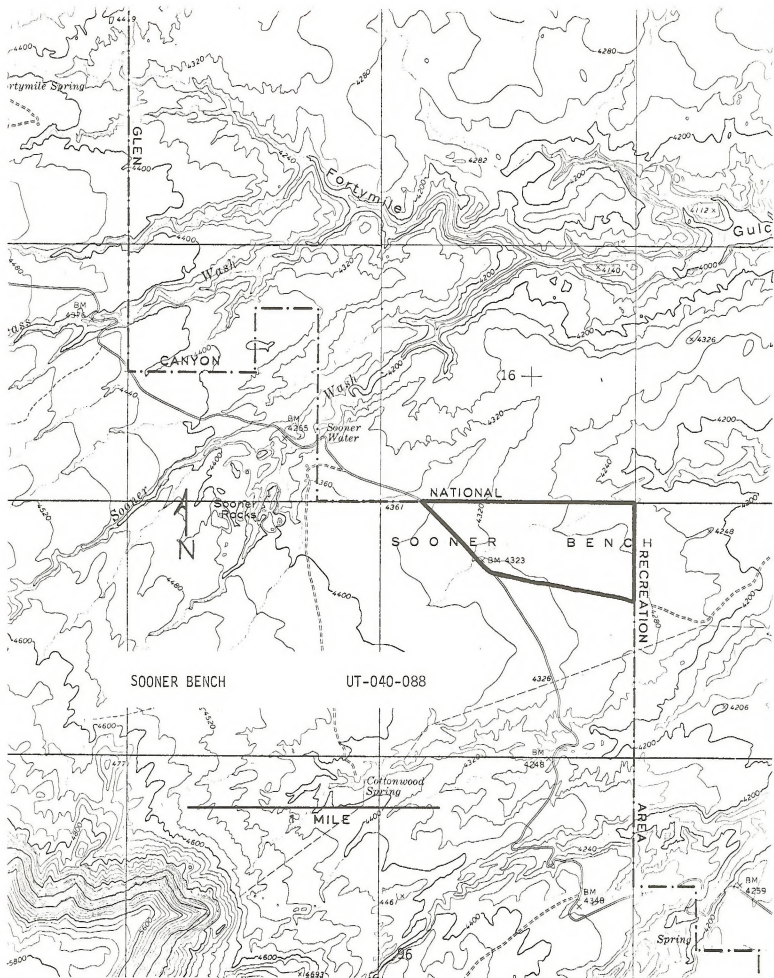
1. SOLITUDE: The flat to slightly rolling topography, the low-growing vegetation, and the small size of the unit preclude outstanding opportunities for solitude. Clear views across the unit are possible from most locations within the unit. It would be extremely difficult to avoid the sights, sounds, or other evidence of people within the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation. Activities such as horseback riding and hiking are possible, but the topography does not allow for diversity in the number and type of recreational activities which could occur, nor does it provide outstanding opportunities for any one activity.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: No supplemental values were found within the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit appears to be natural, but does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-089

UNIT NAME: WILLOW GULCH

UNIT ACREAGE: 259

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located about forty-eight miles southeast of the town of Escalante.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 259 acres of public lands. Although the unit is less than 5,000 acres in size, it is contiguous to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area wilderness proposal, and therefore meets one of the size exceptions specified on page 12 of the Wilderness Inventory Handbook.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. The only imprints of man are a "way" and a fence. The "way" has begun to rehabilitate naturally and is presently considered to be substantially unnoticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

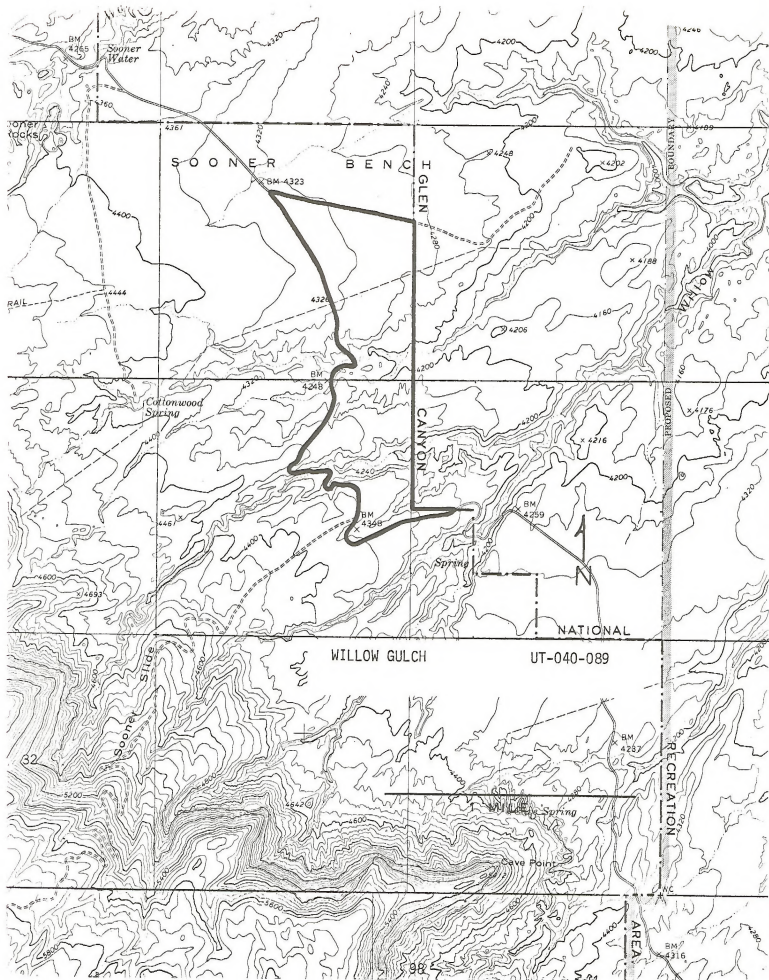
1. SOLITUDE: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The flat to slightly rolling topography, the low-growing vegetation, and the small size of the unit preclude opportunities for isolation or seclusion. Views across the unit are possible from most locations within the unit. It would be difficult to avoid the sights, sounds, or other evidence of other people in the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation. Activities such as horseback riding and hiking are possible, but the topography does not allow for diversity in the number and type of recreational activities which could occur, nor does it provide outstanding opportunities for any one activity.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: No supplemental values were found within the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit appears to be natural, but does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-090

UNIT NAME: CAVE POINT

UNIT ACREAGE: 5,142

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located about fifty miles south-east of the town of Escalante (Kane County).

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 5,142 acres of public lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of this area appears to be affected primarily by natural forces. The area below the Fiftymile Bench contains a way and a fence which do not impair naturalness. On the Fiftymile Bench, there are four ways, four reservoirs, and a developed spring which are not considered to have a substantial impact. The road which leads to Pole Well, the road which leads to the cabin and corral, and the cabin and corral are substantially noticeable.

Within the unit, 4,922 acres are considered to possess naturalness and 220 acres contain imprints of man which are substantially noticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

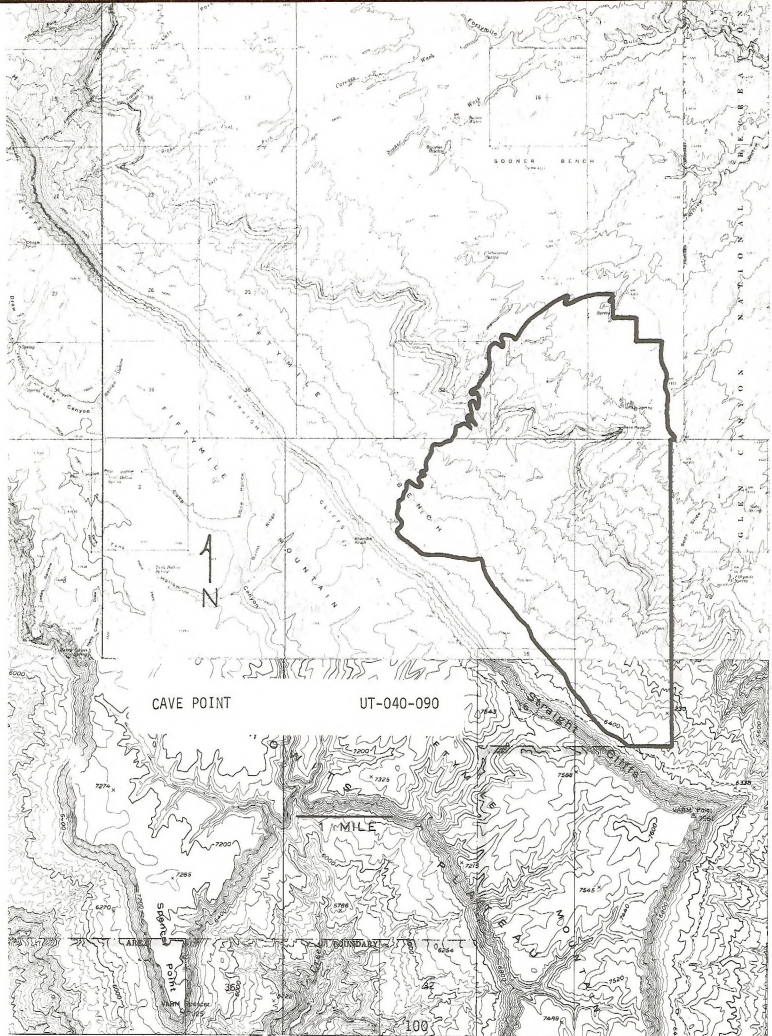
1. SOLITUDE: The cliffs of the Fiftymile Bench provide a topographic barrier between the eastern and western portions of the unit. However, both the area below the bench and the bench are relatively flat and have low-growing vegetation which preclude the opportunity for visitors to screen themselves from one another. None of the unit provides an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The topography of the unit precludes outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation. A few locations on the cliffs of the Fiftymile Bench could provide rock climbing opportunities, but this would be very dangerous due to the unstable structure of the rock.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There are four areas on the cliffs of Fiftymile Bench which contain pedestal rocks, some of which are over 100 feet high. Excellent panoramas of the Escalante River drainage and the Henry Mountains are possible from the top of the Fiftymile Bench.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although most of the unit appears to be natural, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation are not present.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-091

UNIT NAME: FIFTYMILE CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE; 125

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located about fifty miles south-east of the town of Escalante.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 125 acres of public lands. Although the unit is less than 5,000 acres in size, it is contiguous to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area wilderness proposal, and therefore meets one of the size exceptions listed in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. A way and a fence are within the unit, but both were considered to be substantially unnoticable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

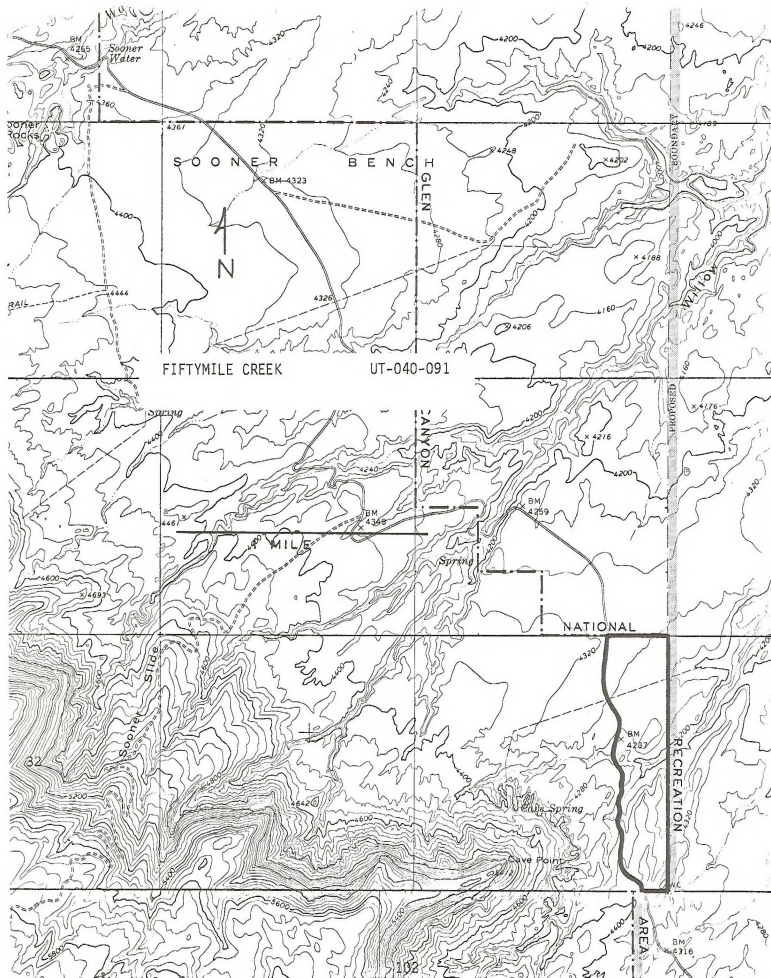
1. SOLITUDE: The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The flat to gently rolling topography, the low-growing vegetation, and the small size of the unit preclude outstanding opportunities for isolation or seclusion. Views across the unit are possible from many locations within the unit. It would be difficult to avoid the sights, sounds, or other evidence of people in the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation. Activities such as horseback riding and hiking are possible, but the topography does not allow for diversity in the number and type of recreational activities which could occur, nor does it provide outstanding opportunities for any one activity.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: A supplemental value within the unit may be a portion of the historic Hole-in-the-Rock Trail. Maps in the Escalante Resource Area files show a portion of the trail to be within the unit. However, no physical evidence of the trail was found within the unit. The trail has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area appears to be natural, but does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-092

UNIT NAME: COYOTE GULCH

UNIT ACREAGE: 30

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located about thirty-five miles southeast of the town of Escalante (Kane County).

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 30 acres of public lands. Although it is less than 5,000 acres in size, it is contiguous to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area wilderness proposal, and therefore meets one of the size exceptions listed in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit appears to have been primarily affected by the forces of nature. No imprints of man were found within the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

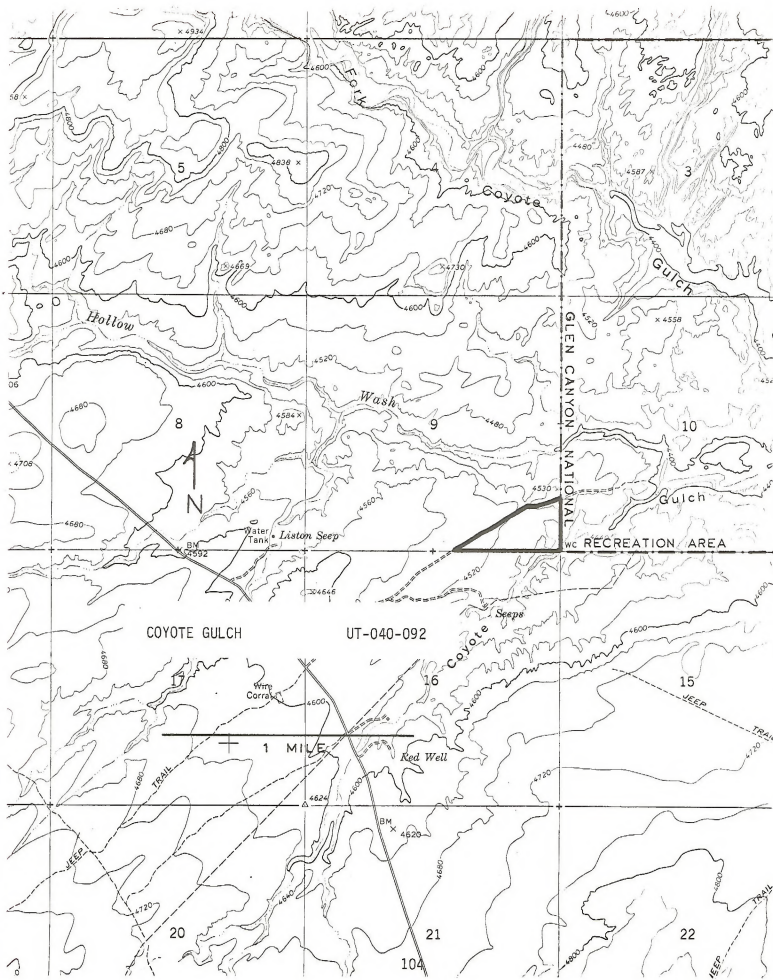
1. SOLITUDE: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The flat to slightly rolling topography, the low growing vegetation, and the small size of the unit preclude outstanding opportunities for isolation or seclusion. It would be extremely difficult to avoid the sights, sounds, or other evidence of people in the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation. Activities such as horseback riding and hiking are possible, but the topography does not allow for diversity in the number and type of recreational activities which could occur, nor does it provide outstanding opportunities for any one activity.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: No supplemental values were found within the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit appears to be natural, but does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-104

UNIT NAME: MOUNTAIN HOME RANGE

UNIT ACREAGE: 19,019

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit includes the Mountain Home Range which is located in the extreme northwest corner of Beaver County.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 19,019 acres of public lands and encloses 640 acres of state lands.

The boundary of this unit is of irregular shape because of the road to Cougar Spring and state section 16 below this spring. The road and state section are external to the unit.

B. NATURALNESS: This unit includes three ways which penetrate the unit from the west boundary. Approximately three miles of way are involved. Each of these "ways" is substantially noticeable. Lopers cabin and three associated "ways" are located on the southeastern portion of the unit. These imprints by man are also substantially noticeable. A major way (2.3 miles) exists on the entire length of the summit ridge, above timber-line, on the Mountain Home Range. All of these imprints are considered substantially noticeable. In accord with the instructions in OAD 78-61, Change 2, the boundary of the area containing the naturalness wilderness characteristic has been relocated on the physical edge of the imprint of man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: It would be difficult for a person to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people in the above timber-line portions of the Mountain Home Range. In the western portion of the unit below the 7600 feet contour, the land begins a long gentle slope to Hamlin Valley. The vegetation in this area is not sufficiently dense to offer natural screening to the user. Solitude is present in the remainder of the unit. Most of the remaining unit is composed of either steep timbered slopes or a limestone escarpment and outcroppings immediately below the summit plateau. Although solitude exists in this portion of the unit, the opportunities for solitude are not outstanding.

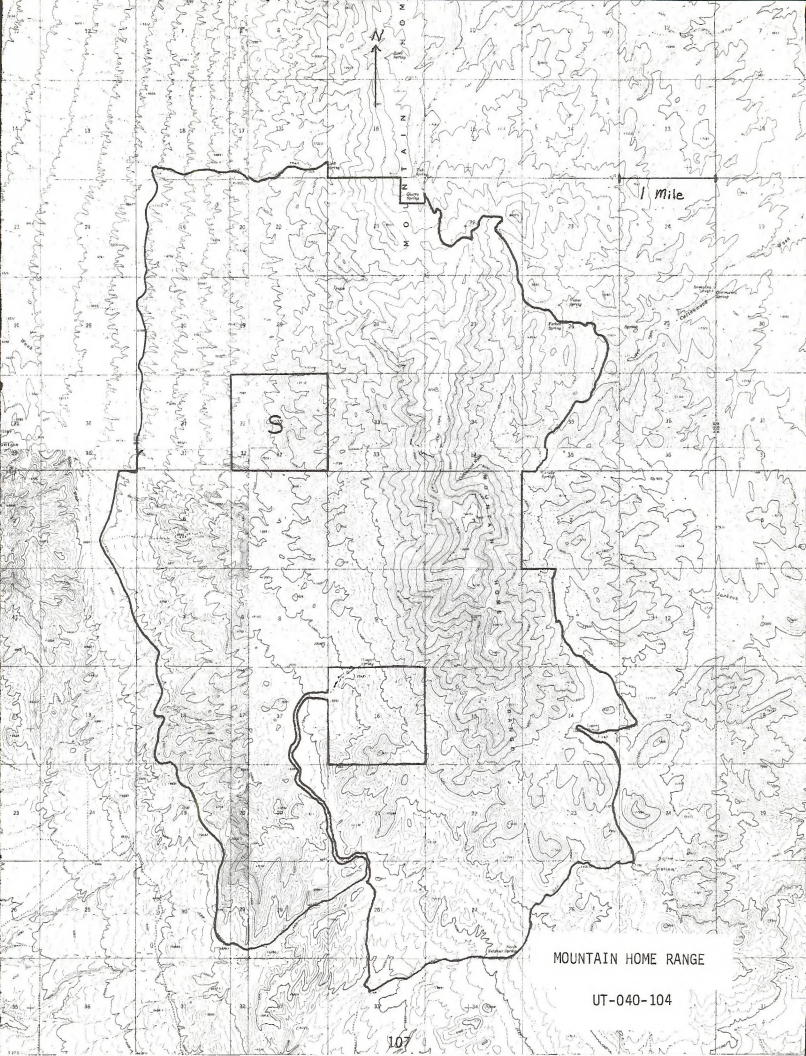
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The Mountain Home Range offers some opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Hiking would be possible in the upper portions of the range. However, the opportunity for overnight backpacking is very limited and perhaps nonexistent. Exploration of the shallow limestone caves in the escarpment is another possible recreation activity.

Sightseeing for botanical features (bristlecone pine) is also possible. None of these opportunities is outstanding and the mountain range lacks a diversity of primitive recreational activities. The unit does not possess outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The existence of bristlecone pines and the limestone caves could be considered supplemental values. These features could not be considered unique or unusual.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although a portion of the unit possesses the naturalness characteristic, the unit lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.



MOUNTAIN HOME RANGE

UT-040-104

UNIT NO.: UT-040-132

UNIT NAME: RED MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 20,260

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Red Mountain is a red sandstone plateau rising over one thousand feet above surrounding lands. It is located approximately nine miles northwest of St. George, Utah.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 20,260 acres of public lands and encloses 800 acres of state lands, and 40 acres of private lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable.

Human imprints are limited to two peripheral electrical lines, (one in the northeast, one in the southwest), some peripheral dirt vehicle ways, and a single penetrating 4-wheel drive way. This way, approximately 2 miles in length, is only passable for approximately 0.5 mile.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

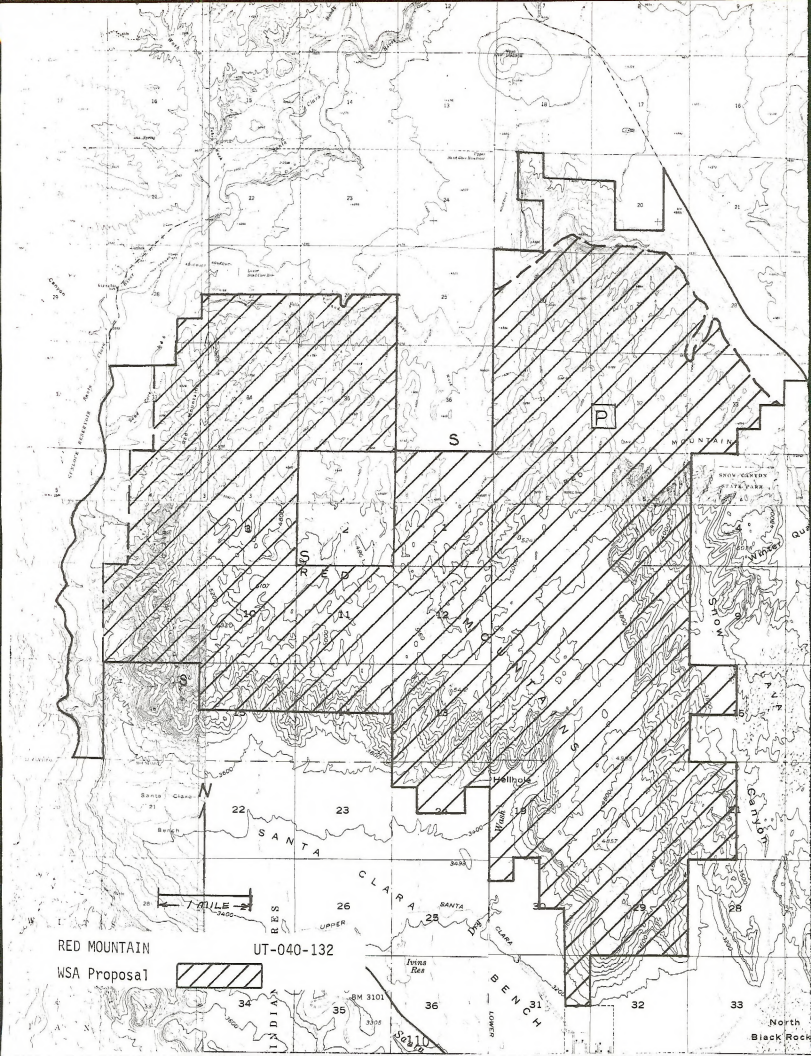
1. SOLITUDE: The unit does have an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The unit consists of Red Mountain, a large mass of red sandstone rising abruptly to 1400 feet above surrounding lands on the south. On the north, the rise is less abrupt and is less than 1000 feet. The top is a large plateau with significant topographic variation including, buttes, spires and shallow canyons. This provides for much opportunity for solitude. The plateau top isolation of the major part of the unit also provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Because of the physical nature of the plateau, the unit provides an outstanding opportunity for various types of recreation. Hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting and birding are all possible and these opportunities are superior to surrounding lands. The use of horses is facilitated by the presence of several fresh-water ponds that apparently contain year-round water.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit provides spectacular views, including the view into Snow Canyon. Snow Canyon is partially within the unit. The State of Utah Department of Wildlife Resources is studying a possible reintroduction of desert bighorn sheep into the area.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit meets all the criteria for a WSA.



RED MOUNTAIN

UT-040-132

WSA Proposal



North
Black Rock

UNIT NO.: UT-040-134/AZ-010-073

UNIT NAME: QUAIL DRAW

UNIT ACREAGE: 2,635 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is an interstate (Utah-Arizona) unit located southeast of St. George, Utah. The bulk of the unit (22,540 acres) is in Arizona.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: Unit UT-040-134/AZ-010-073 was split into two units as a result of public comment on the initial inventory that identified a road that bisected the unit. As a result, unit 1-73A contains 25,175 acres of public land and encloses 320 acres of state land. Also, as a result of this intensive inventory, 13,715 acres were found to be in an unnatural condition. 11,460 acres of public land are still in a natural condition.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit exists in varying degrees of naturalness. From the base of the major relief displacement in the northern half of the unit and extending north across the creosote flats are several major impacts and disturbances. These disturbances have occurred primarily in the northern half of the unit, along it's south western boundary, and in the unit's southern finger. In these areas the unit has lost it's primeval character and cannot be considered to be in a natural condition. These areas consist of 13,715 acres in an unnatural condition. 11,460 acres in the central portion of the unit have remained in a generally natural state. There is a major ridge and mesa that run north east through the unit with a vertical displacement of 1400 feet. The terrain is coarse with minimal vegetative cover.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: This unit also possesses varying degrees of opportunity to experience solitude. The unit lacks vegetative screening to enhance solitude. The major vegetative type is creosotebush and associated species. The ridge and major relief areas are barren in many places. Yucca, cholla, and low-lying shrubs are predominant. Visibility is high, particularly when looking across slopes and hills. There are ravines and hills where the opportunity for solitude is better than the slopes, hillsides and creosote flats. The opportunity for solitude, however, is not considered outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: At the present time there are no known recreation activities occurring within this unit. There are opportunities for activities such as hunting, hiking, photography, and sightseeing. The opportunities for these unconfined types of recreation are not outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There are no known supplemental values in the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although 11,460 acres of the unit possess the naturalness characteristic, the unit lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristics.

UNIT NO.: UT-040-135/AZ-010-072

UNIT NAME: EAST MESA

UNIT ACREAGE: 6,225 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is an interstate unit (Utah-Arizona) located south of Warner Valley and southwest of Fort Pierce Wash in Washington County, Utah and Mohave County, Arizona.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: After the initial inventory and public comment period, this unit contains 35,511 acres of public land. However; during this intensive inventory a road was found to split the unit in two. The north half contains 22,865 acres (Utah-6,225 acres, Arizona-16,640 acres) and the south contains 12,646 acres.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit has remained for the most part in a natural condition except for one major improvement that cuts through the center of the unit. This is the Navajo-McCullough powerline and a road that parallels it. The powerline and road are substantially noticeable throughout a good portion of the unit. This road divides the unit in two with 22,865 acres being in the norther half and 12,646 acres in the southern half. Along with the road paralleling the powerline there are parts of old ways beneath the line that were used during the powerline's construction. These sections of ways are continuing to rehabilitate. There are other disturbances and improvements throughout the unit. Cumulatively these disturbances and improvements do not dominate the appearance of this unit. The unit's land forms therefore do appear to be primarily affected by the forces of nature.

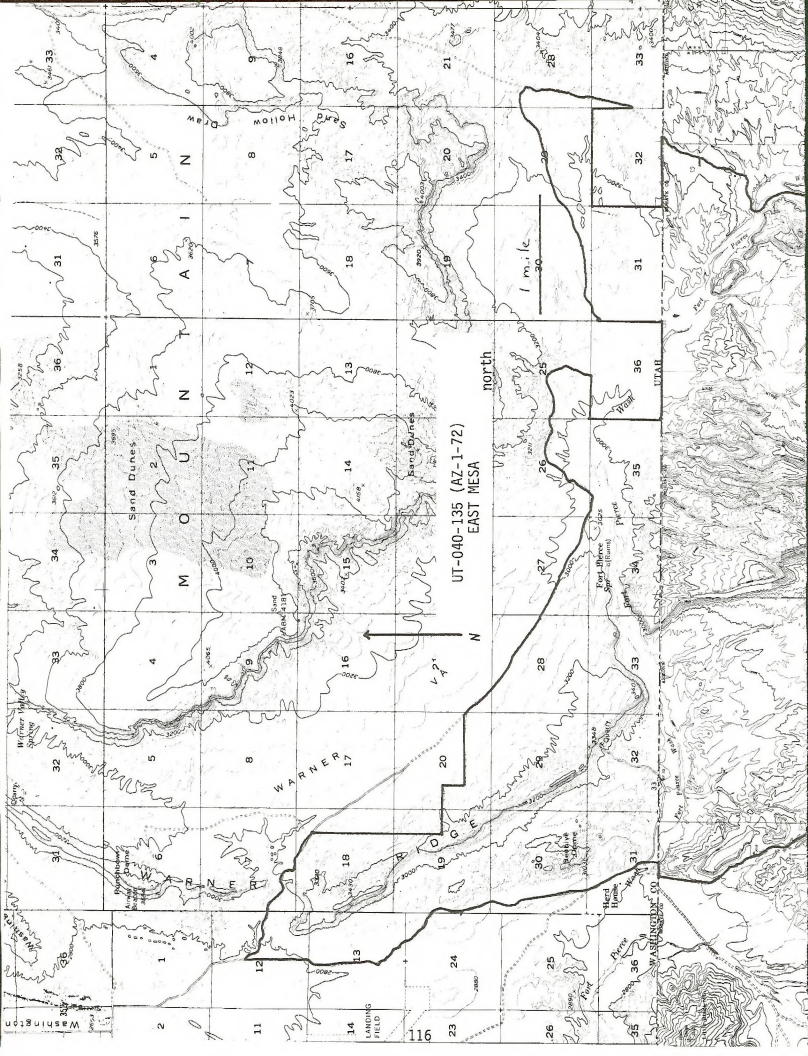
C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

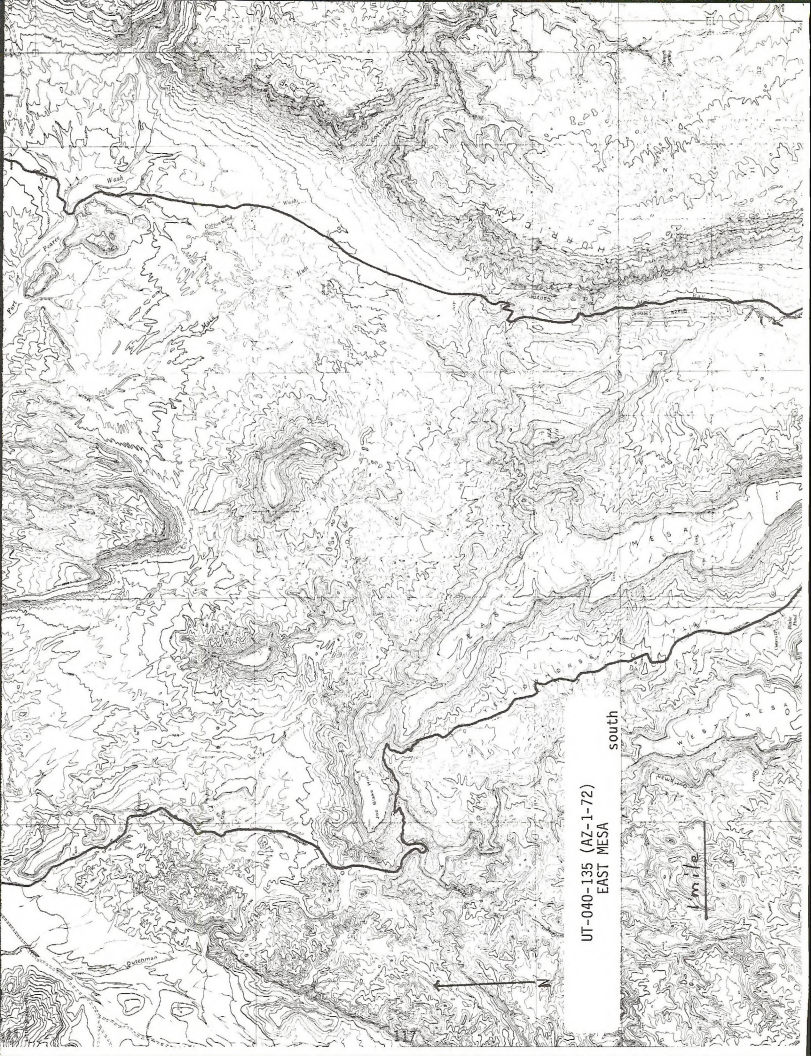
1. SOLITUDE: The unit's topography does provide some opportunity for a visitor to experience solitude. Land forms include East Mesa and some smaller knolls. The land between them is relatively smooth and flat or gently sloping. The vegetation on the north half of the unit is predominantly in creosote and other low lying shrubs, yucca, cholla, cacti, and grasses. The shrubs give way to sage and rabbitbrush in the southern half of the unit. The entire unit, therefore; is lacking in vegetative screening. Visibility is high in the unit with little vegetative cover or smaller or irregular land shapes. The opportunity for solitude, therefore, is not outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does present some opportunity for unconfined types of recreation, such as hiking, horseback riding, and photography. However; this unit does not possess an outstanding opportunity for these and other types of unconfined types of recreation.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit possesses the wilderness characteristic of naturalness, it lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.





UT-040-135 (AZ-1-72)
EAST MESA

south

1 mile

UNIT NO.: UT-040-137/AZ-010-069

UNIT NAME: CANAAN GAP

UNIT ACREAGE: 300 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit includes Lost Spring Mountain in Mohave County, Arizona. The unit is located west of Colorado City.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 23,250 acres of public land (Utah-300 acres, Arizona-22,950).

B. NATURALNESS: The unit has not remained in a natural state. Evidence of man such as chaining and wood cutting are especially noticeable atop Lost Spring Mountain. There are numerous ways and tracks that are used for firewood gathering. The chainings cover 1,200 acres. The other improvements are listed below.

1. Road, ways, windmill and tank. The road begins in T41N R8W Sec. 12 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and runs west to the windmill and tank in Sec. 10 of T41N R8W, Arizona. There are several ways along the road.

2. Ways in T41N R8W Sections 19 & 30, Arizona. The ways run south and split in several places. These are used for firewood cutting.

3. Ways. The way begins in T41N R8W Sec. 29, Arizona. The way runs north and splits in Section 19, one way heads to the western boundary, and the other way runs to the northern boundary.

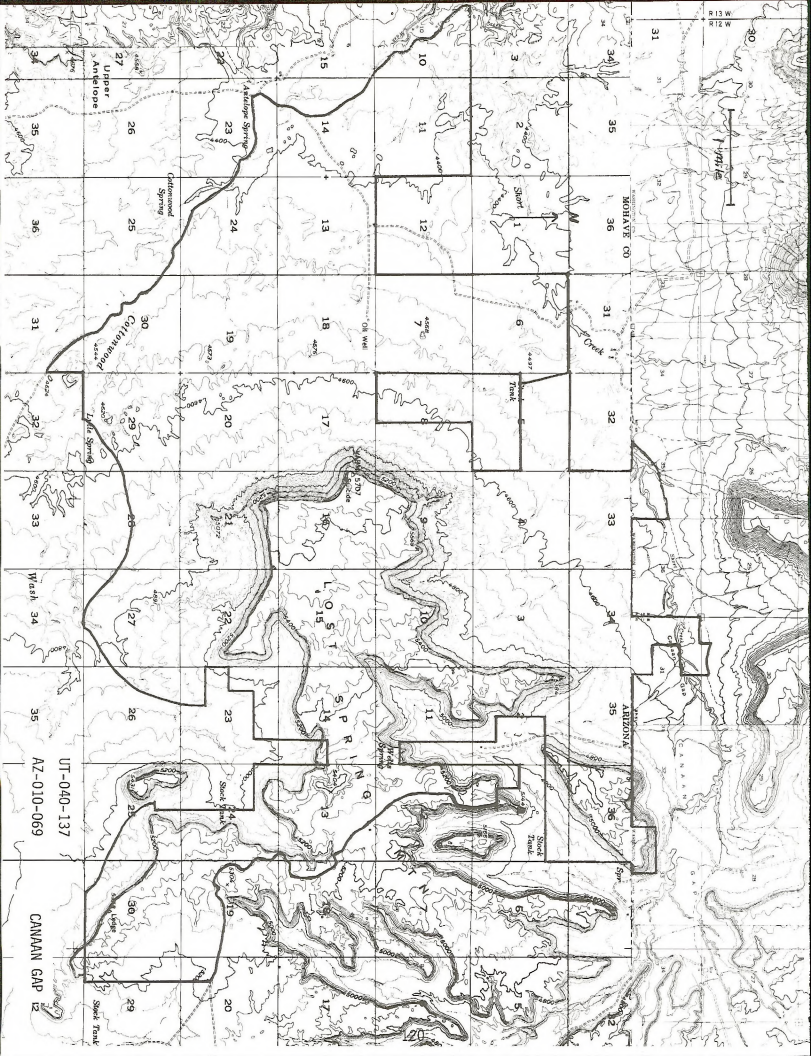
C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The topography of this unit does aid in the opportunity for an individual to experience solitude. However, this unit does not possess an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The western half of the unit is in sagebrush flats which extremely limit the opportunity for solitude. Lost Spring Mountain is primarily flat on top with large areas of chained pinyon-juniper. The chained area is primarily revegetating with low lying shrubs such as sage and Mormon tea. There are some areas in pinyon and juniper that do provide some screening, but the opportunity for solitude is not outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: This unit has few opportunities for experiencing unconfined types of recreation. There are opportunities for hiking and camping, but they are not outstanding opportunities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit has not yet been inventoried for cultural sites. However, the area in and around the unit has a potential for pre-historic sites.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.
4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit lacks the naturalness wilderness characteristic.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-138/AZ-010-071

UNIT NAME: COTTONWOOD CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 14,396 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This interstate unit (Utah-Arizona) extends southward along the Hurricane Cliffs from near Hurricane, Utah to a point approximately 19 miles below the Utah-Arizona stateline.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 55,868 acres of public lands (14,396 acres-Utah/41,472 acres-Arizona).

B. NATURALNESS: The unit has not remained in a natural state. The imprint of man is substantially noticeable. The principal topographic feature, the Hurricane Cliffs, average about 1200 feet high and extend north-south near the west boundary. The rest of the unit is generally flat or gently rolling and contains numerous impacts. A major powerline goes east-west through the unit and down the Hurricane Cliffs. It's towers and associated impacts are substantially noticeable. Other impacts are listed below.

1. Road and ways in the extreme north-western Arizona section of the unit. There are ways extending from the road to the north and south. This is also the area where the Honeymoon Trail comes off the Hurricane Cliffs.

2. Corrals alongside the road in T41N R10W Sec. 22, Arizona.

3. Navajo-McCullough powerline. The powerline crosses the unit's western boundary in T41N R27W SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Arizona. At this point, a way follows the powerline to the base of the cliffs. The powerline continues over the cliffs east across the unit.

4. Gyp Pocket reservoir.

5. Ruesch Spring and ways. The ways are to the spring and loop around up to the way under the powerline.

6. Ballard Tanks and ways. Ways run north to the tanks and also to the north east.

7. Way heading north through sections 20, & 29 of T41N R9W, Arizona.

8. Way in Sections 5 & 6 of T41N R9W, Arizona.

9. Many range developments and ways in the entire eastern portion of the Utah section of the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The unit does not possess an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The Hurricane Cliffs themselves are not accessible and offer high visibility due to their vertical relief. The area on top is primarily sage and grasslands in flat or gently rolling topography. Visibility is high in this area, as well as below the cliffs. Below the cliffs the vegetation is predominantly creosotebush on the north end and sage and grassland towards the southern end of the unit. The relief is low and rolling with shallow drainages. Together, the topography and vegetation do not provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

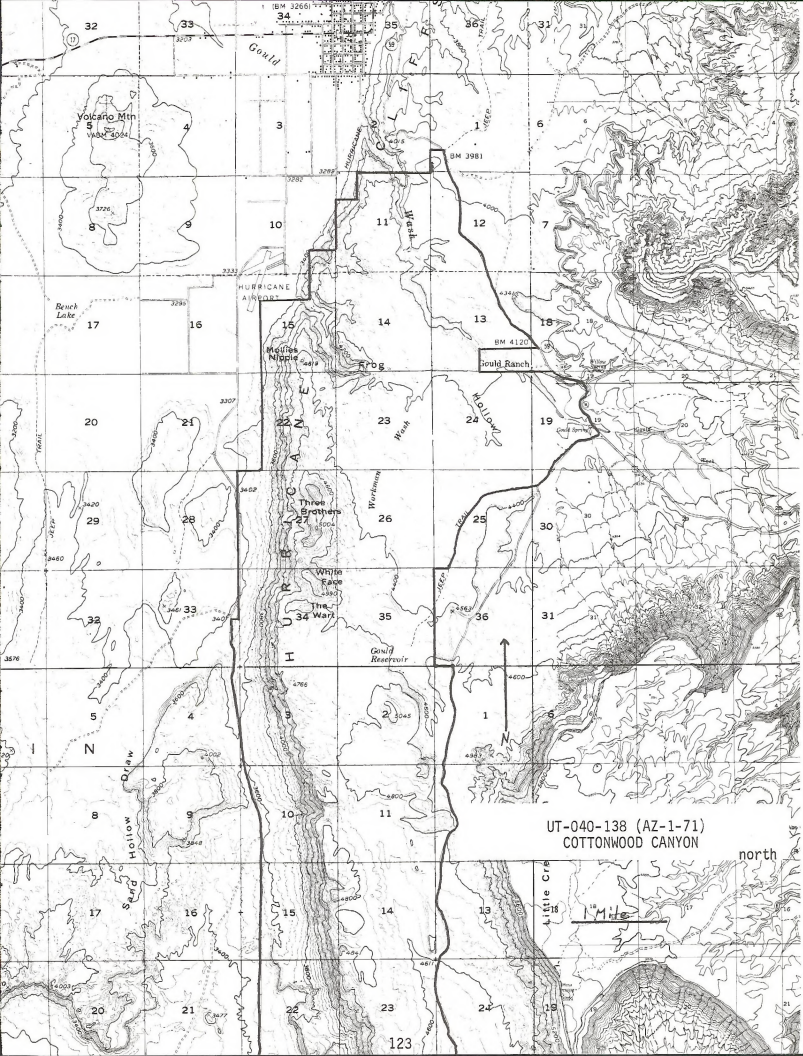
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: There are no outstanding opportunities for unconfined types of recreation. There are some limited opportunities for hiking or rock climbing (bouldering). However; the composition of the cliffs is such that it does not encourage or promote rock climbing. The opportunity for rock climbing is only medium to good and not outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There are several supplemental values within the unit. They are:

- (Historic) The Honeymoon Trail and a secondary portion of the Temple Trail are found in the north of the unit. These pioneer trails played a significant role in the heritage of the pioneers of the Arizona Strip and Southern Utah communities.
- (Archeological) There are several recorded cultural sites including petroglyph panels along the base of the cliffs.
- (Botanical) Two plants that are on the sensitive or threatened plant list are found here. They are:
 - 1. *Phacelia constanei* - sensitive
 - 2. *Coryphantha vivipara* - threatened
- (Geologic) The Hurricane Cliffs are of scenic and scientific interest. The cliffs mark a break called the Hurricane Fault which forms an abrupt edge for Uinkaret Plateau and the Colorado Plateau.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

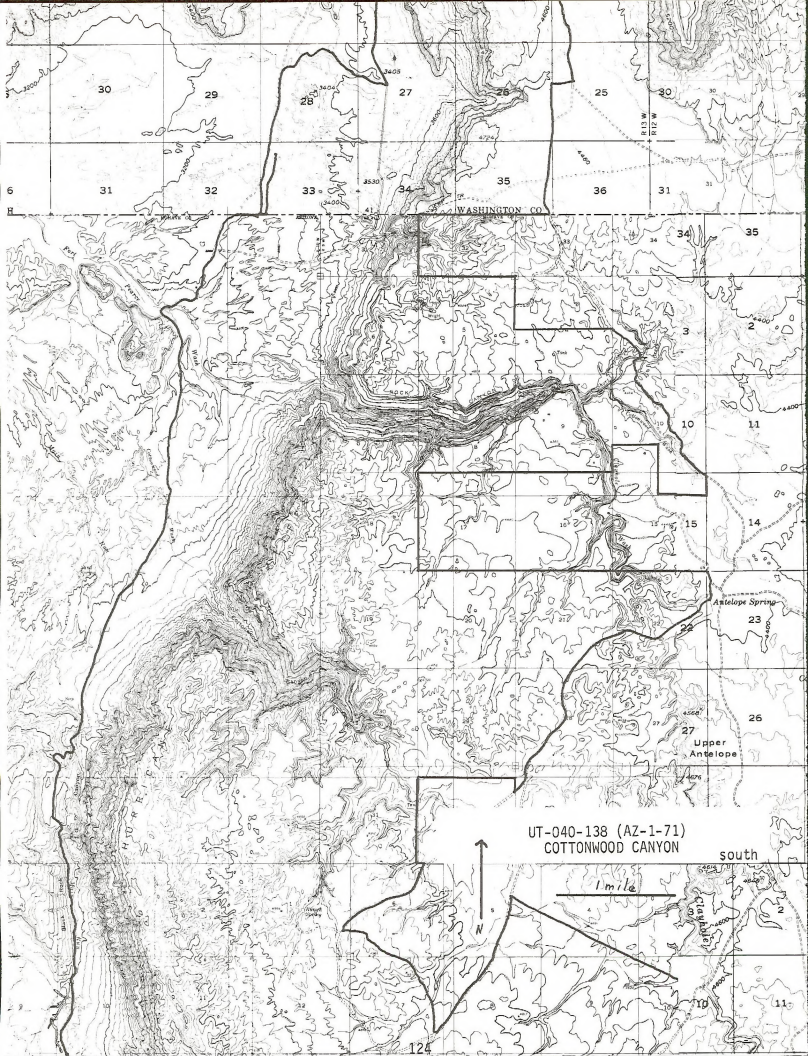
4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area lacks the naturalness wilderness characteristic.



UT-040-138 (AZ-1-71)
COTTONWOOD CANYON

north

1 Mile



UT-040-138 (AZ-1-71)
COTTONWOOD CANYON

south

1 mile



UNIT NO.: UT-040-142

UNIT NAME: CRATER HILL

UNIT ACREAGE: 2,149

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit curves around Crater Hill (located within Zion National Park) from the northwest to the southeast. It consists of two lava plains and is located adjacent to Zion National Park, approximately six miles east of Springdale, Utah.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 2,149 acres of public land. The unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally identified as having wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable. The unit curves around some privately owned land. It is contiguous with Zion National Park at two points south and west of Crater Hill. Crater Hill itself is located within the park. The unit consists almost entirely of two lava plains which are separated by slight elevational differences. The area is heavily scarred by vehicle ways. An electrical transmission line also crosses the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

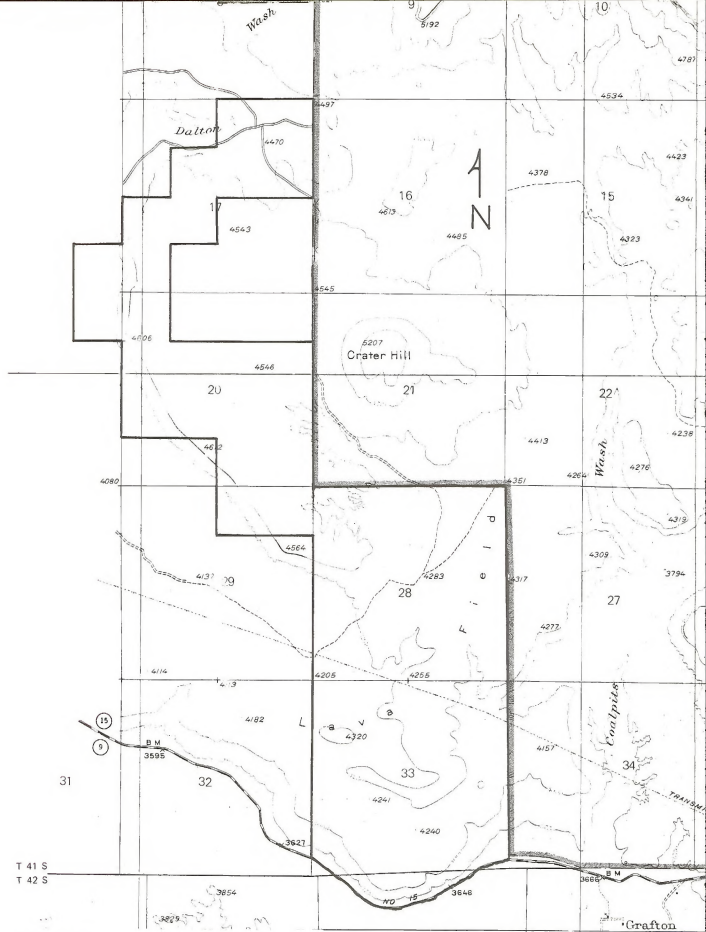
1. SOLITUDE: The area does not afford an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The opportunity for solitude is almost non-existent on this sparsely vegetated level plain.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The only recreational opportunity here is walking or horseback riding. Neither opportunity would be outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None known.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not meet the criteria for a Wilderness Study Area.



CRATER HILL

UT-040-142

1 Mile

UNIT NO.: UT-040-143/AZ-010-041

UNIT NAME: CANAAN MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 62,710 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is an interstate (Utah-Arizona) unit located immediately south of Zion National Park.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The interstate inventory unit contains 69,192 acres of public lands (62,710 acres-Utah/6,482 acres-Arizona) and encloses 5,143 acres of state lands in Utah and 320 acres of private lands in Utah.

B. NATURALNESS: Large portions of the unit appear to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. However, major imprints of man and minor imprints with a cumulative effect exist around much of the unit's perimeter. From Smithsonian Butte southeast to Colorado City, major imprints and substantially noticeable aggregations of minor imprints are present in the Big Plain portion of the unit. These Big Plain areas thus lack the naturalness characteristic. Because of the cumulative effects, it is impossible to relocate the boundary to the physical edge of any one of these imprints of man. Therefore, in accord with OAD 78-61, Change 2 (pg. 5), the area lacking naturalness is defined with a legal description.

One mile of "way" to two reservoirs is present in the lower portion of Water Canyon. These imprints are substantially noticeable. The boundary of the area with naturalness has been relocated to the physical edge of these imprints. This has also been accomplished along the .6 mile way in Short Creek Canyon.

In the extreme eastern (Pine Spring) portion of the unit between Rosy Canyon and Elephant Buttes, the individual and cumulative impacts of several reservoirs, corrals, stock tanks, fences, and a way has made the imprint of man substantially noticeable. The area lacking naturalness is defined by a fence and way, state section 32, and a legal description below the state section where cumulative impacts exist.

The area east and northeast of the Broad Hollow to Goat Springs way also exhibits substantially noticeable imprints (fences, ways, reservoir, cabin) which have individual and cumulative effects. The naturalness characteristic is defined by the physical edge of the Broad Hollow-Goat Springs way and by legal description in the vicinity of the Goat springs cabin, corral, and fence.

A way in lower South Creek and ways and water developments north of the Eagle Crags exhibit a cumulative impact in the northern portion of the unit. Because of the cumulative effect of these intrusions, a legal description was used to identify the area lacking the naturalness characteristic.

The areas lacking the naturalness characteristic include 15,540 acres of public lands. The remaining 54,315 acres of public lands are undeveloped public lands that retain their primeval character and influence. The area possessing the naturalness characteristic includes Smithsonian Butte; Canaan Mountain; Lower Mountain and the Eagle Crags; South Mountain; the upper portions of Water and Short Creek canyons; the west side of Broad Hollow; Squirrel, South Creek, and Cottonwood Canyons, and the ridges behind Lyons Point and Cottonwood Point.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

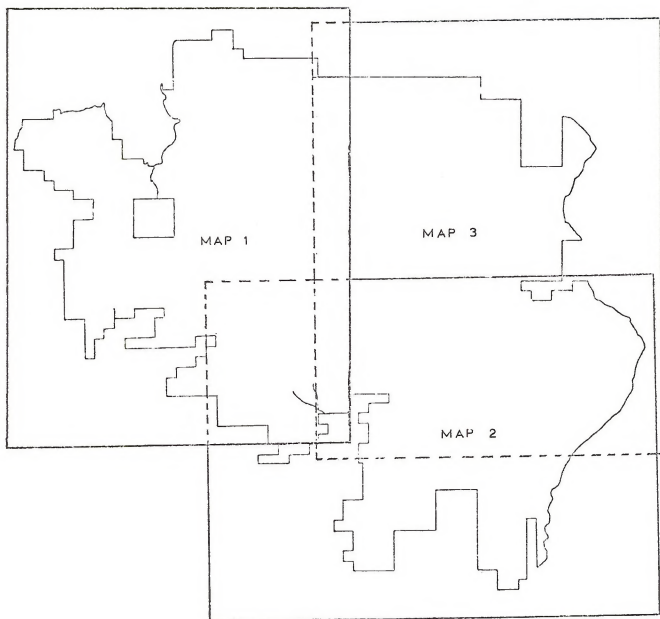
1. SOLITUDE: The area identified as possessing naturalness exhibits outstanding opportunities for solitude. The factors which influence solitude in this unit include the relatively large size of the unit and the natural topographic screening. The unit is an irregular plateau capped by massive exposures of Navajo sandstone. The slickrock surface is extremely rough and broken. The plateau is surrounded by high, dissected cliffs. Canyons penetrating the plateau are generally deep and narrow and possess a dense riparian vegetation. The opportunity to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of people in the unit is excellent.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit offers a diversity of primitive and unconfined types of recreation including hiking, backpacking, hunting, horseback riding, rock climbing, photography, bird watching, and sightseeing for botanical and geological features. The backpacking and packing opportunity is of outstanding quality.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit possesses scenic and historical values. Although it is distinctive, the landscape is somewhat reminiscent of the landscapes in Zion National Park. An important historical value is the remaining evidence of the lumber operation that existed during the 1915 to 1928 period.

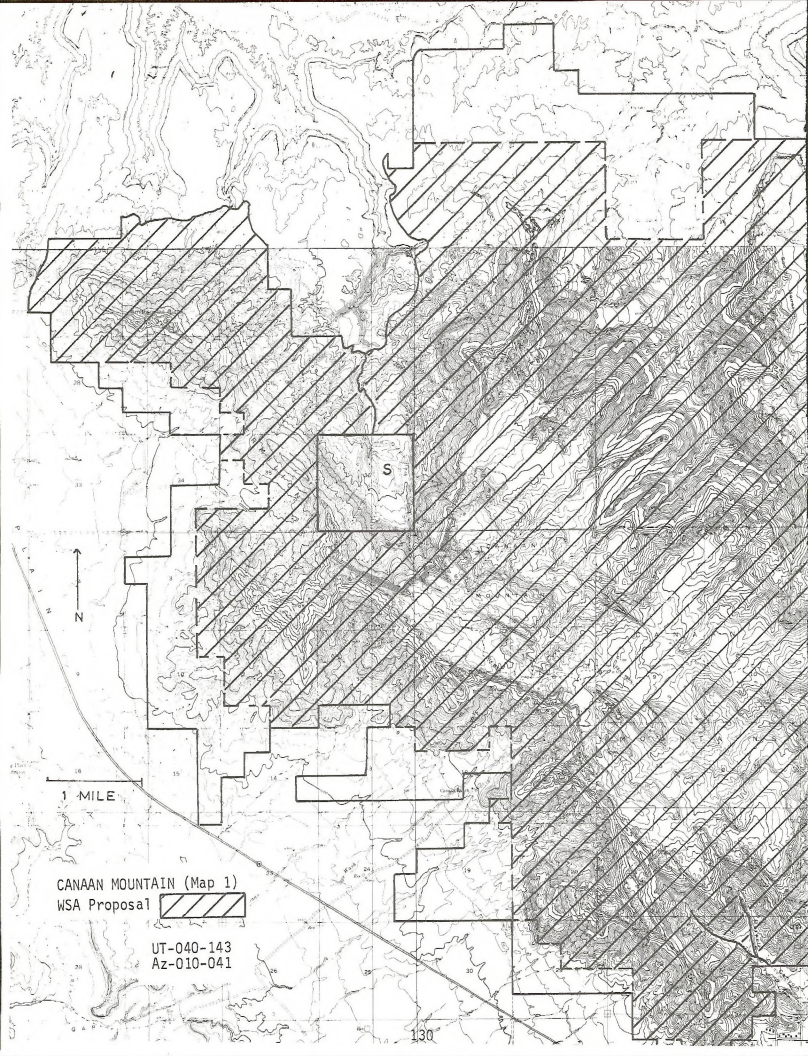
3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit possesses the naturalness characteristic, the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic, and the outstanding opportunity for primitive unconfined recreation characteristic.



UT-040-143
AZ-010-041

MAP KEY



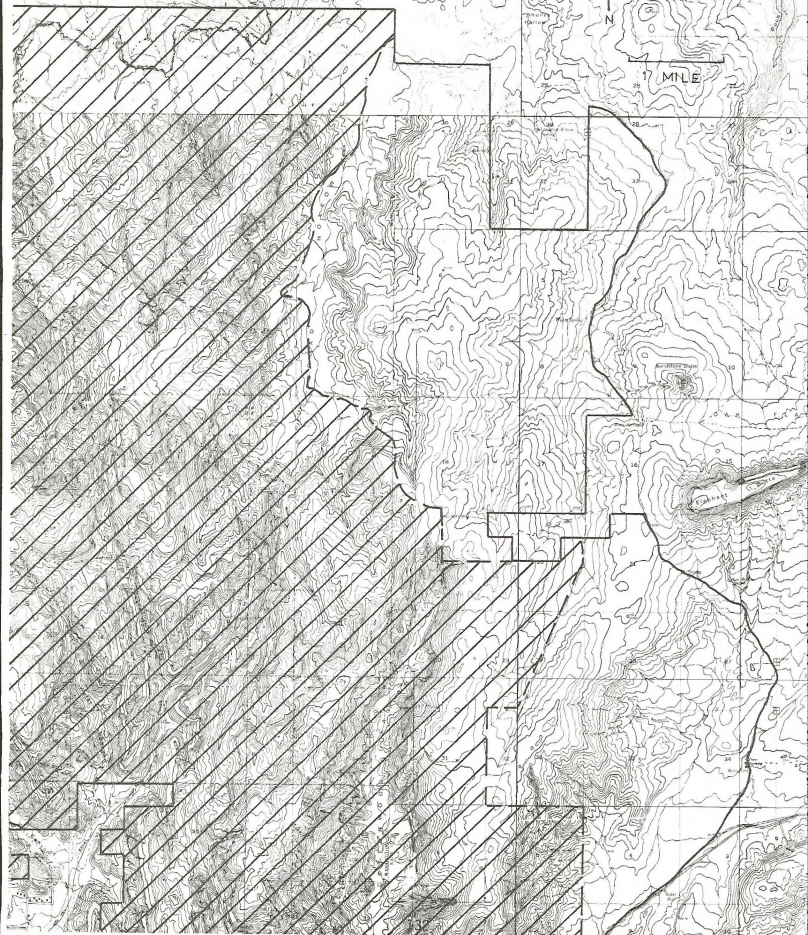
CANAAN MOUNTAIN (Map 1)

WSA Proposal

UT-040-143
Az-010-041



1/4 MILE



UNIT NO.: UT-040-144

UNIT NAME: SHUNES HOLLOW

UNIT ACREAGE: 1220

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in Kane County and is adjacent to the southeastern section of Zion National Park.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 1220 acres of public land. The unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally identified as having wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit contains 2.7 miles of ways. These ways are jeep trails that have not been constructed or maintained. One small line shack and a small section of fence are also present in the unit. These ways, fence, and cabin are not substantially noticeable. The unit possesses the naturalness characteristic.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

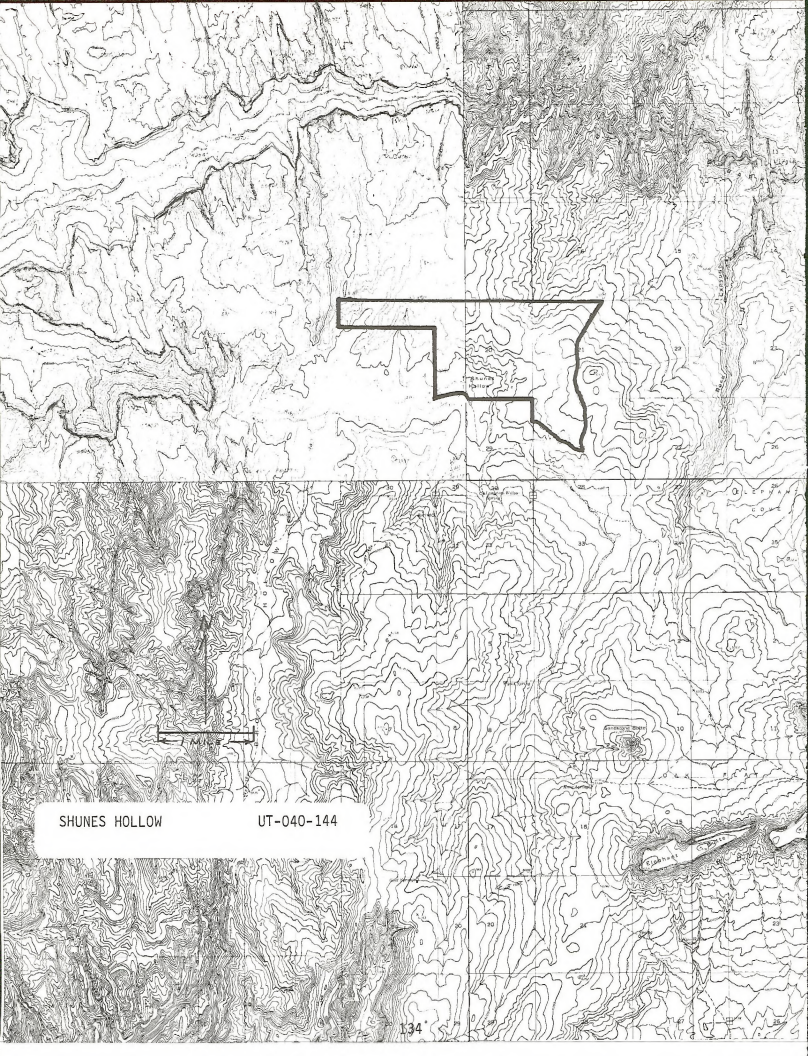
1. SOLITUDE: Outstanding opportunities for solitude are not available in the unit. The topography is either flat or contains gently rolling hills. Small sand dunes, slickrock knolls, and small sagebrush flats are present. The vegetation is predominately an open pinyon-juniper forest with a scattering of ponderosa pines. Although the vegetation and terrain offer some opportunities for solitude, these opportunities could not be considered to be outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Outstanding opportunities to experience primitive and unconfined recreation are not available. The unit does not possess any features considered outstanding for sightseeing or photography. An opportunity for hiking or backpacking is available. However, even when considered in conjunction with the adjacent national park lands, this opportunity is not of an outstanding quality.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: No important supplemental values have been identified.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the area exhibits the naturalness wilderness characteristic, it lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude and outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristics.



SHUNES HOLLOW

UT-040-144

UNIT NO.: UT-040-145

UNIT NAME: ORDERVILLE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 5,080

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is in Kane County and adjacent to the northeast border of Zion National Park's Wilderness Proposal. The unit is east of Interstate 15 and approximately 13 miles south-east of Kanarraville.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 5,080 acres of public lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the Orderville Canyon Unit has been substantially impacted by man. To the north of Orderville Canyon, the cumulative impacts of timber harvest, two earthen reservoirs, and timber hauling roads intrude upon naturalness. To the south of Orderville Canyon, the cumulative impacts of one maintained road, numerous timber hauling roads, impacts of timber harvest, a cabin, fences, and a earthen reservoir impact naturalness. The center of the unit, below the rim of Orderville Canyon and the rough breaks at the heads of the major side canyons, notably Birch, Englestead, Walker and Esplin Canyons are natural. The impacts of the numerous imprints on the benches are completely foreign to the naturalness of the canyon bottoms. The canyons retain their primeval character.

Within the unit boundary 1480 acres are considered to possess naturalness. The portion of the unit possessing naturalness is contiguous to the Zion National Park wilderness proposal and meets the size criteria exception in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: Within the portion of the unit possessing naturalness the opportunity to experience solitude is inherently available in the deeply entrenched Orderville Canyon system. The portion of the canyon system on public lands contains 7.8 miles of canyons. An additional 9.2 miles of hiking is available in Zion National Park. The canyon joins the North Fork of the Virgin River in The Narrows section of the park. The canyons are very narrow, serpentine, and moderately vegetated with oak brush, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and white fir. The opportunity for individuals to seek out and experience solitude is outstanding because of the natural screening and the proximity of the Zion National Park section of the canyon.

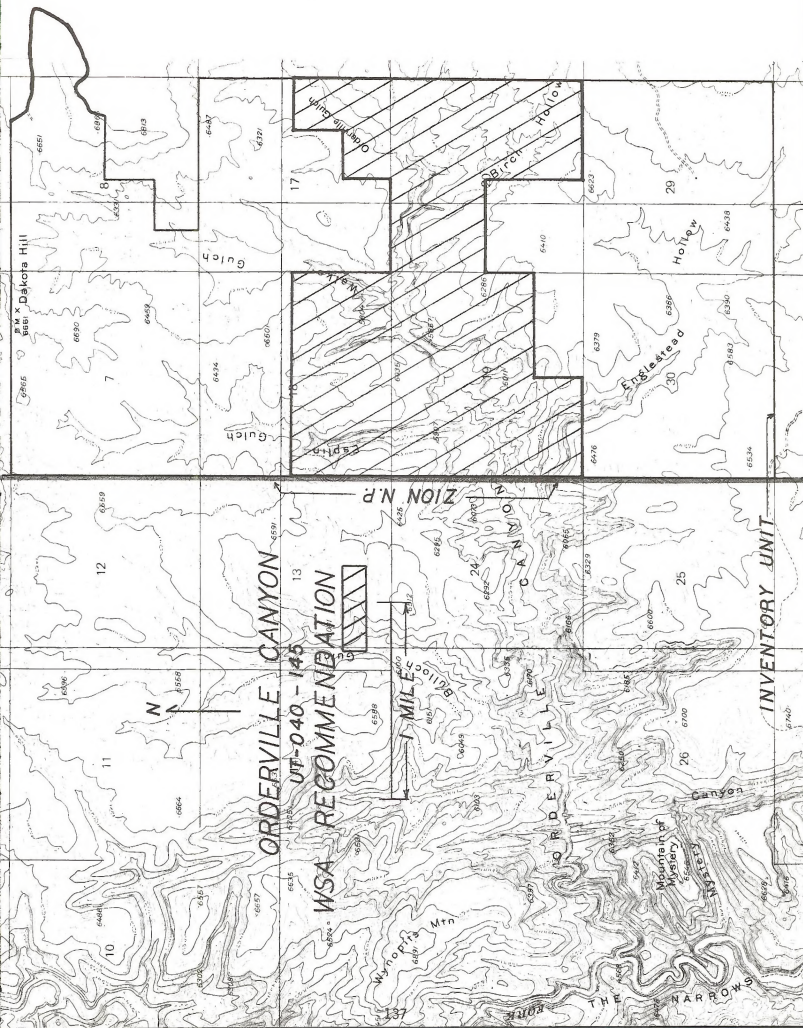
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit offers outstanding opportunities for many types of primitive and unconfined recreation such as backpacking, birdwatching, rock climbing, photography and sightseeing. The terrain in the canyon system is in very

steep topography and is boulders and dead fall timber. The canyon presently provides access to the Virgin River Canyons system in Zion National Park. The canyon is most popular for day and over-night hiking from the county maintained road crossing Orderville Canyon to the "Narrows Trail Head" in Zion National Park.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The most important supplemental value of Orderville Canyons is the scenery. The scenery is similar to the scenery in Zion National Park. The cliffs, deeply entrenched canyons, presence of water, and vegetation all account for the spectacular views. The scenery received the highest scenic value under the BLM Visual Resource Management System. Other supplemental values include zoological and scientific values. The publicized Zion snail (Physa zionis) is endemic to the hanging gardens of Zion Canyon and Orderville Canyon. Important raptor species observed in the canyon include the peregrine falcon, prairie falcon, and the spotted owl.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit (1,480 acres) exhibit naturalness and possess outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive unconfined recreation. The remaining portions of the unit are not considered natural.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-146

UNIT NAME: DEEP CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 7,070

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is in Washington County and is adjacent to Zion National Park. The unit is east of Interstate 15 on the Kolob Terrace and located ten miles southeast of Kanarrville.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 7,070 acres of public land and encloses 200 acres of private land. The size of the area possessing wilderness characteristics is 3,320 acres.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. One way (1.6 miles) to private lands in the southeast portion of this unit is considered substantially noticeable. Another way near Volcano Knoll leading to private land is considered substantially noticeable. This road traverses the unit in Section 14 and divides the unit. The portion of the unit north of Volcano Knoll contains 3,750 acres. Since this area does not contain sufficient lands for review as noted in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook, the remainder of this northern portion is not considered. The portion of the unit south of Volcano Knoll is natural. Within the unit boundary 3,320 acres are considered to possess naturalness. The remaining unit meets the size criteria exception outlined in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Within the portion of the unit meeting the naturalness criteria, the opportunity to experience solitude is inherently available in the deeply entrenched Deep Creek, North Fork, and Kolob Canyons. The thickly vegetated, serpentine canyon offers topographic and vegetative screening. The flowing water in the narrow canyon of Deep Creek drown out any sounds of others in the canyon and add to the feeling of solitude. When combined with the opportunities in the adjacent National Park, the opportunity to seek out and experience solitude is considered outstanding.

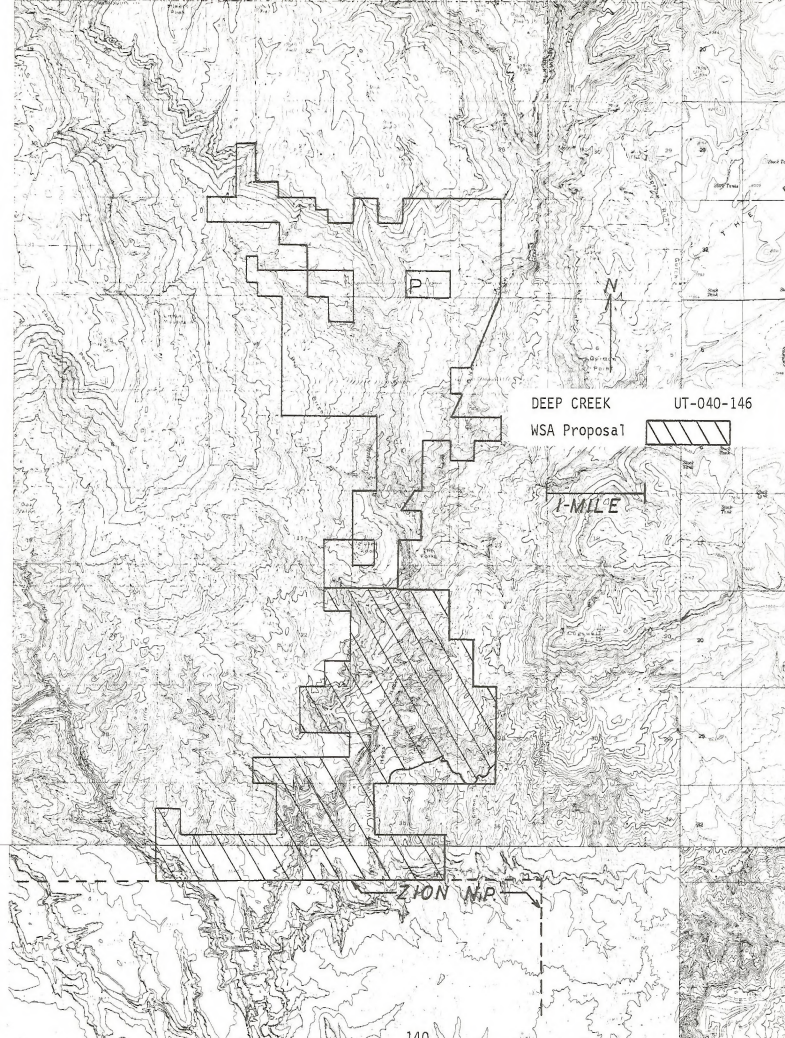
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The canyon bottoms of the North Fork, Deep Creek, and Kolob Creek offer primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities such as backpacking, birdwatching, photography, and sightseeing. Deep Creek often flows from wall to wall in the canyon bottom and excludes any motorized activity. The Deep Creek and North Fork provide access to the Zion

Narrows canyon system. The administration of the canyon system is divided between National Park Service, BLM and private individuals. The hiking experience in this unit represents 5.2 miles of a possible 18 mile hike to the "Zion Narrows" trail head. An additional .63 miles on the North Fork of the Virgin River are also contained in this unit. When combined with the primitive unconfined recreation experience of the adjacent canyon system, the experience within the Deep Creek unit is considered outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: This unit contains canyons which are natural extensions of the Zion Narrows of Zion National Park and are of similar topography. The unit received the highest values using the BLM's Visual Resource Management rating system. The deep canyons and the abundance of water provide a wide variety of ecological zones and with unique flora and fauna. An important supplemental value is the access this canyon system provides to Zion National Park's Zion Narrows Trail.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 3,310 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit (3,320 acres) is natural and possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive unconfined recreation. A substantially noticeable road divides the unit in half and the northern portion of the unit (3,750 acres) does not meet the acreage requirement.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-147

UNIT NAME: RED BUTTE

UNIT ACREAGE: 804

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit contains Red Butte and a portion of the mesa on which it is located. It is south of the Kolob section of Zion National Park, approximately eleven miles north of Virgin, Utah.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 804 acres of public land. The unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally determined to have wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit is natural. No human imprints have been identified.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

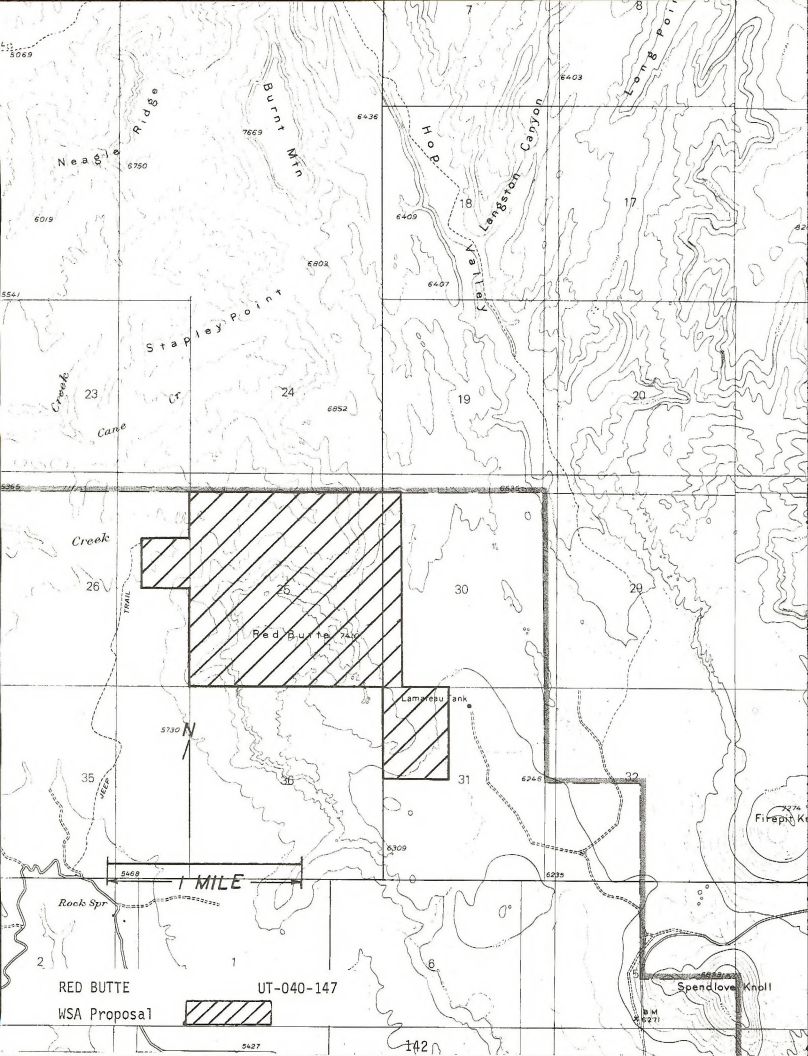
1. SOLITUDE: The unit's isolation, difficulty of access, and proximity to the Zion National Park Wilderness Proposal contributes outstanding opportunities for solitude. The mesa surrounding the butte is also heavily vegetated and screens hikers from outside intrusions and each other.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Considered in conjunction with the contiguous Zion Wilderness Proposal, the unit offers outstanding opportunities for hiking and backpacking. Technical and non-technical rock climbing and geological study are possible. The butte rises about 1,200 feet above the surrounding lands.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None known.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area meets the criteria for a Wilderness Study Area.



RED BUTTE

UT-040-147

WSA Proposal



UNIT NO. UT-040-148

UNIT NAME: SPRING CREEK CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 1,607

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located east of Kanarrville and immediately north of the Zion National Park boundary.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The initial phase inventory unit contained 4,433 acres of public lands. The inventory unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally determined to have wilderness values.

This unit possesses a very irregular shape. Because state sections 36 and 2 do not adjoin, the northern portion is connected to the portion adjacent to Zion National Park by a narrow area less than 200 yards in width. The general management authority under sections 302 and 202 of FLPMA, rather than section 603, governs the inclusion of this unit in the wilderness review. Under this authority, it is questionable if the northern tract could be considered "contiguous" to the remainder of the unit. Therefore, the decision is to exclude the northern tract from the intensive phase of the inventory. This northern area contains about one-half of the Kanarra Canyon and is less than 5,000 acres in size.

The inventoried tract is adjacent to the Zion National Park wilderness proposal, contains Spring Canyon, and is 1,607 acres in size.

B. NATURALNESS: A short "way" is located in the mouth of Spring Canyon. This imprint is not substantially noticeable. The entire area possesses the naturalness characteristic.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: This area offers an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The Spring Canyon system is an extremely rugged dissected area. The upper elevations and the upper portions of the canyon possess a moderately dense spruce-fir cover. Because of this natural screening, visitors can find relatively available opportunities to screen themselves from one another.

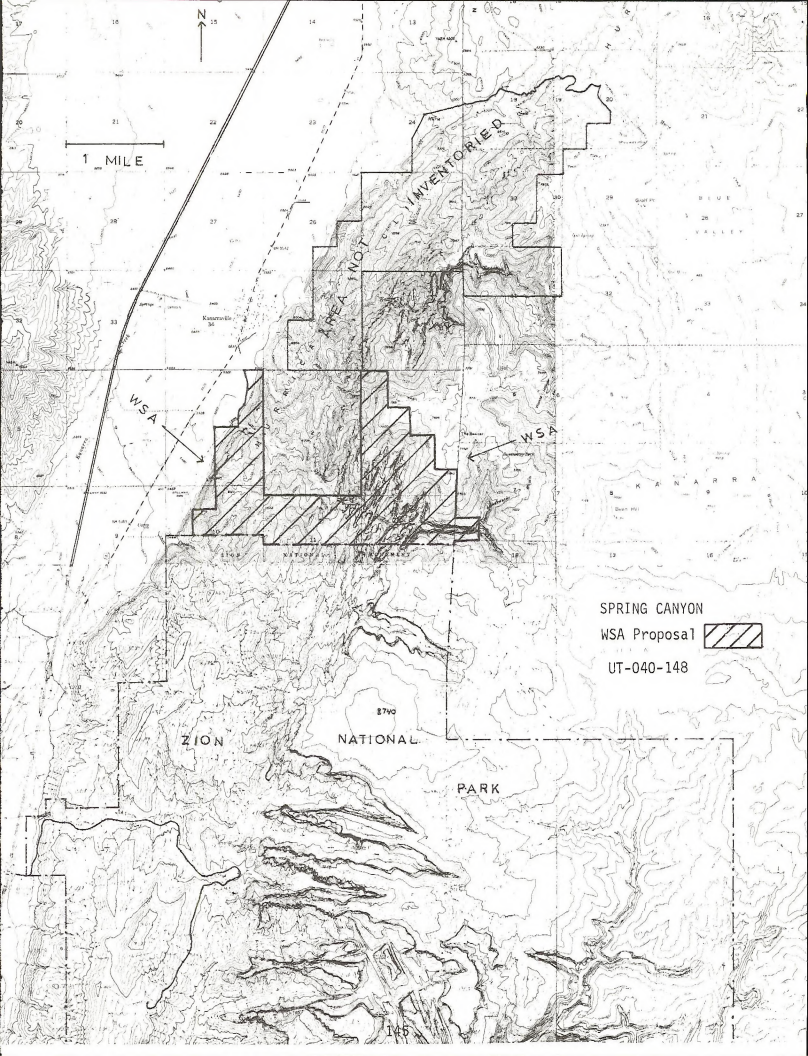
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The Spring Creek Canyon system offers outstanding hiking, exploring and backpacking opportunities. Almost 50 percent of the 6½ miles Spring Canyon system is within the unit. The most entrenched portion of the canyon system

is within the unit. The opportunities for primitive unconfined types of recreation are virtually identical to those found in the adjacent area of Zion National Park proposed as wilderness. Spring Creek is a perennial stream.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Spring Canyon and Camp and Kanarra Canyons constitute a distinct group of canyons northwest of Horse Ranch Mountain and north of the Finger Canyons area in Zion National Park. Spring Canyon contains scenic and scientific values which are equivalent to those recognized in the National Park status of Camp Canyon. The unit possesses superlative supplemental scenic values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit possesses the naturalness, outstanding opportunity for solitude, and outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristics.



SPRING CANYON

WSA Proposal 1



UT-040-148

ZION

NATIONAL

PARK

UNIT NO.: UT-040-149

UNIT NAME: THE WATCHMAN

UNIT ACREAGE: 640

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit consists of the rugged foothills and the lower slopes of Johnston Mountain and The Watchman, formations in Zion National Park. The area is directly south of Springdale, Utah.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit consists of 640 acres of public land. The unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally identified as having wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit is in a natural state. There are no known human imprints within its boundaries.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

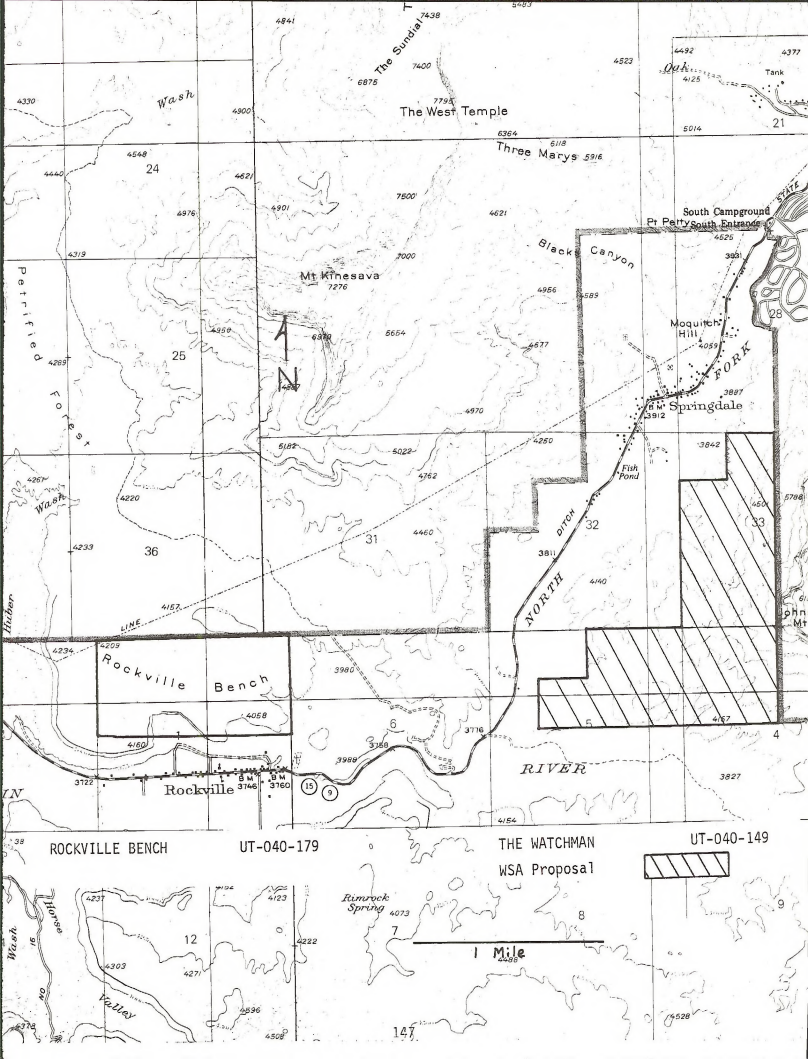
1. SOLITUDE: The unit contains the lower slopes and rugged foothills below Johnston Mountain and The Watchman, formations located in Zion National Park. The area is only sparsely vegetated, but the broken up nature of the topography provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: When considered with the wilderness proposal for Zion National Park, the unit provides outstanding opportunities for hiking and exploring.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The area is very close to the big-horn sheep release area in Zion. It is probable that the unit will be utilized by the sheep.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit meets the criteria for a Wilderness Study Area.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-150

UNIT NAME: NORTH FORK VIRGIN RIVER

UNIT ACREAGE: 1,040

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is contiguous to the northeast corner of Zion National Park in Kane County. The unit includes the North Fork of the Virgin River. The unit is east of I-15 approximately 10 miles southeast of Kanarrville.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 1040 acres of public lands. The size of the area possessing wilderness characteristics is 1040 acres. The unit is contiguous to the Zion National Park wilderness proposal.

B. NATURALNESS: The North Fork of the Virgin River unit has primarily been affected by the forces of nature. One unmaintained way traverses the extreme northwest portion of the unit. The way appears to provide access to an old timber harvest area outside of the unit and is no longer in use. There are no other impacts of man's work within the unit.

The entire unit (1040 acres) possesses naturalness and is contiguous to Zion National Parks Wilderness proposal. The unit meets the size criteria exception outlined in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: Opportunities for solitude are limited to the canyon bottom of the North Fork of the Virgin River. The remainder of the unit is gently sloping and vegetated with oak brush, pinyon-juniper and sagebrush. There is little topographic or vegetative screening on the bench lands above the river.

The river bottom does provide outstanding opportunities for solitude when combined with the adjacent canyon system in Zion National Park and on other BLM administered lands. The North Fork within the unit represents a small portion of a larger canyon system and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The canyon bottom of the North Fork of the Virgin River is serpentine, deeply entrenched, and thickly vegetated with Douglas fir. Opportunities for vegetative and topographic screening are excellent.

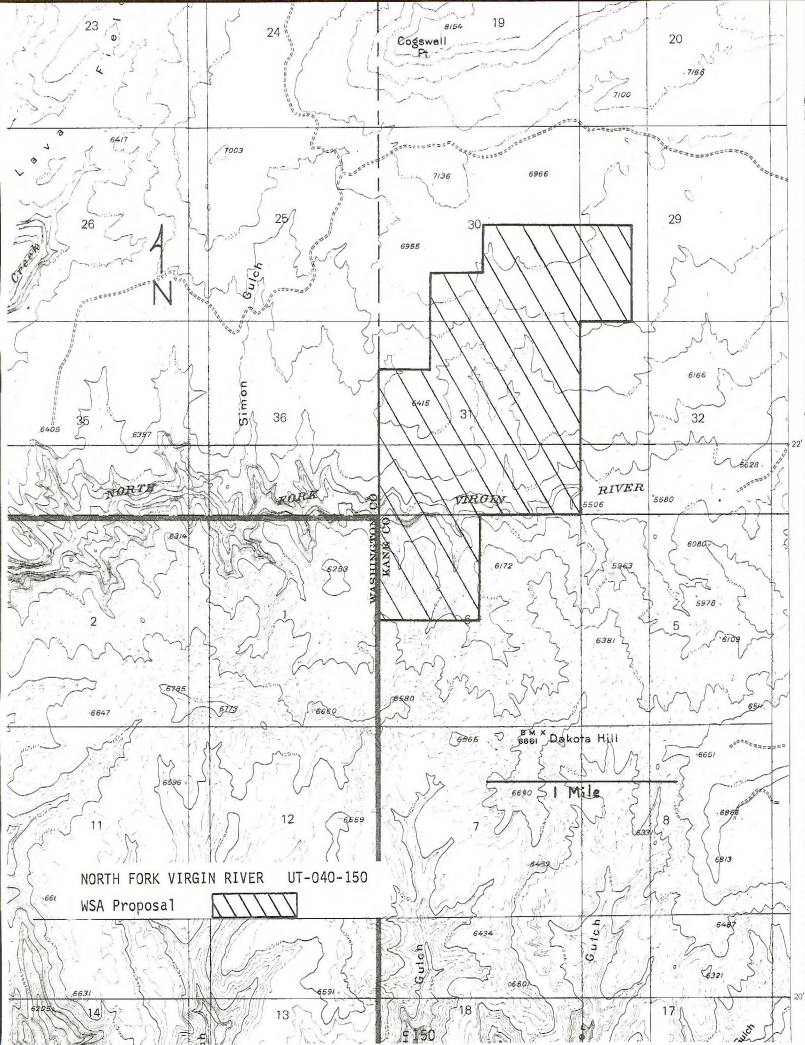
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The canyon bottoms of the North Fork offer primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities such as backpacking, birdwatching, photography and sightseeing. The terrain in the canyon is strewn with dead fall timber and boulders and includes a perennial stream. These factors preclude any motorized activity and insure primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities.

The North Fork provides the major access to the Zion Narrows canyon system. The administration of the canyon system is divided between the National Park Service, BLM, and private individuals. The hiking experience on the North Fork Unit represents 1.6 miles of a possible 13 mile hike to the Zion Narrows trail head. An additional .63 miles of the North Fork is contained in the Deep Creek Unit (UT-040-146). When combined with the primitive unconfined recreation experiences of the adjacent canyon system, the experience within the North Fork of the Virgin River is considered outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The most important supplemental values are scenery and public access afforded to Zion National Park. The scenery received the highest values using the BLM's Visual Resource Management system. Other zoological and botanical features found in Zion National Park are also found in this unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The entire unit is natural and possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude and for primitive unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-153

UNIT NAME: LAVERKIN CREEK CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 567

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit contains about one and one-half miles of LaVerkin Creek Canyon, seven hundred feet deep in this area. It also contains the confluence with, and about one-half mile of, Bear Canyon, and the north slopes above Willis Creek Canyon (located in Zion National Park). It is located north of the Kolob section of Zion National Park, approximately six miles southeast of Kanarraville, Utah.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 567 acres of public land. The unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally identified as having wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable. There are no known human imprints within the unit. The unit includes the confluence with Bear Canyon and a short stretch of Bear Canyon. The bulk of the unit consists of the 700 foot deep, steep-walled canyon of LaVerkin Creek.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The area does offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The narrow sheer-walled canyons of LaVerkin Creek and Bear Canyon continue on into Zion National Park and offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The canyons are an extension of the hiking opportunities in Zion National Park. There is an outstanding opportunity for hiking, backpacking, and photography.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Outstanding scenery and perennial water could be considered supplemental values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area meets the criteria for a Wilderness Study Area.



IRON CO
WASHINGTON CO

Beartrap Canyon

Larson Cabin

South Cabin

TAYLOR CREEK CANYON

UT-040-154

WSA Proposal

LA VERKIN CREEK CANYON

UT-040-153

WSA Proposal

Beartrap Canyon

BEARTRAP CANYON

UT-040-177

WSA Proposal

UNIT NO.: UT-040-154

UNIT NAME: TAYLOR CREEK CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 75

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit consists of the head of the canyon of the Middle Fork of Taylor Creek and some adjacent lands on the Kolob Terrace. The bulk of the canyon is within Zion National Park. The unit is located approximately five miles southeast of Kanarrville, Utah.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 75 acres of public land. It is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally identified as having wilderness values.

The area with wilderness characteristics contains 35 acres of public lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable. The unit consists of the head of the Middle Fork of Taylor Creek Canyon and adjacent lands. A way crosses the unit and skirts the canyon head. A branch leads east out of the unit. Both ways lead to cabins on private land and dead-end there. The portion of the unit between the ways and the park boundary consists solely of the canyon head and is completely natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The area affords an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The canyon head is an extension of one of the Kolob Canyons, and is proposed by the National Park Service as Wilderness. The canyon provides an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

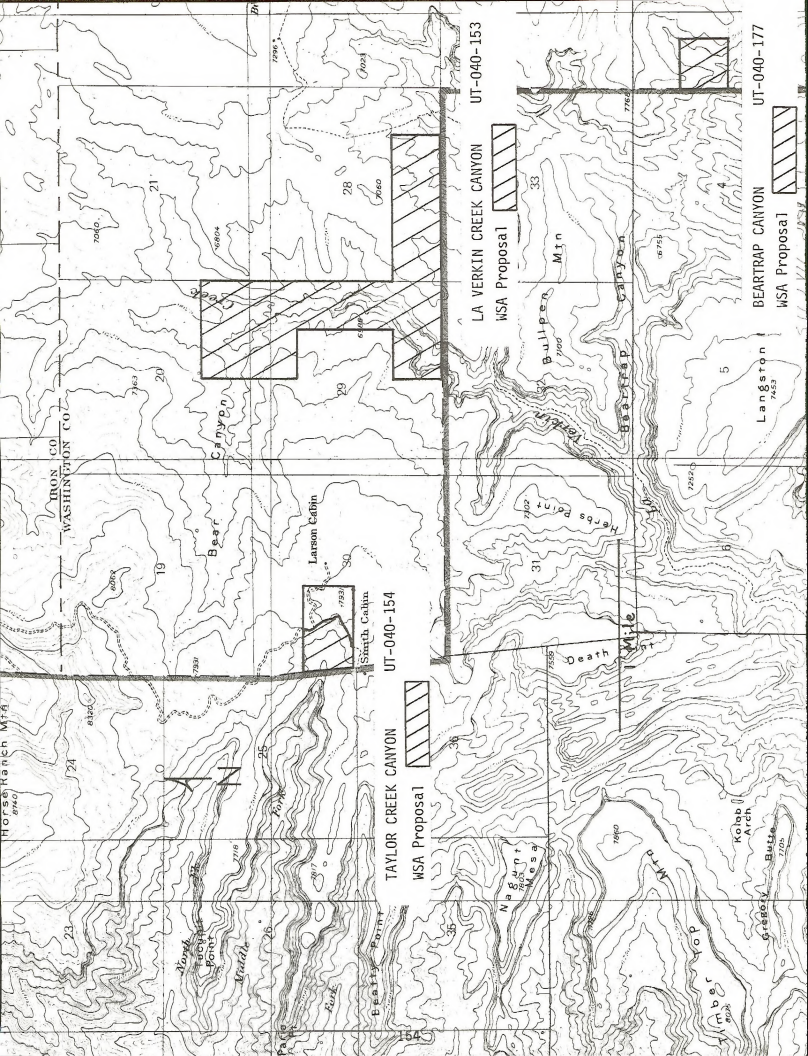
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The canyon head is an extension of one of the Kolob Canyons in Zion National Park. The canyon provides an outstanding opportunity for hiking and backpacking.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None known.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The portion of the unit west of the dirt vehicle way meets the criteria for a Wilderness Study Area.

Horse Ranch Mtn
8740'



IRON CO
WASHINGTON CO

Bear Canyon

Larson Cabin

South Cabin

North Canyon Point

Death Mt

La Verkin Creek Canyon

WSA Proposal

UT-040-154

Taylor Creek Canyon

WSA Proposal

UT-040-153

La Verkin Creek Canyon

WSA Proposal

UT-040-177

Beartrap Canyon

WSA Proposal

Langston

Herbs Point

Death Mt

La Verkin Creek Canyon

WSA Proposal

Langston

WSA Proposal

UT-040-177

Beartrap Canyon

WSA Proposal

Langston

WSA Proposal

UT-040-177

Beartrap Canyon

WSA Proposal

Langston

WSA Proposal

UT-040-177

Beartrap Canyon

WSA Proposal

Langston

WSA Proposal

UT-040-177

Beartrap Canyon

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Beartrap Canyon

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Beartrap Canyon

WSA Proposal

Langston

WSA Proposal

UT-040-177

Beartrap Canyon

WSA Proposal

Langston

UNIT NO.: UT-040-155

UNIT NAME: SUNSET CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 2,220

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit contains the southwest slope of Sunset Canyon. It is located on the west side of the Zion Canyon section of Zion National Park, approximately two miles northeast of Virgin, Utah.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 2,220 acres of public land. The unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally identified as having wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The impact of mans works is substantially unnoticeable. The unit is primarily the side slopes of a canyon. The areas above and below the unit are mostly privately owned. The unit contains part of the Virgin oil field.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

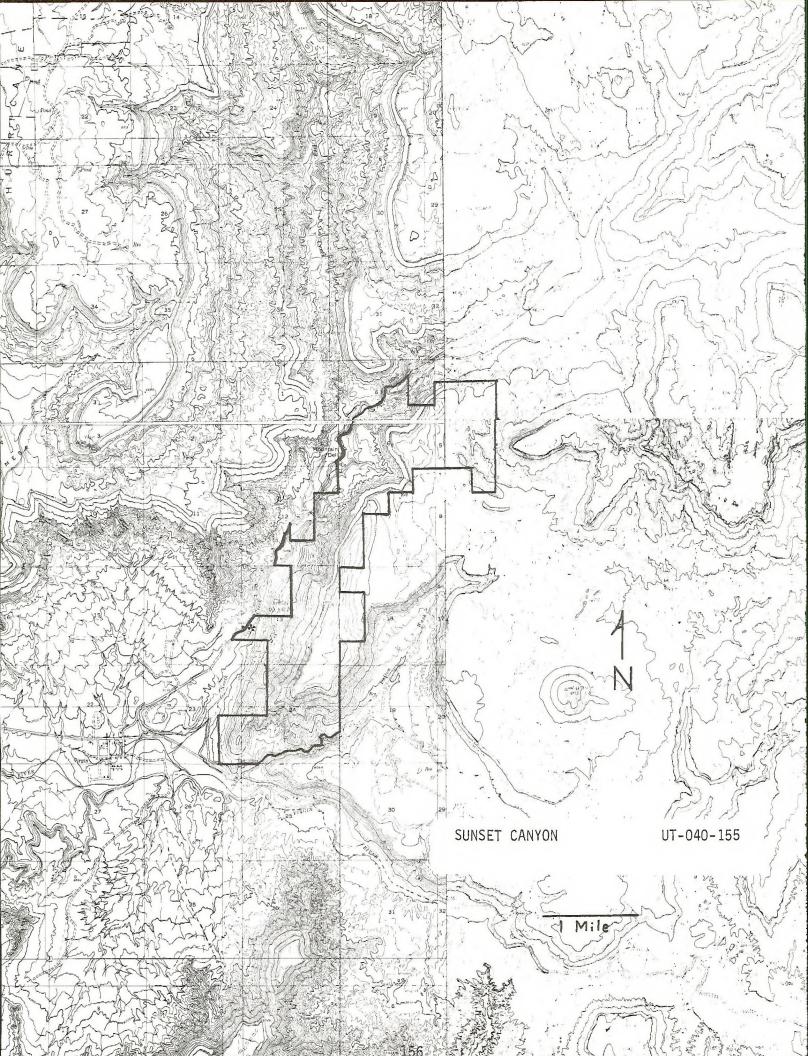
1. SOLITUDE: The area does not present an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The unit is primarily a exposed canyon wall. Topographic and vegetative screening are nil.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Due to the topography of the unit, opportunities for recreation are very limited. The slope is not steep enough for technical rock climbing, yet it is too steep for hiking. The unit does not form a logical extension of the Zion National Park Wilderness Proposal.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None known.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit is natural, it does not meet either the outstanding opportunity for solitude or the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined type of recreation criteria.



SUNSET CANYON

UT-040-155

1 Mile

UNIT NO.: UT-040-173

UNIT NAME: SHUNESBURG

UNIT ACREAGE: 80

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in Washington County, contiguous with Zion National Park, and north of the ghost town of Shunesburg.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit consists of 80 acres of public land. It is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally identified as having wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit contains no known human imprints and is completely natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The unit consists of a gentle slope near the base of Parunuweap Canyon. It lacks both vegetative and topographic screening. There is not an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Due to the open nature of the terrain, there is no outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None known

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the area possesses the naturalness characteristic, it lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude and outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristics.

Natchman
6555

Bridge Mtn
6814

BM
4871

Stevens

A
N

Canyon

25
Crawford

Dennett Canyon

EAST

Shamesburg
3979

SHUNESBURG

UT-040-173

1 Mile

Texas

$$M + n$$

Shune

Creek

Shune

UNIT NO.: UT-040-174

UNIT NAME: JOLLEY GULCH

UNIT ACREAGE: 160

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit consists of the middle portion of Jolley Gulch. At this point the Gulch is a wide shallow valley. It is located above the White Cliffs on the east side of the Zion Canyon section of Zion National Park.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 160 acres of public land. The unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally determined to have wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable. The unit consists of a broad, shallow valley above the White Cliffs. There are two vehicle ways running the length of the Gulch. Summer home development has taken place on private land immediately north of the unit boundary.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

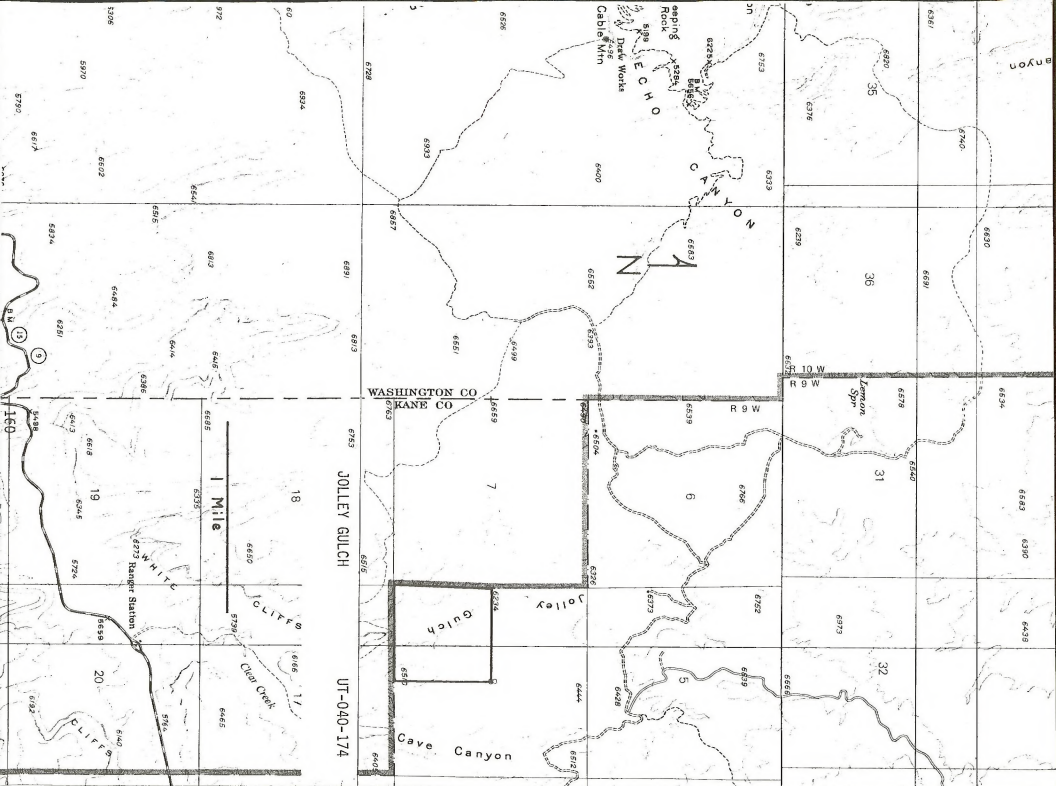
1. SOLITUDE: Because of the physical nature of the unit, it does not afford an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The sparsely vegetated and shallow valley makes avoidance of the sights and sounds of other people within the unit difficult.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit's physical characteristics severely limit recreational opportunity. Although hiking and horseback riding are possible, they are not considered to be outstanding opportunities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None known.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area does not meet criteria for a Wilderness Study Area.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-175

UNIT NAME: HOME VALLEY KNOLL

UNIT ACREAGE: 80

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is a relatively level plot of land between Home Valley Knoll and the boundary of Zion National Park. It is located approximately one mile west of the Lava Point Fire Lookout in Zion National Park.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 80 acres of public lands. The unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally determined to have wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit is essentially natural. Some 4WD dirt tracks penetrate the edge of the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

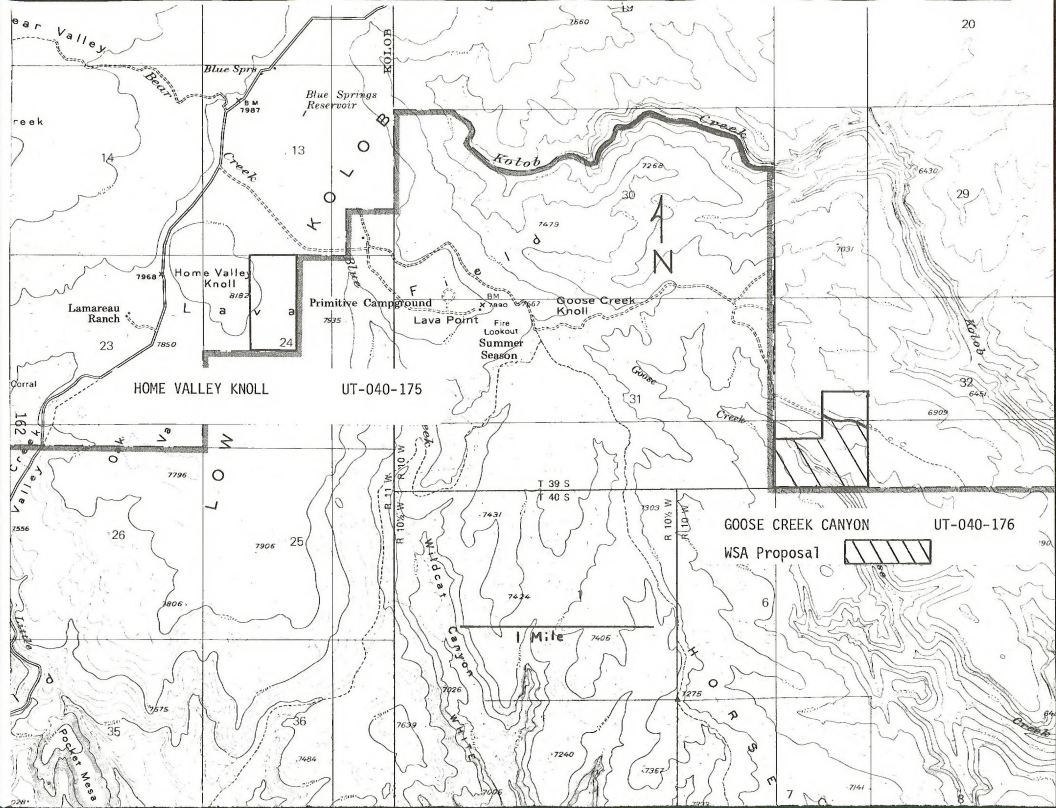
1. SOLITUDE: This unit consists of a large weed covered field and several groves of aspens. There is no variation in elevation throughout the unit. It is surrounded by private land. At least four summer homes are visible from virtually anywhere in the unit. It is separated from the Zion National Park by a fence. Any form of solitude would be unattainable in the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Although horse-back riding would be possible, riding distances would be limited. One would either be in trespass or forced to jump a fence. The only other activities would be walking in a field or climbing a tree.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None known.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the area is natural, it does not meet either the outstanding opportunity for solitude or the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined type of recreation criteria.



20

29

32

UT-040-176

8

HOME VALLEY KNOLL

UT-040-175

GOOSE CREEK CANYON

WSA Proposal



1 Mile

UNIT NO.: UT-040-176

UNIT NAME: GOOSE CREEK CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 120

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit consists of the upper end of Goose Creek Canyon on Kolob Terrace. The remainder of Goose Creek Canyon, a tributary of the Virgin River, is within Zion National Park. The unit is located approximately one and one-half miles southwest of the Lava Point Fire Lookout in Zion National Park.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 120 acres of public land. The unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally identified as having wilderness values.

The area with wilderness characteristics contains 89 acres of public lands.

B. NATURALNESS: With the exception of a good dirt way in the northern part of the unit, the unit is completely natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

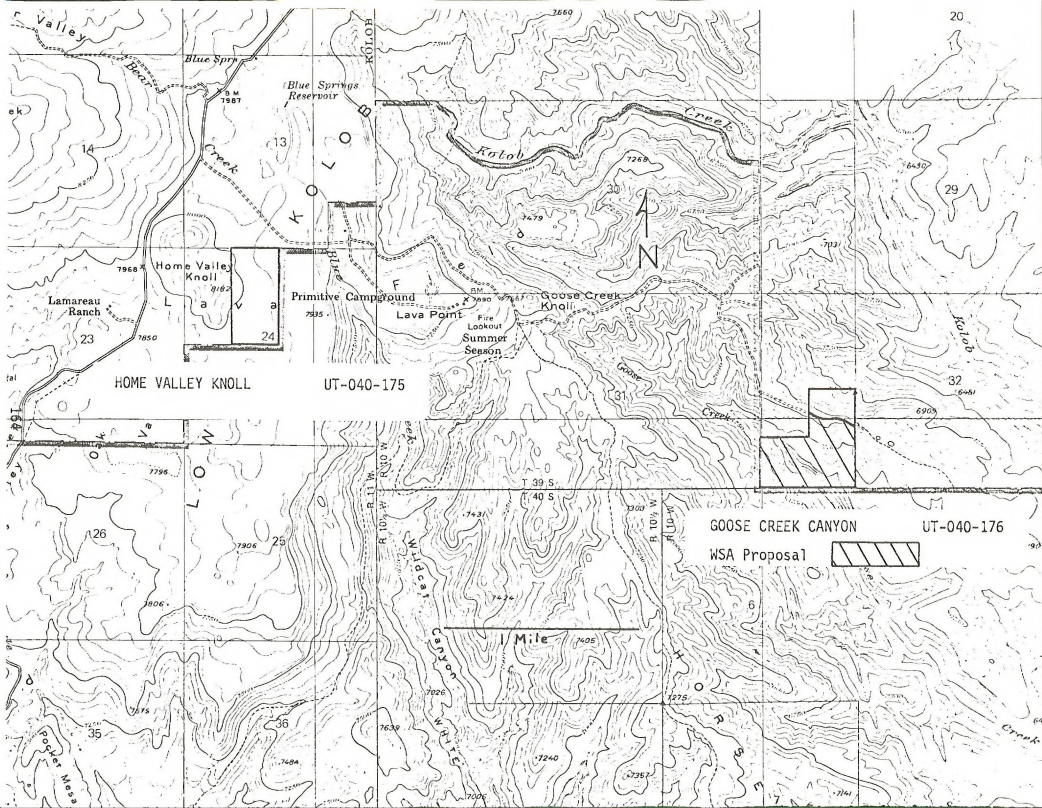
1. SOLITUDE: Considered in conjunction with the Zion National Park proposed Wilderness, opportunities for solitude are outstanding. The opportunities exist in the canyon bottom and above it on Horse Pasture Plateau.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Considered in conjunction with the Zion National Park proposed Wilderness, the unit possesses outstanding opportunities for primitive hiking and backpacking. The canyon can be reached only by hiking up the Zion Narrows. The upper levels are accessible from Lava Point and Horse Pasture Plateau.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Geological features of erosion. Falls found in the area.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 89-acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The portion of the unit south of the dirt vehicle way meets the criteria for a Wilderness Study Area.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-177

UNIT NAME: BEARTRAP CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 40

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located on the Kolob Terrace east of the Kolob section of Zion National Park. The unit contains part of the upper portion of Beartrap Canyon.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit consists of 40 acres of public land. It is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally identified as having wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit is entirely natural with no known human impacts.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

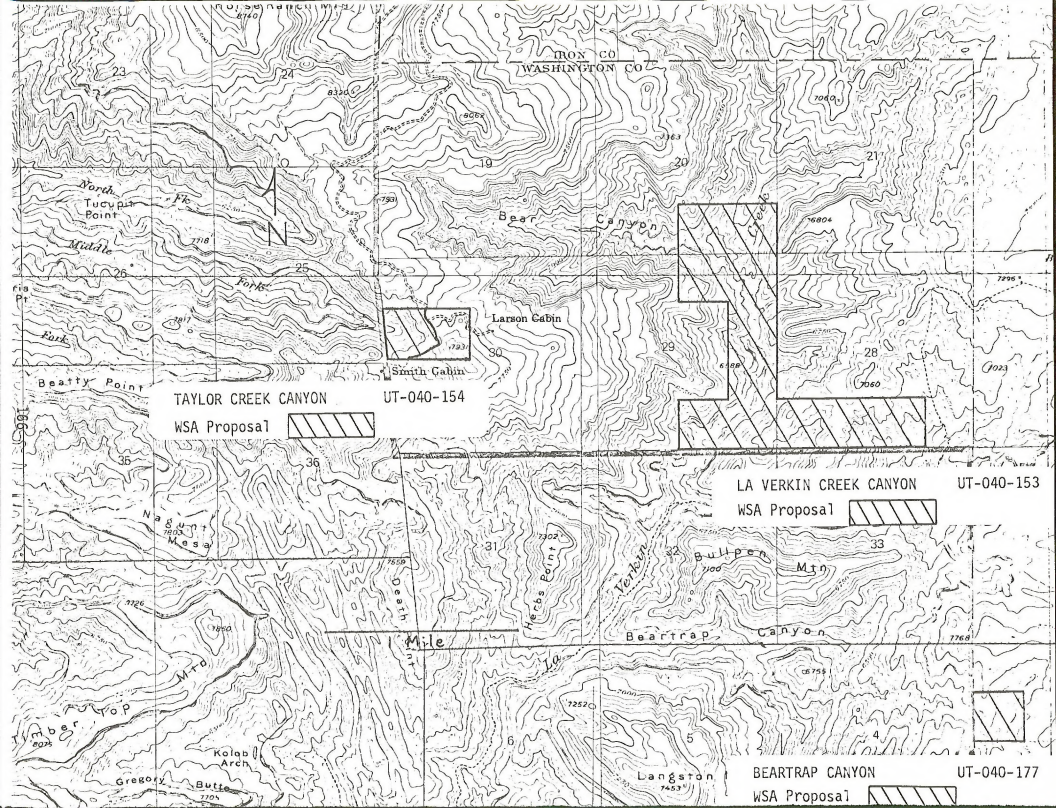
1. SOLITUDE: The major part of the unit is the upper end of Beartrap Canyon. The canyon is over 600 feet deep at this point, twisting and turning up out of Zion Park. The rough topography and difficulty of access provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The only access to the canyon bottom is through Zion National Park. The unit is an outstanding hiking/backpacking area, complementing the Park wilderness proposal.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Outstanding scenery-sheer canyon walls, stream in bottom, "hanging gardens".

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit meets the criteria for a Wilderness Study Area.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-179

UNIT NAME: ROCKVILLE BENCH

UNIT ACREAGE: 320

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is a large bench projecting out of Zion National Park above Rockville, Utah. It borders the National Park on the north and rises four hundred feet above the town.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 320 acres of public lands. The inventory unit is contiguous with lands in Zion National Park which have been formally determined to have wilderness values.

B. NATURALNESS: One human imprint is identified in the unit. A single electrical line crosses the extreme northwest corner of the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

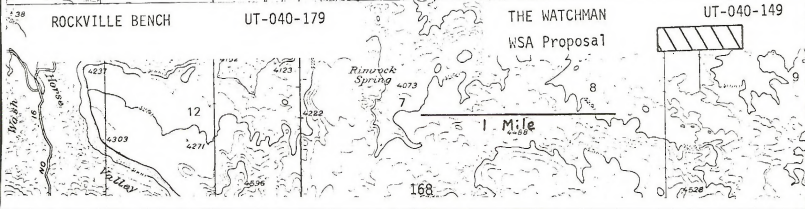
1. SOLITUDE: The unit is a flat bench top with little vegetative cover. Vegetative and topographic screening are absent. Opportunities for solitude are not present.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The physical nature of the unit is such that there is no outstanding opportunity for primitive or unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None known.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit is natural, it does not meet either the outstanding opportunity for solitude or the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined type of recreation criteria.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-204B

UNIT NAME: CENTRAL WAH WAH RANGE

UNIT ACREAGE: 37,238

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit embraces the central portion of the Wah Wah Mountain range located between Wah Wah Summit (Highway 21) and Pine Grove. The unit is in Beaver County.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTIC:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 37,238 acres of public lands and encloses approximately 1,911 acres of state lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit possesses three ways with a total length of 4.6 miles. These ways are:

North Canyon Way	1.0 miles
Gun Spring Way	2.7 miles
Kiln Spring Way	.8 miles

The entire North Canyon way and the lower two miles of the Gun Spring way are substantially noticeable. The ways are the only intrusions located in the unit. The impact of these ways is not sufficient to impair the naturalness characteristic possessed by the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The central portion of the Wah Wah Range lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude. The topographic character of this section of the Wah Wah Mountains is the major influence upon the opportunity for solitude characteristic. The range is characterized by one long (12.3 miles) and extremely narrow ridge. The ridge does not possess lateral ridges. The ridgetop is essentially level with few major departures in elevation. From north to south, the 15 elevations (in feet) identified on U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangles are 8274, 8695, 8668, 8745, 8655, 8395, 8565, 8695, 8829, 9025, 9365, 9383, 9393, 8946, and 8513. There are not prominent peaks in this section of the Wah Wah Range. This mountain range also lacks entrenched canyons lateral to the ridgetop. It would be difficult to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people on the ridgetop or in the lateral drainages. For example, on the ridgetop, any visitors could easily be observed on the slopes below or on the ridge itself.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The central section of the Wah Wah Range lacks outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The hiking and backpacking opportunity is extremely limited because of the topographic configuration of the mountains. Because of the steep slopes, sustained hiking

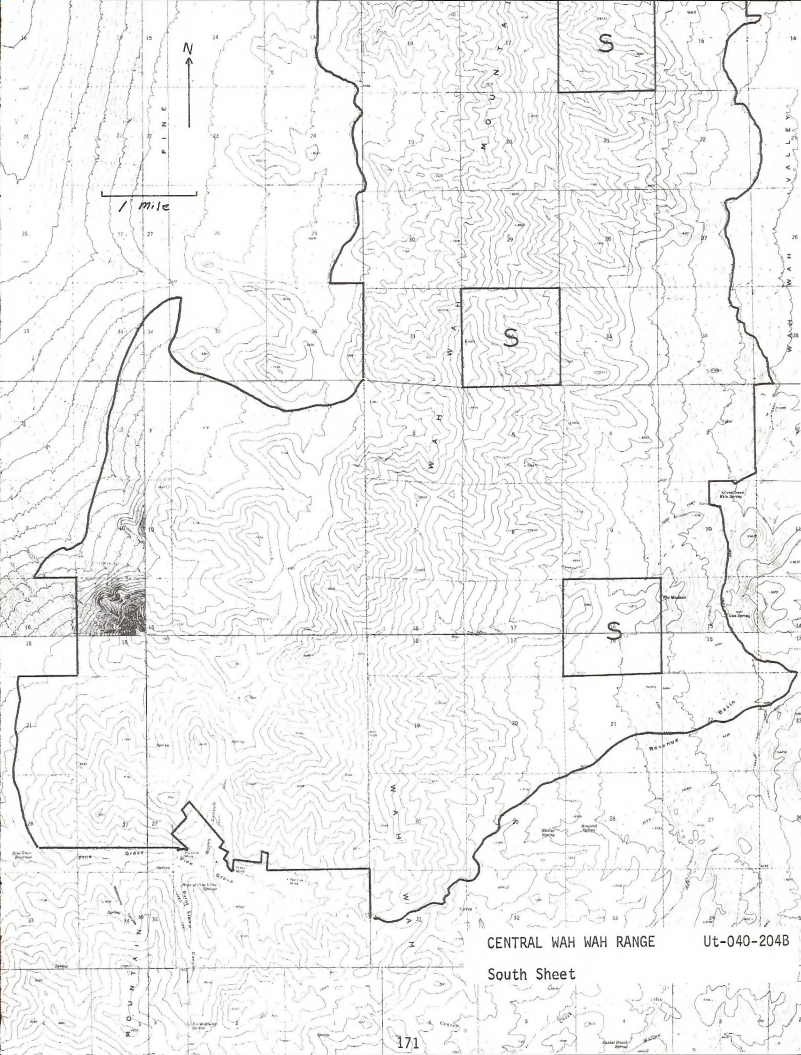
opportunities of overnight duration are only available on the relatively level and continuous summit ridge of the range. The hiking opportunity on this ridge is limited in length to approximately 12 miles of ridgeline. Most of the ridgeline runs in a straight north to south direction and offers little variety along its length. For these reasons, the ridgeline hiking opportunity is not considered outstanding.

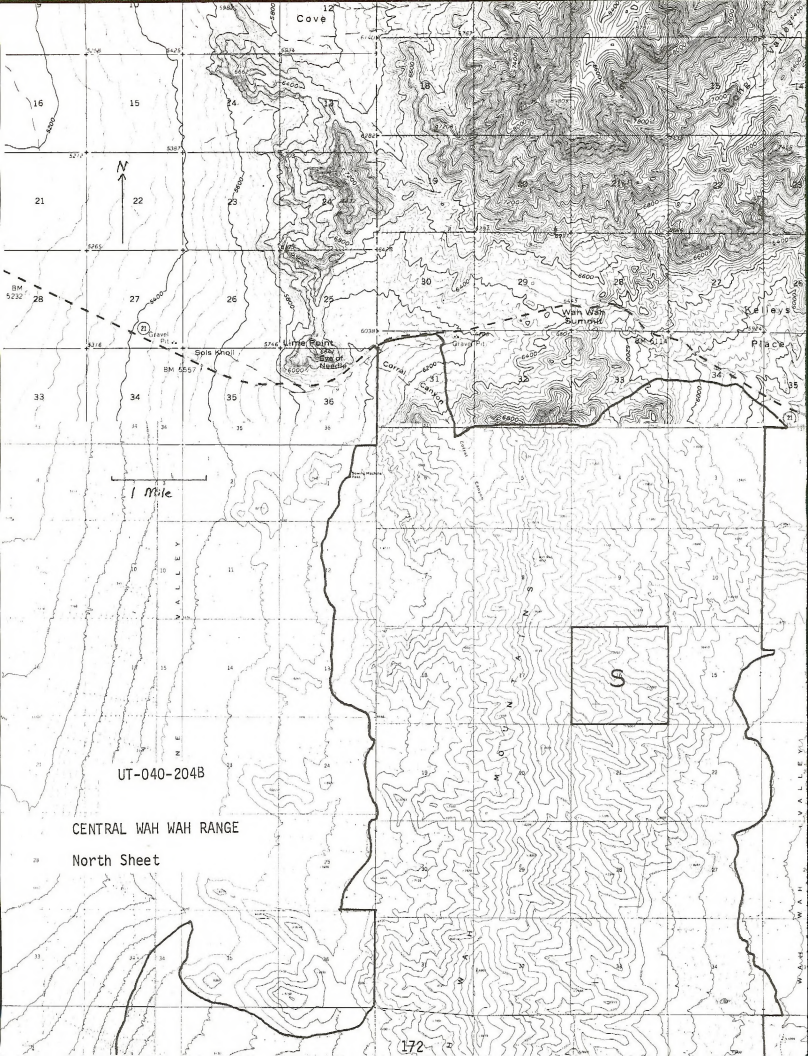
Opportunities for other types of primitive and unconfined recreation are limited. This section of the Wah Wah Mountains lacks outstanding mountain scenery. Only 16 percent (5800 acres) of the unit is above 8000 feet and one percent (300 acres) is above 9000 feet. The unit contains one spring, lacks a significant flora or fauna, and does not possess any noteworthy geological features. For these reasons, undeveloped recreational activities such as sight seeing for botanical, zoological, or geological features; horseback riding; mountain or rock climbing; fishing; and hunting are limited or non-existent. There is no great diversity of opportunities for primitive types of recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: This inventory unit contains no known supplemental features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit does possess the naturalness characteristic, it lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive unconfined recreation characteristic.





UT-040-204B

CENTRAL WAH WAH RANGE
North Sheet

UNIT NO.: UT-040-216/NV-040-202

UNIT NAME: WHITE ROCK RANGE

UNIT ACREAGE: 58,400

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The White Rock Range is located southwest of Hamlin Valley in Lincoln County, Nevada and Beaver County, Utah. The unit is an interstate Utah-Nevada unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The entire review area is approximately 58,400 acres. Of this area, approximately 18,600 acres were judged obviously and clearly to lack wilderness character and were eliminated during the initial inventory. The remaining 39,800 acre area (Utah-6,429 acres, Nevada-33,371 acres) qualifies under the size criterion of 5,000 acres required by the Wilderness Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

The area with wilderness characteristics contains 19,100 acres (2600 acres-Utah, 16,500 acres- Nevada) of public lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The White Rock Range runs north-south through the central part of the review area. To the east and west, the mountains fade into rolling foothills and flatlands which are punctuated by washes and gullies. White Rock Peak, the highest point in the range (9,196 feet), is located in the north-central part of the unit. The area is naturally vegetated with pinyon-juniper, bunchgrass, and sagebrush, with isolated stands of quaking aspen, willow, mountain mahogany, chokecherry, willow and ponderosa pine.

Residences, ranching, and hunting are the primary human activities within the review area. Improvements for these activities consist mainly of cherrystem routes which enter the area from the border roads and an occasional cabin. A few improved springs exist in the unit. Two natural portions exist within the intensive inventory area, NV-040-202 (17,100 acres) and NV-040-202B (11,300 acres). 11,400 acres were found to be in a substantially unnatural condition.

CONCLUSION: While the perimeter areas are somewhat intruded, the central portions of the review area appear to be substantially natural and two natural portions have been segregated. One of these natural portions includes acreage in Utah.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE:

SIZE: The total acreage of this unit is 17,100 acres. This is not considered sufficient in itself to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude based solely on size. Other factors which may influence opportunities for solitude in an area of this size, e.g. topographic and vegetative screening, are discussed in other sections below.

The unit, at its maximum, is approximately 7 miles in length and 5 miles in width. Its roughly rectangular shape poses no obstacle to the ability of the individual to experience solitude.

The White Rock Range, a north-south trending single ridge, is a moderately rugged range. The highest peak in the area is 8,502 feet. The topography of the flanks of the ridgeline varies from gently rolling to steep.

The unit is heavily forested by dense stands of pinyon-juniper. The pinyon in this unit has been characterized as large in size for the species. Other tree species such as mountain mahogany, fir and Engleman spruce are also present as individuals or in scattered stands. The vegetative screening in this area is adequate to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Both size and topographic and vegetative screening combine to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude within the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The diversity of topographic and vegetative screening are more than sufficient to permit multiple users of the area to avoid contact with each other. Since no special destination points exist in the unit, congestion of users is not anticipated.

Among the types of recreation suitable to this area are hiking, horseback riding, hunting, photography and camping.

The diversity of the terrain in this part of the unit furnishes a range of difficulties and challenges for the recreationist. Hiking is generally good, although the dense forest limits scenery variety and hiker enjoyment. Camping and photography are even more limited by vegetation and topography. Few decent campsites are available which are relatively flat and open. Horseback riding would be difficult due to density of vegetation, but could take place and is enhanced by several springs in the unit. Hunting around the springs should be good, but vegetation again limited opportunities.

Neither the diversity nor quality of primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities is considered outstanding.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit contains the naturalness and outstanding opportunity for solitude wilderness characteristics.

1 mile



WHITE ROCKS RANGE

WSA Proposal

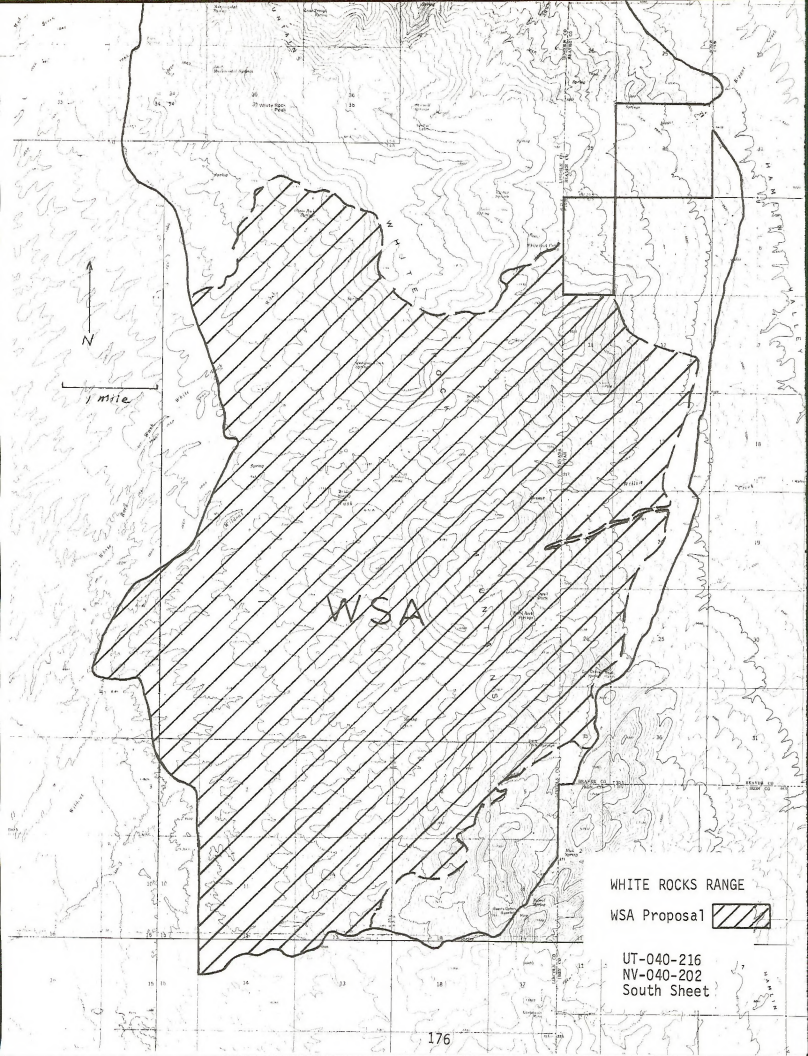


UT-040-216

NV-040-202

North Sheet

WSA



WSA

WHITE ROCKS RANGE

WSA Proposal 

UT-040-216
NV-040-202
South Sheet

UNIT NO.: UT-040-217

UNIT NAME: MOQUITH MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 15,650

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Moquith Mountain is located approximately 4 miles west of Kanab. On the west the unit is contiguous to Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park. It is bounded on the north by the Hancock road, Cottonwood Canyon on the east, and the Utah-Arizona border on the south.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 15,650 acres of public land and encloses 640 acres of state and 40 acres of private land.

The proposed Wilderness Study Area contains 14,830 acres of public land and encloses 640 acres of state and 40 acres of private land.

B. NATURALNESS: Much of the inventory unit appears to meet the naturalness criteria. Those areas where the imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable are located in the northeastern and southwestern portions of the unit. In the northeastern corner, the cumulative impact created by the Fredonia town water system in the upper end of Indian Canyon, a powerline crossing the unit to the water system pumphouse, and some livestock grazing facilities at Sand Spring has resulted in a loss of naturalness in that area. The singular impacts of a way and a large corral in the southwestern corner also affects the natural character in that portion of the unit. A road from the Hancock Road through the Sand Springs area to the trailhead above the South Fork Indian Canyon Pictograph site is present in the area.

The boundary of the area possessing naturalness has been drawn along the physical edge of the impairing development or as a legal description which eliminates as little intervening land as possible where cumulative impacts are involved. This is based on supplementary guidance to the Wilderness Inventory Handbook as contained in OAD 78-61, Change 3. In the remainder of the inventory unit, ways are generally located on sandy and rocky surfaces and along with two developed springs were determined to be substantially unnoticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The types of terrain within the inventory unit vary from the Coral Pink Sand Dunes in the north to deep canyons in the east. The top of Moquith Mountain is also broken by canyons, but these canyons are smaller and less deep. Most of Moquith Mountain is covered with thick stands of Ponderosa Pine, Pinyon, Juniper, and Gambel Oak. The deep canyons also contain some Cottonwood and Box

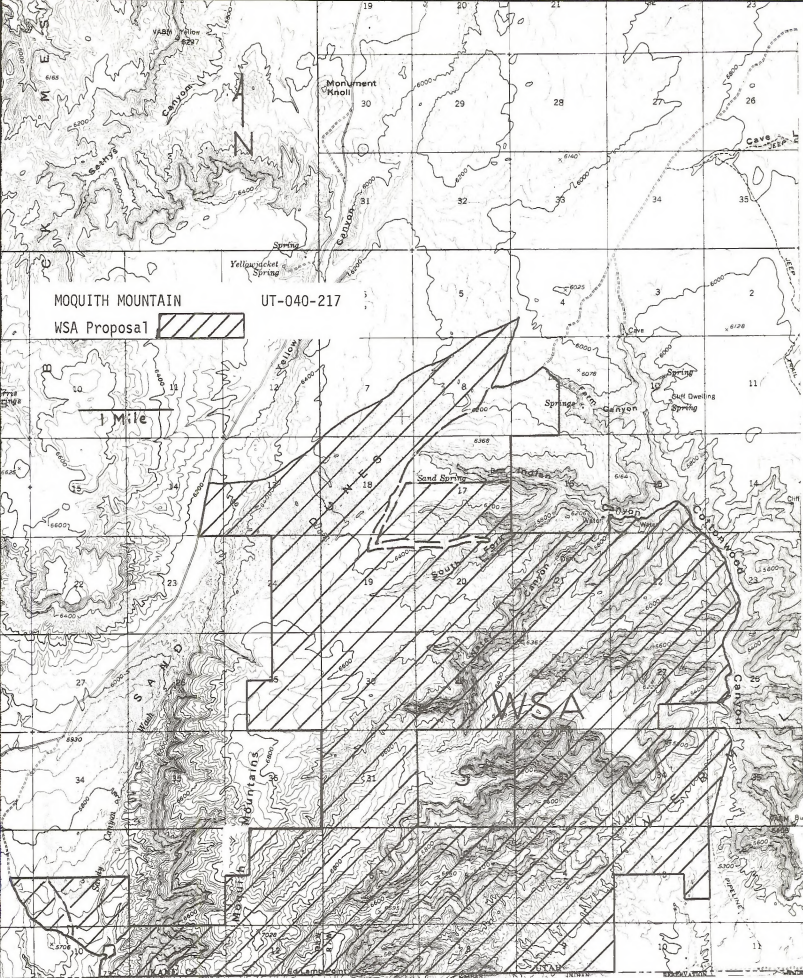
Elder. These factors provide screening and seclusion to the extent that an outstanding opportunity for solitude is present in the majority of the inventory unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: A variety of primitive recreational opportunities are available within the inventory unit. Some of these include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, photography, and sightseeing for geological, botanical, and archeological features. Some of the canyons in the unit contain perennial water which further enhances these recreational activities. The diversity of opportunities and the quality of several activities is such that an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation exists in the inventory unit.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Geological, ecological, archeological and scenic supplemental values are present in the inventory unit. The relatively large area covered by the Coral Pink Sand Dunes in the unit is an unusual geological feature with associated ecological values. The existence of ephemeral ponds which collect on the sand dunes offers the potential for scientific and educational study of the plant and animal life that depends on the ponds. One threatened plant (Astragalus striatiflorus) and two endangered plants (Asclepias welshii and Erigeron religiosus) are found in connection with the Coral Pink Sand Dunes. Seeps and springs in several of the alcoves and canyons of the unit provide opportunities for the study of desert riparian areas. The existence of small pockets of Quaking Aspen and some relatively large stands of Douglas Fir on the south slopes of some of the areas canyons are ecological features not commonly found in southern Utah at the elevations where they are located in the unit. The South Fork Indian Canyon pictographs are located in the northern portion of the unit. The large red and orange cliffs formed from the Kayenta and Moenave formations, present on both the east and west sides of Moquith Mountain, are major scenic features of the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 14,830-acre portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: This unit possesses 14,830 acres considered both natural and having outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-218/AZ-010-040

UNIT NAME: BULL PASTURE

UNIT ACREAGE: 16,702

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is an interstate unit located southwest of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes in Utah and immediately west of the Kaibab Reservation in Arizona.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit includes 16,702 acres of public lands (Utah-5,668 acres, Arizona-11,034 acres) and does not enclose state or private lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit contains substantially noticeable imprints of man. These imprints are primarily ways that are located throughout the unit. A maintained road ending at Potter Canyon was found in the southern half of the unit. The improvements are listed below.

A. "Way" in Parashant Canyon. The way begins in section 8 and runs north to the end of the canyon. A reservoir is also located in section 8. There are other ways and tracks taking off from the main way in Parashant Canyon (Arizona).

B. "Way" in section 5, T41N R5W (Arizona).

C. Well in section 4 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ (Utah).

D. "Ways" and corral. The ways are located in section 1 & 10 (Utah). The corral is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1 (Utah).

E. "Ways". There are two ways located in sections 6, 8, and 4 (Utah).

Cumulatively, these improvements do impair the naturalness of the unit. The unit is not considered to be in a natural state.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The entire Arizona portion of the unit possesses an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The unit's topography is a combination of canyons, cliffs, ridges, and buttes. The canyons; Parashant, Bull Pasture, Woodberry, and Potter Canyon, run throughout the unit. In addition to these major features, the terrain includes smooth sandy canyon bottoms and rugged hillsides and ravines. Screening is further aided by the vegetative cover of pinyon and juniper trees. The trees and their associated shrubs blanket the canyon sides and ridge tops. Therefore, the opportunity for an individual to find a secluded spot or area in the Arizona portion of this unit is excellent.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The Arizona portion of the unit does have outstanding opportunities for unconfined types of recreation. The combination of this unit's interesting geology and vegetation make the unit exceptional for hiking, backpacking, sightseeing, and photographing geologic features. This portion of the unit also possesses good opportunities for hunting and horseback riding.

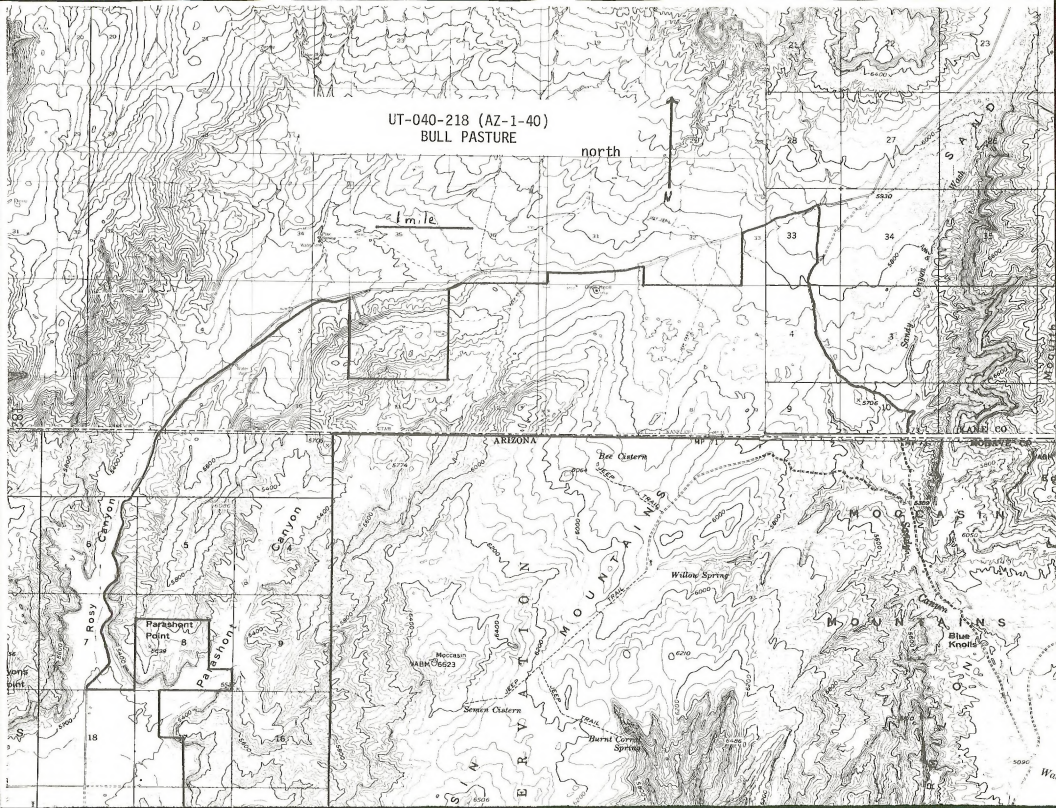
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit's geology possesses excellent scenic quality. The unit is comprised of red and white sandstone formations. The unit also contains the eastern half of the Vermilion Cliffs which have a vertical displacement of 800 ft.

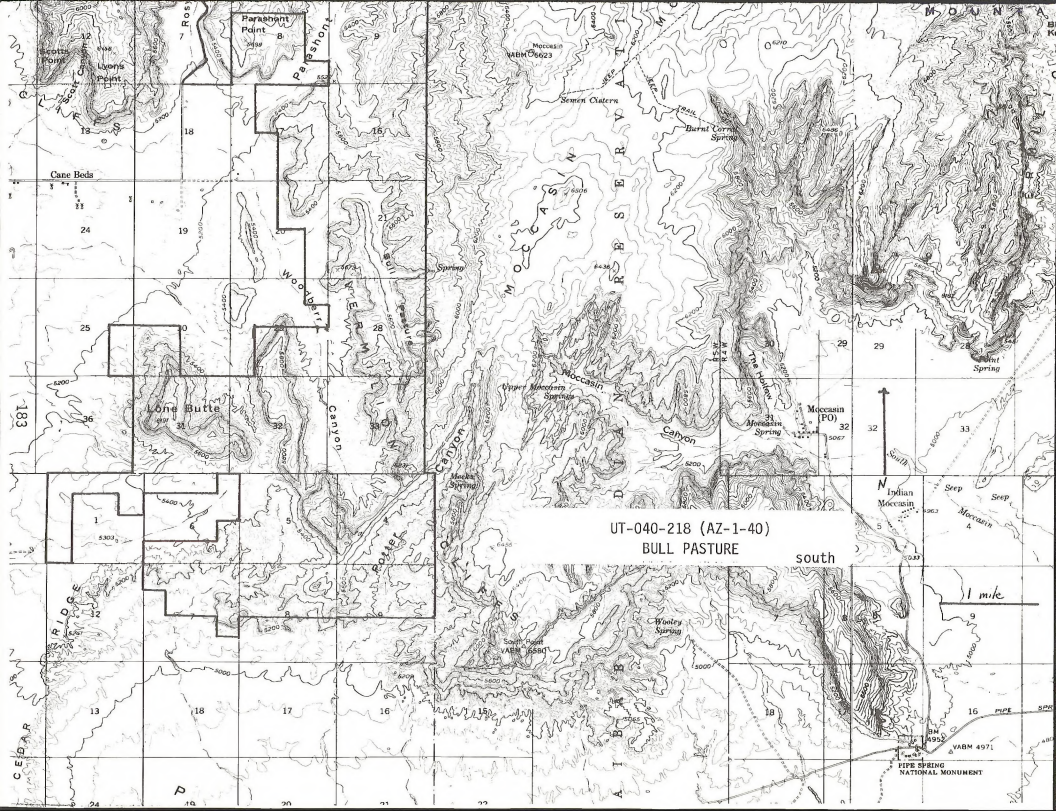
The unit has not yet been inventoried for cultural sites. This unit does have a high potential for pre-historic sites since it is within two miles of an area of recorded sites.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area lacks the naturalness wilderness characteristic.

north

21 mile



UT-040-218 (AZ-1-40)

BULL PASTURE

south

1 mile

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

UNIT NO.: UT-040-219

UNIT NAME: SHINARUMP CLIFFS

UNIT ACREAGE: 537 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located about 4 miles southeast of Kanab on the Utah Arizona border. The town of Fredonia, Arizona is about 1 mile west of the unit. U.S. 89A is to the south of the area and Johnson Wash is to the east.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit includes 14,233 acres of public lands (Utah - 537 acres, Arizona - 13,696 acres).

B. NATURALNESS: The unit is not in a natural state. In particular, the Shinarump Cliffs have been impacted due to the nearby town of Fredonia, four miles to the west. The area below the cliffs has been used extensively for ORV use and firewood cutting. There are numerous ways and ORV scars around the base of the cliffs. The top of the cliffs has also been impacted by firewood collecting. In addition to heavy use received along the base of the cliffs, there are also other improvements throughout the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The area south of the Shinarump Cliffs consists of flatlands in grass and sage. This area does not provide any topographic or vegetative screening and therefore does not possess outstanding opportunities for solitude. The northern part of the unit below the Shinarump Cliffs and on top consists of pinyon-juniper. However, the opportunity to experience solitude around the cliffs is not outstanding.

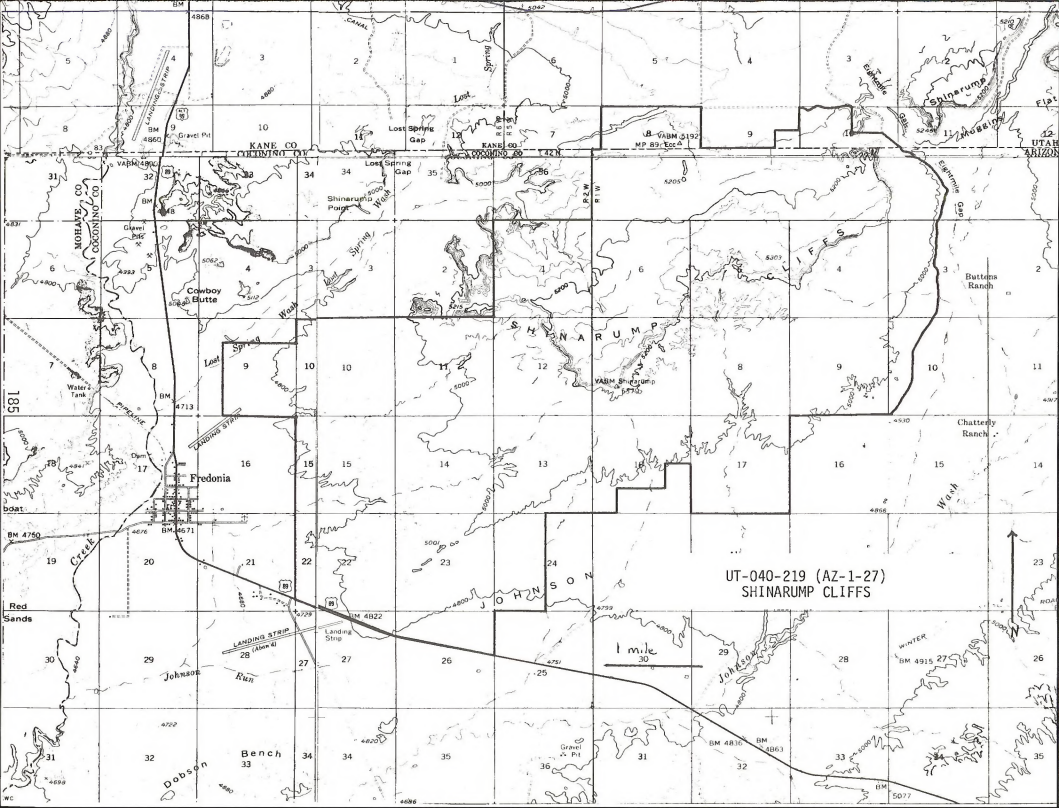
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: This unit offers only a few types of unconfined recreation such as hiking, camping, and photography. These activities though, are not outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit has not been inventoried for various types of cultural sites, but preliminary studies reveal that the area around the Shinarump Cliffs has a high potential for pre-historic sites.

The unit contains one plant on the state of Arizona list of endangered species and two on its sensitive list. The endangered plant is Pedio-cactus sileri and the sensitive plants are Crypantha semiglabra and Phacelia constancei.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not recommended for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not possess the naturalness wilderness characteristic, and it also lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-223/AZ-010-026

UNIT NAME: MUGGINS FLAT

UNIT ACREAGE: 9,308 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located south of U.S. 89 and about 10 miles east of Kanab on the Utah-Arizona border. Johnson Wash is on the west side of the area, and Seaman Wash is on the east.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 23,158 acres (Utah-9,308 acres, Arizona-13,850 acres) of public lands and encloses 640 acres of Arizona state lands.

B. NATURALNESS: This unit is not in a natural state. There are numerous roads, ways, reservoirs throughout the unit. In addition, a major power transmission line runs through the Arizona side of the unit. Since the topography of the unit is flat with little vegetative screening, these improvements and disturbances are substantially noticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Arizona portion is predominantly in grass and sagebrush flats. The northern part of the unit does contain some of the Shinarump Cliffs. The Utah side does have varied topography and some pinyon and juniper but does not provide an outstanding opportunity to experience solitude.

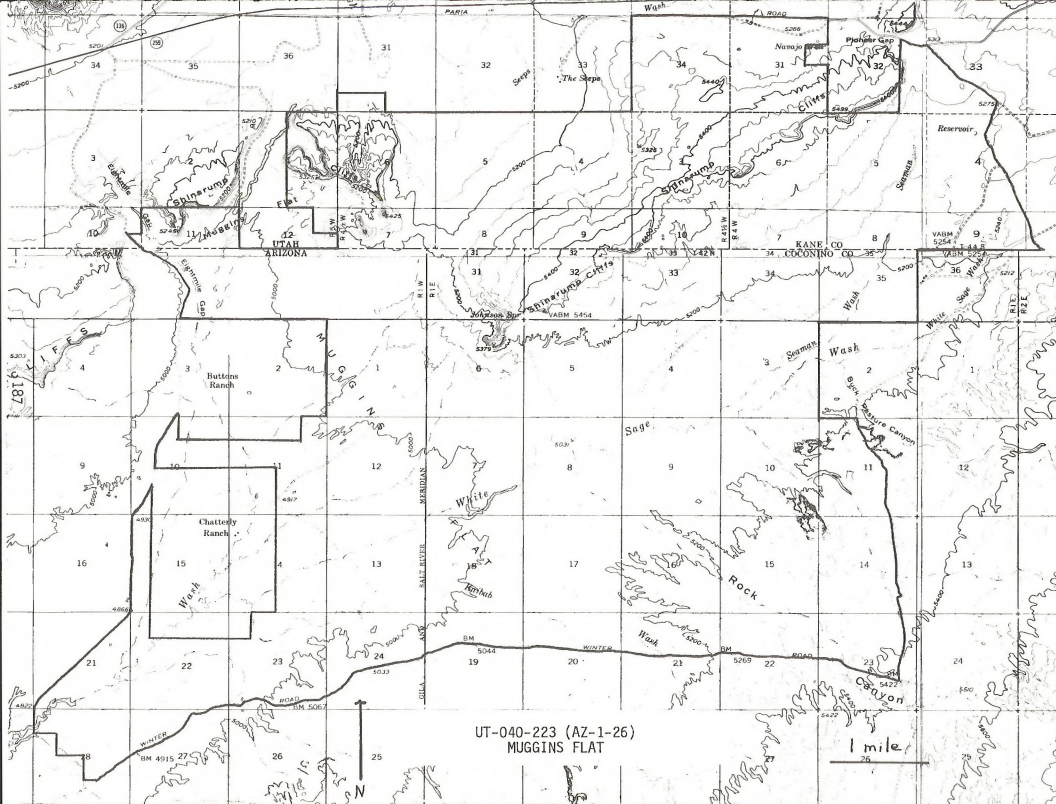
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Although there are opportunities for hiking, camping, and photography around the Shinarump Cliffs, the unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for unconfining types of recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Although the unit has not had a complete cultural resource inventory, preliminary studies show the area does have a high potential for prehistoric cultural sites and some potential for historic sites. However, there are several recorded sites along the Johnson Wash.

There is one plant in the unit that is listed by the state of Arizona as endangered. The plant is Pediocactus sileri. Another plant, Phacelia constancei, is on the Arizona list of sensitive plants.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not satisfy the naturalness criterion or the outstanding opportunities criteria.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-224/AZ-010-023

UNIT NAME: PASTURE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 437 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located 2 miles south of U.S. 89 and about 17 miles east of Kanab on the Utah-Arizona border.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 14,287 acres (Utah-437 acres, Arizona-18,850 acres) of public land and encloses 640 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit is not in a natural state. Man-made impacts are found throughout the unit. The major impacts are the ways and a powerline that crosses the unit. These and other developments such as stock ponds and mining scars are substantially noticeable and therefore the unit does not possess naturalness.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

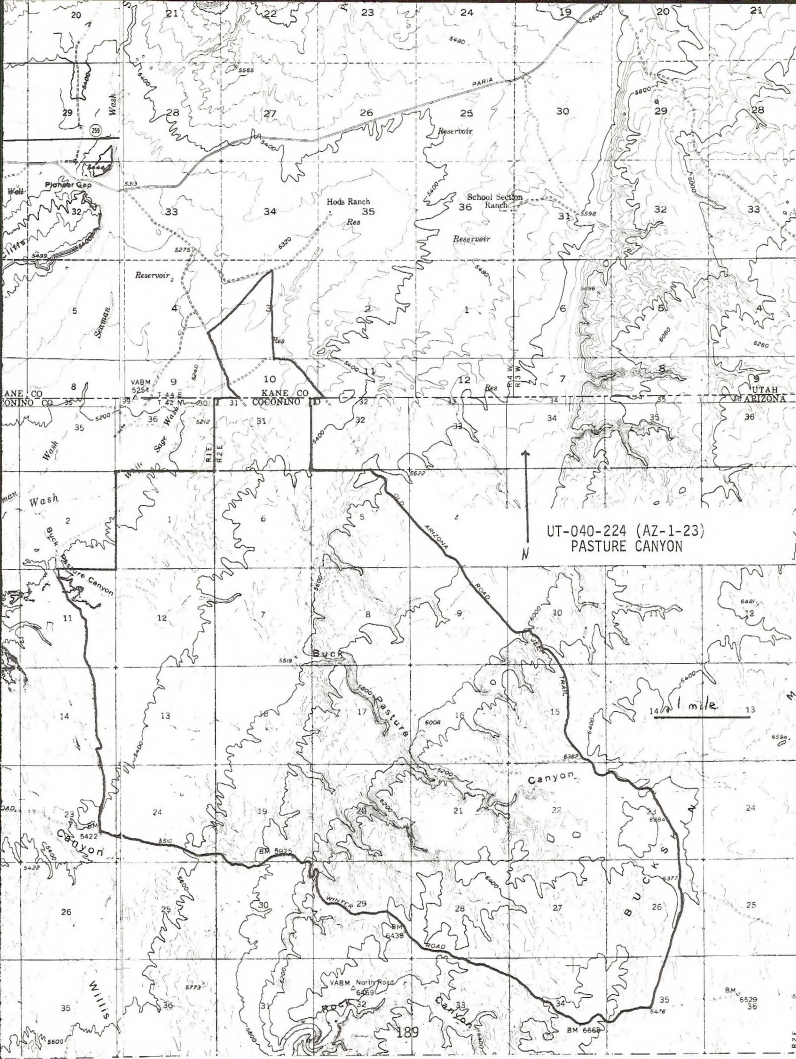
1. SOLITUDE: The areas having the best solitude are in the south-eastern half of the unit. This portion of the unit is in the Buckskin Mountains which consist of rolling hills and several canyons. Buck Pasture Canyon in particular provides many places to avoid the sights and sounds of man. In addition to the topography, the Buckskins are covered in pinyon-juniper which provides effective screening. The northwestern portion of the unit does not provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude. These areas consist of sagebrush flats.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: This unit provides some opportunity for unconfined types of recreation such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and backpacking. Although hunting may be good, the unit does not provide an outstanding opportunity for any of these activities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There are no known supplemental values within the unit. However, the unit does have a high potential for archeological sites.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not possess the naturalness wilderness characteristic.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-226/AZ-010-022

UNIT NAME: BUCKSKIN MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 3,328 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located 2 miles south of U.S. 89 and about 20 miles east of Kanab on the Utah-Arizona border.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 12,392 acres (Utah-3,328 acres, Arizona-9,064) of public land and encloses 1,120 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this unit. There are numerous ways, several water improvements, and a powerline through the unit. A road was found in the southern part of the Arizona portion.

These improvements, particularly the ways, criss-cross the entire unit which increases man's influence and presence. These ways also contain numerous woodcutting spots that decrease the naturalness of this unit. Therefore, this unit is not considered to be in a natural state due to the cumulative effect of the improvements listed above.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

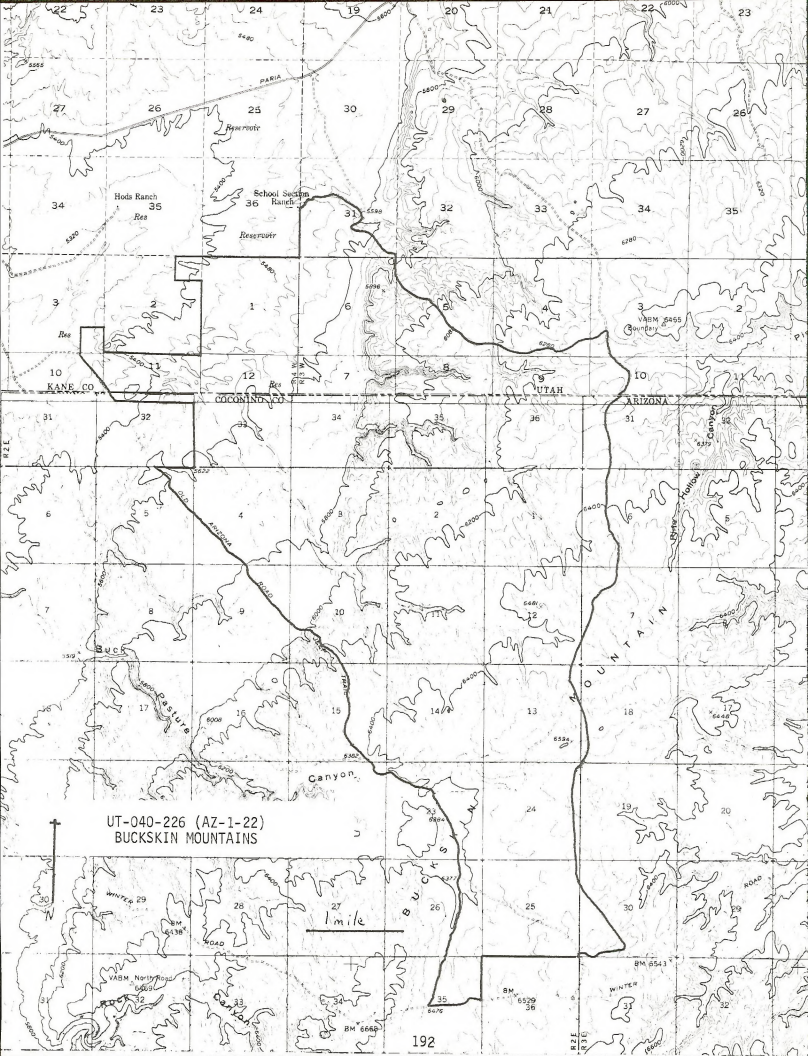
1. SOLITUDE: The opportunity to experience solitude varies depending on the topography and vegetation of this unit. The Buckskin Mountains cover approximately three-fourths of the unit. The western sections of the unit that are not in the Buckskin Mountains are sagebrush flats. In these areas, the opportunity for solitude is poor. However, the Buckskin Mountains topography consists of canyons and rolling hills. These hills are covered in thick stands of pinyon-juniper. Together, the topography and vegetation of the Buckskins provide a very good opportunity for experiencing solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: This unit provides some opportunity for unconfined types of recreation such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and backpacking. Although hunting may be good, the unit does not provide an outstanding opportunity for any of these activities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The Honeymoon Trail is a significant pioneer trail used in the settlement of southern Utah and the Arizona Strip. This trail crosses the southern portion of the unit. The unit also has a high potential for cultural resource sites.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area does not possess the naturalness wilderness characteristic.



UT-040-226 (AZ-1-22)
BUCKSKIN MOUNTAINS

1 mile

UNIT NO.: UT-040-230

UNIT NAME: PARUNUWEAP CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 47,696

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit includes that portion of the East Fork of the Virgin River between Mt. Carmel Junction and Zion National Park. The northern boundary is at private lands south of U-15 above the White Cliffs. The south boundary generally follows improved roads in Elephant Cove and on the Block Mesas.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 47,696 acres of public lands. The area possessing wilderness characteristics contains 30,800 acres of public lands and encloses 1,280 acres of state lands.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. The impacts are limited to the benches to the north and flats to the south of the main Parunuweap Canyon. In the north, intrusions include numerous unmaintained wood hauling ways, surface disturbances associated with coal fire suppression, and two small chainings. The cumulative effect of ways, fences and reservoirs is substantially noticable and intrudes upon naturalness in the north and southwest portion of the unit.

Several ways penetrate into the thick pinyon-juniper stands north of the Block Mesas, and include a dune buggy trail from Elephant Cove to the Foot Ranch. These ways are substantially unnoticable and active sand dunes often cover the existing trails. Two earthen reservoirs (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre each) and 2.5 miles of fence located within the unit are considered substantially unnoticable. Within the unit boundary 30,800 acres are considered to possess naturalness, and 16,896 acres contain substantially noticeable imprints of man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Outstanding opportunities for solitude are present in the entrenched canyons of the Parunuweap. The unit includes 13 miles of the East Fork of the Virgin. Nearly all of the narrow Barracks section of the canyon is in the unit. An additional 31 miles of major tributary canyons are within the unit. Numerous other small canyons also supply outstanding opportunities for solitude. Because most of the canyons are narrow, serpentine, and heavily vegetated, they offer excellent natural screening.

The terrain on the benches to the north of the Parunuweap is heavily bisected by canyons and moderately vegetated with ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper forest. The benches to the south are more rolling and are heavily vegetated by pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine. The entire

unit lies in a large basin nearly encircled by the White Cliffs. Several access points to the canyon system disperse use within the unit. The nature of the topography and abundance of vegetation enhance the opportunity for persons to seek out and find isolation.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit offers outstanding opportunities for many types of primitive and unconfined recreation such as backpacking, hunting, rock climbing, birdwatching, photography and sightseeing. The canyons offer spectacular backpacking opportunities. The canyon bottoms offer challenge, excellent scenery, and superb camping areas. Fresh water is abundant in numerous springs. Exploration and technical rock climbing opportunities are available in the side canyons.

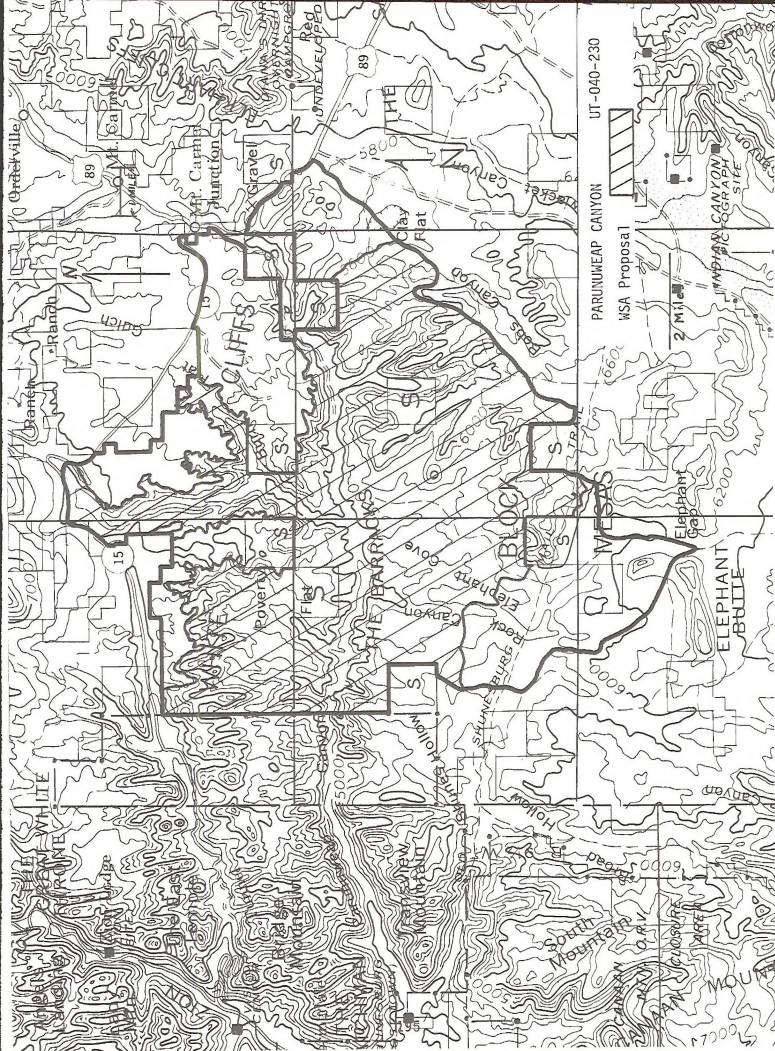
The East Fork of the Virgin River dictates the hiking experience in the main canyon. During highwater, the canyon offers a challenge to even the most experienced hikers with water falls providing formidable hazards. At low water, it is reported to be an "easy" hike of two or three days from the Foot ranch to Springdale.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: John Wesley Powell, the first known white explorer in 1892, named the canyon. Parunuweap is an Indian name for "Roaring Water Canyon". The canyons and bench lands are rich in history and archeology as evidenced by the historic Shunesburg mail trail, pictographs, petroglyphs, cave habitation sites and graineries.

Botanical values include *Sphaeromeria ruthiae* found only in the Parunuweap and Zion National Park. The unit borders the Zion National Park wilderness proposal (5 miles of common border). The scenery, includes the White Cliffs and the Parunuweap and is a continuation of the views available in Zion National Park. It received the highest scenic values using the BLM Visual Resource Management system. The canyons are comprised of rugged, deep gorges with a variety of vegetation and rich colors. Geological features, zoological values and ecological processes are well displayed. The riparian communities offer lush ecosystems with wild grapes and many wildflowers and are a stark contrast to the slick rock and pinyon-juniper covered benches.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 30,800-acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit (30,800 acres) possesses naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive unconfined recreation. The remainder of the unit is intruded by the cumulative impacts of man's work and does not possess naturalness.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-235

UNIT NAME: FLOOD CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 29,709

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located ten miles east of Kanab in Kane County. It consists of a portion of the Vermilion Cliffs and the canyons cutting into the cliffs.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 29,709 acres of public land and encloses 640 acres of state land and 40 acres of private land.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit consists of a plateau running south-west-northeast which is cut by several canyons from the south, west and east. The bulk of the plateau is criss-crossed by a maze of dirt ways. One such way comes up Seaman Wash from the east, climbs to the top of the plateau and joins other ways. Another enters Flood Canyon itself from the top. There are several spring developments and associated ways. Wood cutting has taken place throughout the unit.

Two areas within the unit are natural. They are separated from each other by the Seaman Wash way. North of Seaman Wash, 13,890 acres are natural. To the south, 12,760 acres were found to be natural. A total of 26,650 acres are natural.

Extensive post-FLPMA impacts consisting of "ways" and drill pads were constructed by Exxon Corporation in the summer of 1979. These impacts were not considered in the evaluation of this unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

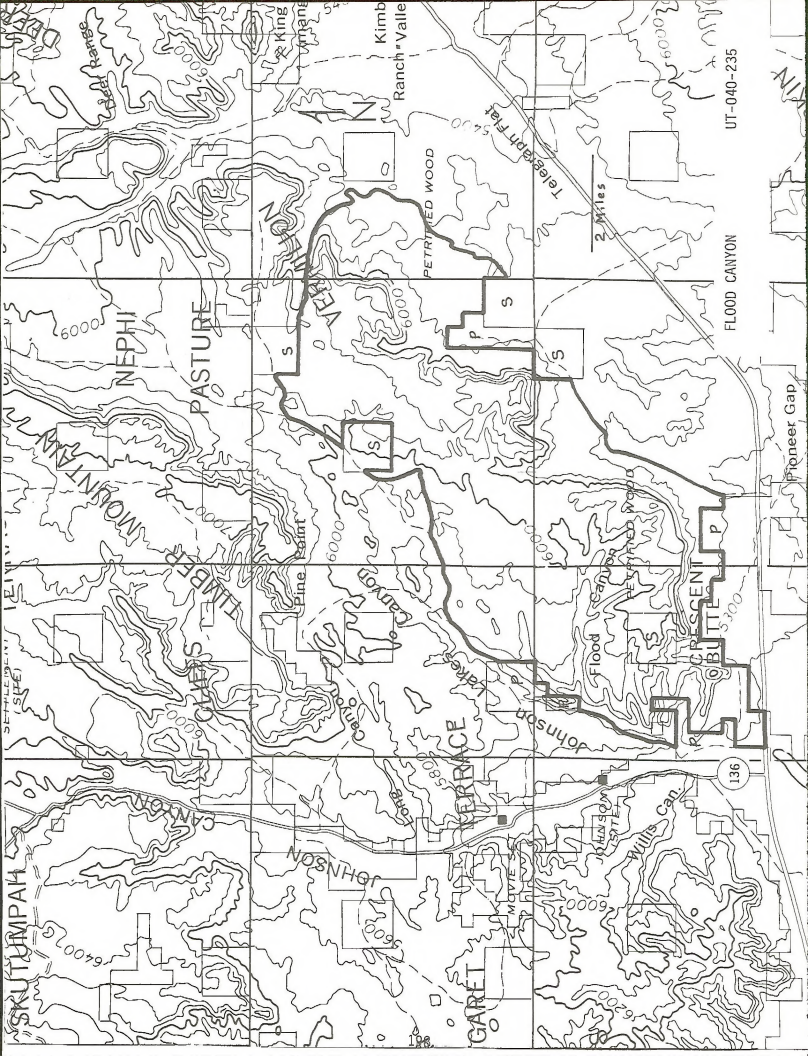
1. SOLITUDE: The opportunity for solitude is limited by the topography and widespread nature of human impacts. The bulk of the unit is a sparsely vegetated plateau containing a maze of dirt vehicular ways. Of the two major canyons, Flood Canyon has vehicle access to its head and Seaman Wash has a way running its length.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Several types of primitive and unconfined recreation are available in the unit. Among these are hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting and nature study. The widespread nature of the human impacts precludes the possibility of these activities offering an outstanding primitive recreational experience.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Cliff dwellings and dinosaur tracks are present. A Powell Survey Monument is also located within the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit is natural, it does not meet either the outstanding opportunity for solitude or the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined type of recreation criteria.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-245

UNIT NAME: BRIGHAM PLAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 16,500

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is located between the Cockscomb and Coyote Creek drainage on the southern extreme of the Kaiparowits Plateau. It encompasses Brigham Plains.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 16,500 acres of public land and encloses 1,276 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable throughout the majority of the inventory unit. The only development which has a significant impact upon the naturalness of the unit is the 230 KV Glen Canyon-Sigurd powerline in the southern and northwestern portions of the unit. Other man-made developments in the unit are small facilities associated with livestock grazing and are considered to be substantially unnoticeable. The portion of the inventory unit possessing naturalness contains 15,660 acres of public land.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

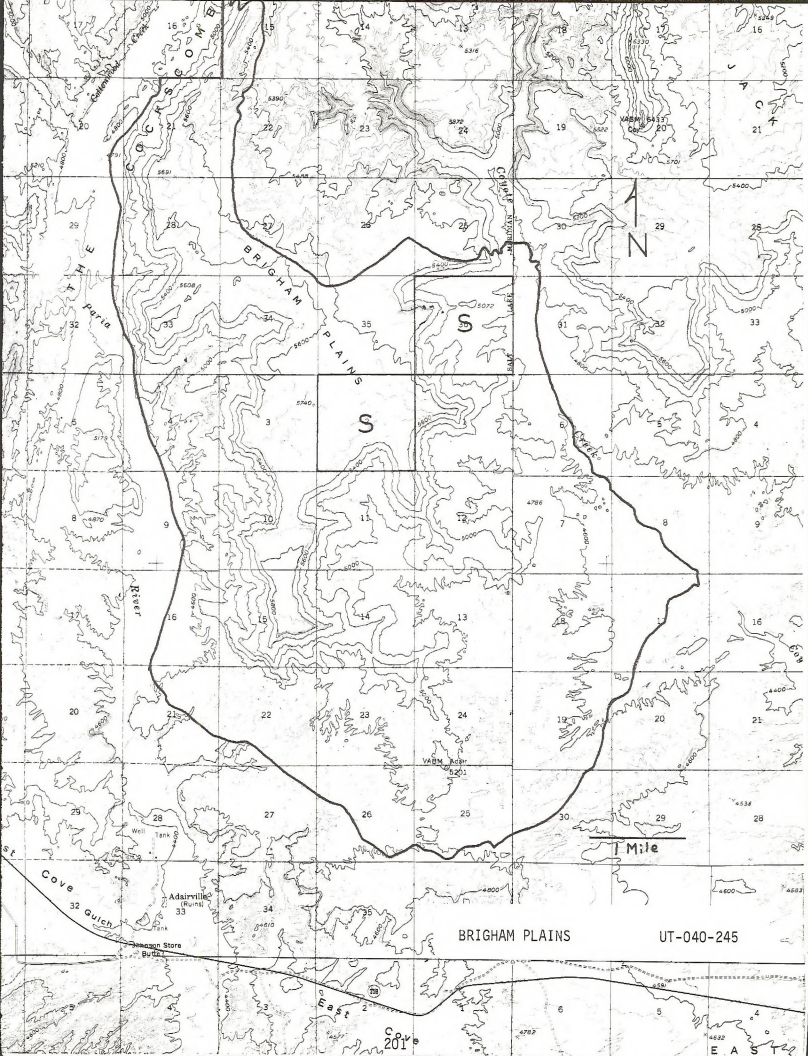
1. SOLITUDE: Topography within the inventory unit is divided between the flats on Brigham Plains and under the rim and the rim or cliffline of Brigham Plains itself. A significant variation in the topography of the inventory unit exists only along the cliffline where ridges descending to the lower flats could provide some isolation. Vegetation consists of grasses, low growing shrubs, and scattered pinyon and juniper at the higher elevations on Brigham Plains while vegetation at the lower elevations is very limited and seldom grows more than 6 inches in height. The poor quality of factors necessary for screening and seclusion are such that any opportunity for solitude in the inventory unit could not be considered as outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding are the major primitive recreational opportunities in the inventory unit. Neither the diversity of activities available nor the quality of any one activity is sufficient to consider the unit to possess outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Some geological and ecological supplemental values are present in the inventory unit. Minor paleontological features in the form of fossilized sharks' teeth exist in the Tropic Shale formation in the area. Two threatened plants are known only to grow on the Tropic Shale formation in the area. These are Cymopterus higginsii and Heliomerus soliceps.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although a portion of the area possesses the naturalness wilderness characteristic, the area lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-246

UNIT NAME: NEPHI WASH

UNIT ACREAGE: 13,350

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit encompasses a portion of the Vermilion Cliffs and is located approximately 25 miles northeast of Kanab. The area includes a portion of Deer Spring Wash and is bounded on the west by Fin Little Wash and on the east by Park Wash.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 13,350 acres of public land and encloses approximately 640 acres of state land and 160 acres of private land.

B. NATURALNESS: Intrusions in the unit consist of fences, ways, and part of a chaining. The fences and ways do not significantly impair naturalness. Most of the ways have been used infrequently and are now difficult to travel. The fences are effectively screened until within close proximity. The chaining, located in the southern portion of the unit, has destroyed naturalness as the imprint of man's work is dominant in this area. The influence of the chaining is limited because it is located at the base of the Vermilion Cliffs and, therefore, screened from the remainder of the inventory unit.

With deletion of the chained area the remaining 13,090 public land acres in this unit have a natural appearance.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The Nephi Wash inventory unit is bisected by one relatively straight canyon, Deer Springs Wash. A few minor tributary canyons, most of which are less than one mile in length, are located on either side of Deer Springs Wash. The benchlands above the canyons are relatively flat or, in some areas, rolling with small hills. Given a small amount of human activity within the unit there would be an opportunity for people to avoid sights and evidence of others to some degree and thereby experience some level of solitude. However, the configuration of the canyon system does not lend itself to outstanding opportunities for solitude. Main access points to nearly all of the canyons inside the unit are found within Deer Springs Wash which greatly increases the chance of human encounter. On the benchlands, the interrelationship of natural screening and relatively small amount of area is such that the dispersion of human activity would be minimal and therefore would not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude in those portions of the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit provides opportunities for hiking, backpacking, hunting, and horseback riding. Of these activities, hiking offers the best unconfined recreation opportunity. Hiking could occur because the canyons found in the unit appear

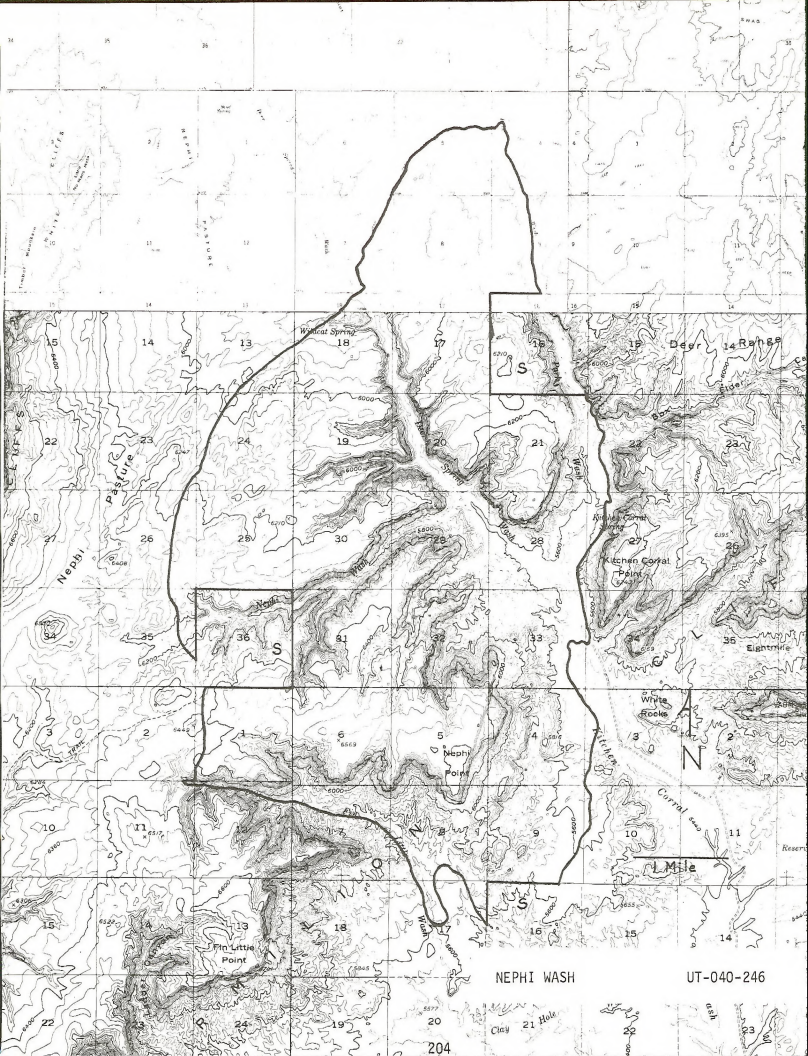
to provide the opportunity for sight seeing or the sense of discovery associated with exploring an area for which there is little readily available information. These canyons tributary to Deer Springs Wash are short and not very deep. Further, they lack obstacles to travel which offer challenge or risks. These characteristics prevent rating hiking opportunities as outstanding.

The area does not possess outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation either through the diversity in the number of primitive and unconfined recreational activities possible in the inventory unit or the outstanding quality of one opportunity.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: No supplemental values of significance were observed during field examination of the unit. A formation containing petrified wood occurs in the unit. However, no actual finds are known. There are petroglyph panels in Kitchen Corral Canyon so it is likely the unit contains some archaeological sites. A few chipping sites were observed during field work. While the unit probably contains supplemental values, they are not likely to be significant. The Vermilion Cliffs have been rated as Class A scenery using the BLM Visual Resource Management System.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although a portion of the area possesses the naturalness wilderness characteristic, the area lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.



NEPHI WASH

UT-040-246

UNIT NO.: UT-040-247

UNIT NAME: PARIA-HACKBERRY

UNIT ACREAGE: 196,431

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit encompasses the Paria and Hackberry drainages between Highway 89 and Cannonville in Kane County.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: This unit contains 196,431 acres of public lands and encloses 14,420 acres of state land. The 680 acres Nipple Ranch and road is exterior to the unit boundary. The size of the area containing wilderness characteristics is 150,080 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit appears to be affected by the forces of nature. The majority of the imprints of man are limited to the bench lands north of the Paria-Hackberry drainages, south of the Vermilion Cliffs, on the Cockscomb south of the Paria Box, in Nephi Pasture, and along the Skutumpah road. In the north nearly 7,000 acres of vegetative manipulation occur in the pinyon-juniper type. These chainings are considered substantially noticeable. The combination of these chainings, forty-five miles of ways, 6 miles of fence, two earthen reservoirs, and 3.2 miles of right-of-way of a 230 KV powerline intrudes upon naturalness. The naturalness boundary was drawn on the physical disturbance of the imprints of man on the chainings and on legal descriptions when the cumulative impact of chainings and ways occurred. The way on Rush Beds is unmaintained and substantially unnoticeable south of the wildcat oil drilling in sections 22 and 23.

Along the Skutumpah road 440 acres of chainings, 7.5 miles of ways, and three reservoirs are considered substantially noticeable. An additional 16 miles of ways, all unmaintained and located in thick pinyon-juniper, are substantially unnoticeable. Nephi Pasture contains ten miles of ways and three miles of fence and the cumulative effect is apparent. The ways traverse generally flat sagebrush areas and are substantially noticeable imprints of man.

In the center of the unit (north of the Nipple Ranch) the cumulative effect of 9.1 miles of ways intrudes upon naturalness. The jeep trail east of No Mans Mesa is not considered substantially noticeable. To the south of Nipple Ranch a jeep trail (5.3 miles) leads to the base of Mollies Nipple and is considered substantially unnoticeable. It is not maintained.

To the south below the Vermilion Cliffs substantial imprints of man occur. A 3,600 acre chaining, 13.5 miles of ways, 7.3 miles of fence, three reservoirs, one cabin, and minerals exploration (King Mine), intrude upon naturalness. Additional exploration work in sections 28

and 29, and the way leading to this work are considered substantially unnoticeable. The way was constructed in the highly erodable Chinle-Shinarump formation and is no longer passable. The lands in and around the Paria movie set have been impacted by heavy recreation vehicle use, the movie set, minerals exploration work, and a small picnic area.

South of the Paria Box, a 69 KV power line, a 230 KV power line and access, access ways to minerals exploration work, a water tank and pipeline, small power line (unknown KV), and the abandoned roadbed of Highway 89 cumulatively intrude upon naturalness. The naturalness boundary was drawn on the boundary of the developed right of way (69 KV powerline) where it crosses the Cockscomb.

The vast majority of the unit is natural. The peripheral imprints of man are not found in the deeply entrenched canyons of the Paria and Hackberry drainages.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Outstanding opportunities for solitude are available in the area outlined as natural. The large size of the unit (150,080 acres), the extremely varied and rugged terrain, and the vegetative screening all combine to offer an outstanding opportunity for individuals to seek out and find isolation.

There is a diversity of outstanding scenery and features throughout the area. There are no individual features which would tend to draw visitors to a particular part of the unit. Access is available at many locations. These factors tend to disperse use. Encounters between backcountry users reportedly are rare within the unit.

The most important single factor insuring solitude is the extremely rugged terrain. Each of the major drainages contain numerous side canyons, which offer equally outstanding hiking opportunities.

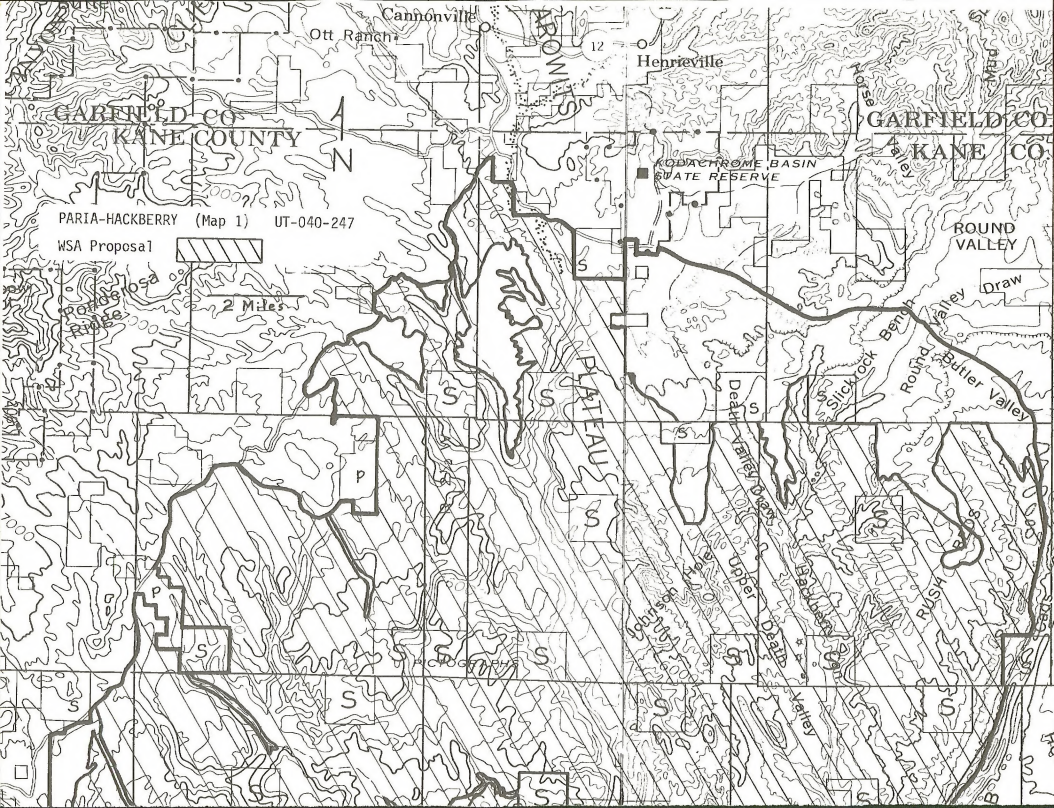
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined recreation abound in the unit. The diversity of different opportunities include backpacking, horseback riding, rockclimbing, sightseeing (notably geologic), photography, rockhounding for petrified wood and agate, and hunting. There are hundreds of miles of potential hiking trails in the canyons of the Paria-Hackberry. All of these features have been previously inventoried in the Bureau's Recreation Information System with the ratings for all these opportunities above average or excellent.

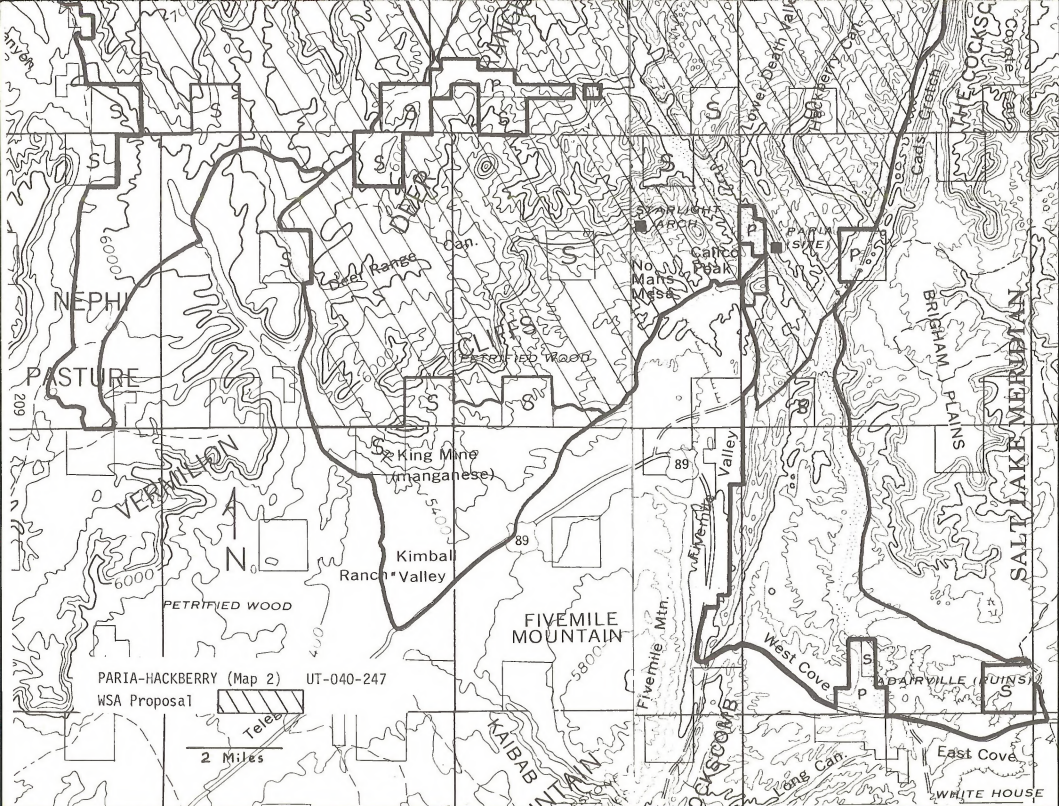
The extremely rugged terrain has limited motorized vehicle use to the canyon bottoms of the Paria River and insures a primitive, non-mechanized recreation experience. The unit has been sought out by backcountry guides and backpackers for years for challenge and primitive experiences.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The Paria-Hackberry unit contains a wide variety of supplemental values. No Mans Mesa is identified as a plant relict area and has been recommended as a research natural area. The geologic sightseeing opportunities include numerous arches and natural bridges (including Starlight and Sam Pollock Arch), the Cockscomb, the Vermilion Cliffs, the Kaibab Monocline, the painted hills of the old Pahreah townsite, fossilized wood, and the erosional features of the deeply entrenched Bull Valley Gorge and Hackberry Canyon. The unit has been popular for movie and television production because of the outstanding scenery. The unit is rich in archeological and historical features. Petroglyphs, pictographs, graineries and habitation sites are present within the unit. The unit encompasses a large portion of an area long recognized in the Bureau's planning system as possessing primitive area qualities. Recommendations to protect the above geologic and scenic values have been made. The following Threatened and Endangered plants have been identified within the unit: Psoralea pariersis, Coryphantha missouriensis var. marstonii, and Psiralea epipsila.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit contains 150,080 acres which are natural and possess outstanding opportunities for solitude and for primitive unconfined recreation.





NEPH
PASTURE

209

PARIA-HACKBERRY (Map 2) UT-040-247
WSA Proposal

PETRIFIED WOOD

2 Miles



Telecom

Kimbal
Ranch Valley

Se King Mine
(manganese)

FIVEMILE
MOUNTAIN

KAIBAB
MOUNTAIN

Fivemile Mtn.

SCOMB

West Cove

PAIRVILLE (RUINS)

East Cove

WHITE HOUSE

BRIHAM PLAINS

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

THE ROCKS

Calico Peak

SWANLIGHT ARCH

No. Mans Mesa

PARIA SINE

Low Death Valley

Hackberry Can.

Caddis Crater

Conifer

UNIT NO.: UT-040-248

UNIT NAME: WAHWEAP

UNIT ACREAGE: 137,980

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located on the Kaiparowits Plateau north of Glen Canyon City. It extends on the south almost to Highway 89 and is bounded by Cottonwood Canyon on the west, the road from Grosvenor Arch to Horse Mountain on the north, and the Smokey Mountain-Head of the Creeks roads on the east.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 137, 980 acres of public land and encloses approximately 12,800 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: With the exception of a limited number of areas around the perimeter of the unit, the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. The unit boundary was adjusted to legal subdivisions in accordance with OAD 78-61, change 2 (p. 5) to exclude non-natural areas when cumulative effects were present and it was impossible to relocate the boundary to the physical edge of any one imprint.

Such an adjustment was made in the northwest portion of the unit where there are range improvements (including an earthen reservoir) and an active alabaster mine. Portions of Four Mile Bench were similarly adjusted where the cumulative effects of mineral exploration are present. The cumulative impacts associated with mineral exploration found in the lower portion of Drip Tank canyon and around through Wesses Cove to Wesses Canyon have also been eliminated from the unit.

The remaining impacts determined to impair naturalness to not have a cumulative impact and the unit boundary has been located at the edge of the physical disturbance.

The unit possesses a natural area containing 134,400 acres of public land.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: Because of its relatively large size, this unit inherently possesses opportunity for solitude. The quality of this opportunity varies with the different topographic forms found in the unit. On the flat upper bench areas such as Four Mile Bench and Horse Flat, the opportunity for solitude is limited because of the flatness of the terrain. The pinyon-juniper forest cover on the benches does not offer superior visual screening on this terrain.

The upper benches are cut by major canyons of the Coyote, Wahweap, and Warm Creek drainages. These canyons include Wesses, Clints, John Henry, Smith Run, Wahweap, Tommy, and Coyote Canyons. The canyons and the clifflines separating them are characterized by high barren walls and escarpments. Most of the canyon bottoms possess wide and open floors. There is little vegetative cover in this area. Because of the openness of this terrain, the opportunity for the user to find a secluded spot or to screen himself from other users is not as great as in nearby areas where the canyon systems include more entrenched and meandering canyons and heavily vegetated canyon bottoms. Although an opportunity for solitude is present, it is judged to be the equivalent of opportunities in other topographies of its kind. The solitude opportunity could not be considered to be superior to other similar opportunities.

The lower portion of this unit contains Jack Riggs Bench, Snow Bench, a portion of the Wahweap Canyon system, and the eroded Dakota sandstone formations in Coyote and Wahweap Creeks. Vegetative cover is extremely sparse in this area and offers no screening to users. The bench and canyon terrain is not sufficiently rough and dissected to provide other than moderate topographic screening. The Dakota sandstone formations offer better screening, but their area is too limited to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The Cads Crotch - Cockscomb area in the extreme western portion of the unit is a very prominent, linear, ridge and valley feature. Opportunities for solitude are present within the ridgeline of the Cockscomb, but in most places visitors would be aware of other visitors either on the Cockscomb or in Cads Crotch.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit lacks a diversity in the number of primitive and unconfined recreational activities available to users. Hiking and backpacking are possible in any unit of this size, but this unit offers no unusual or unique backpacking opportunities. Opportunities for sightseeing for botanical, zoological, or geological features and for photography are not of outstanding individual quality. The unit does not meet the criteria for outstanding primitive recreation opportunities.

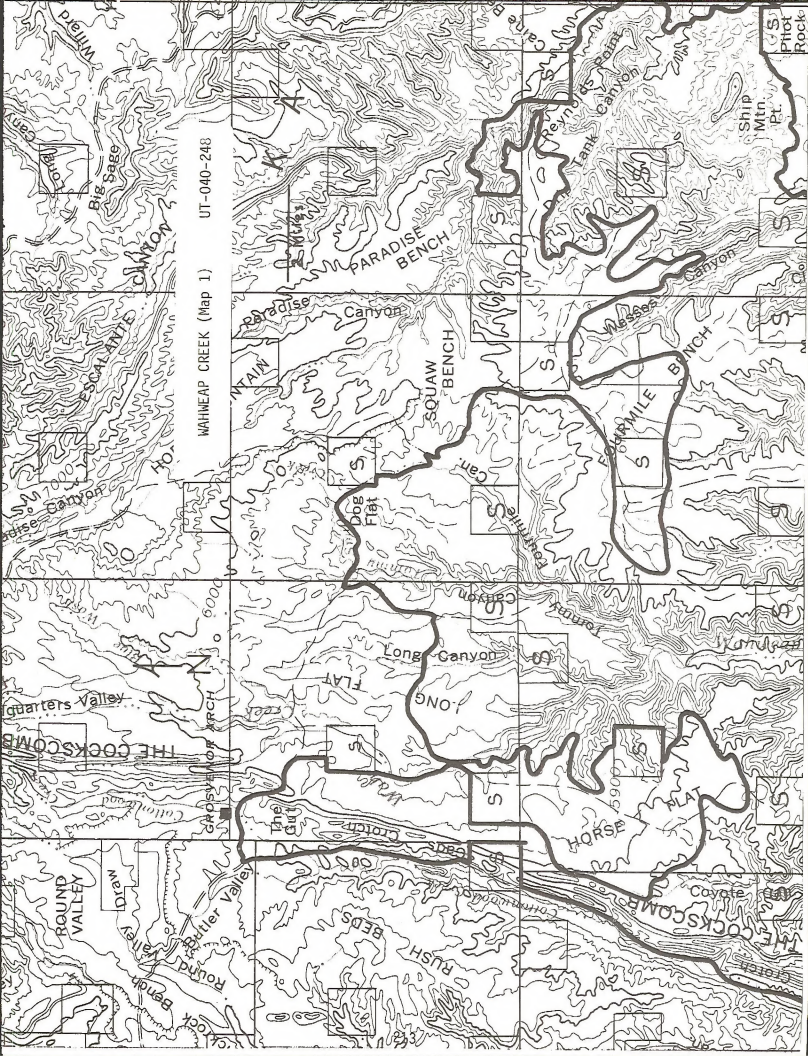
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit offers some exceptional scenic geologic values in addition to those represented by the major canyon systems. The lower portion of Wahweap Creek and Coyote Creek have exposed the Dakota Sandstone. Erosion of this formation is both colorful and interesting. There are sheer walled canyons, hoodoos, balanced rocks, and large coves which have eroded into a maze of narrow canyons.

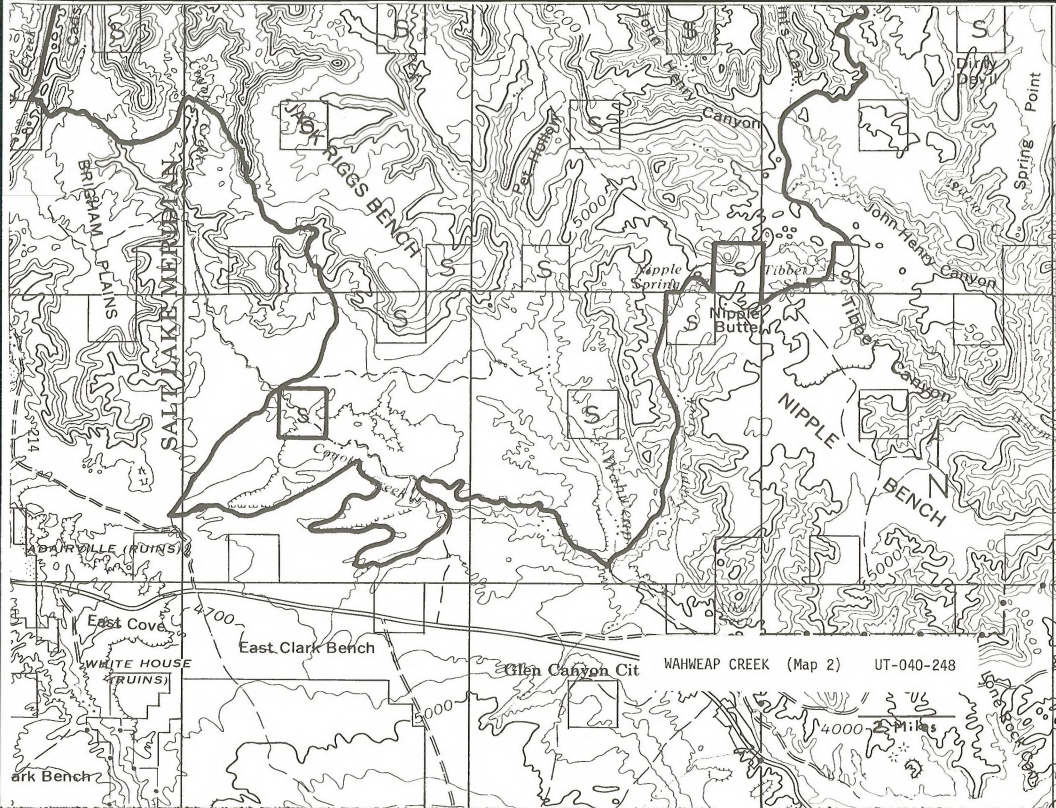
The East Kaibab Monocline extends along the western boundary of the unit. The monocline contains a feature known as Cads Crotch which is a trough running along the crest of the structure.

Some very old juniper trees identified on Four Mile Bench have been proposed for protection as a Natural Area. In addition four threatened plants have been identified in the unit. *Cymopterus higginsii* and *Helioomerus soliceps* are found on the Tropic shale while *Penstemon atwoodii* and *Xylorhiza confertifolia* are found on the upper benches of the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although a portion of the area possesses the naturalness wilderness characteristic, the area lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.





UNIT NO.: UT-040-249

UNIT NAME: COYOTE CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 9,840

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit lies east of the Cockscomb and generally encompasses the Coyote Creek drainage below the Kaiparowits Plateau. The western portion of Jack Riggs bench is also located in the unit. The unit is located in Kane County.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 9,840 acres of public land and encloses 640 acres of state land.

B. NATURALNESS: With a few minor exceptions the imprints of man's work is substantially unnoticeable throughout the unit. Imprints are limited to earthen reservoirs located close to the boundary road. There is one penetrating road in the south eastern portion of the unit.

Approximately 9,840 acres of public land in the unit have naturalness.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The unit contains a portion of Coyote Creek and tributaries which are substantial canyons cut into Brigham Plains and Jack Riggs Bench. The benchlands are open and relatively flat. The vegetative cover consists of sage flats separated by scattered pinyon and juniper.

The canyons in the unit offer topographic screening but this is limited by their short length and open character. Sparse vegetative cover is characteristic in the canyons and other lower elevations.

The low values of topographic and vegetative screening reduce opportunities for solitude in the unit below that considered outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit offers hiking, backpacking, and sightseeing opportunities. While available, these activities lack challenge and variety. Neither the diversity of activities nor the quality of any one activity is sufficient to consider the unit has outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit possesses paleontological and botanical values in the exposed Tropic Shale formation. Fossilized shark teeth are found in this formation as well as the threatened plants Cymopterus higginsii and Heliomerus soliceps.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The area is not proposed for a WSA.
4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although a portion of the area possesses the naturalness wilderness characteristic, the area lacks the outstanding opportunity for solitude characteristic and the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation characteristic.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-255

UNIT NAME: UPPER KANAB CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 61,430

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit lies east of US-89 and south and east of the towns of Orderville and Glendale in Kane County. Johnson Canyon road on the east and the road on John R. Flat on the south make up the boundary.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 61,430 acres of public land and encloses approximately 5,760 acres of state land and 2,400 acres of private land.

B. NATURALNESS: A portion of the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. The unit boundary was adjusted to legal subdivisions in accordance with OAD 78-61 (Wilderness Inventory Handbook), Change 2, (p. 5) to exclude non-natural areas when cumulative effects were present and it was impossible to relocate the boundary to the physical edge of any one imprint.

Large areas of the unit have been impacted by off-road vehicle use resulting in numerous trails and ways which cumulatively impair naturalness. This is particularly apparent on the benches above the White Cliffs, the area south of Red Canyon, and the northern portion of John R. Flat.

The White Cliffs and a portion of Kanab Creek are contained within the 42,210 public land acres possessing naturalness in the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

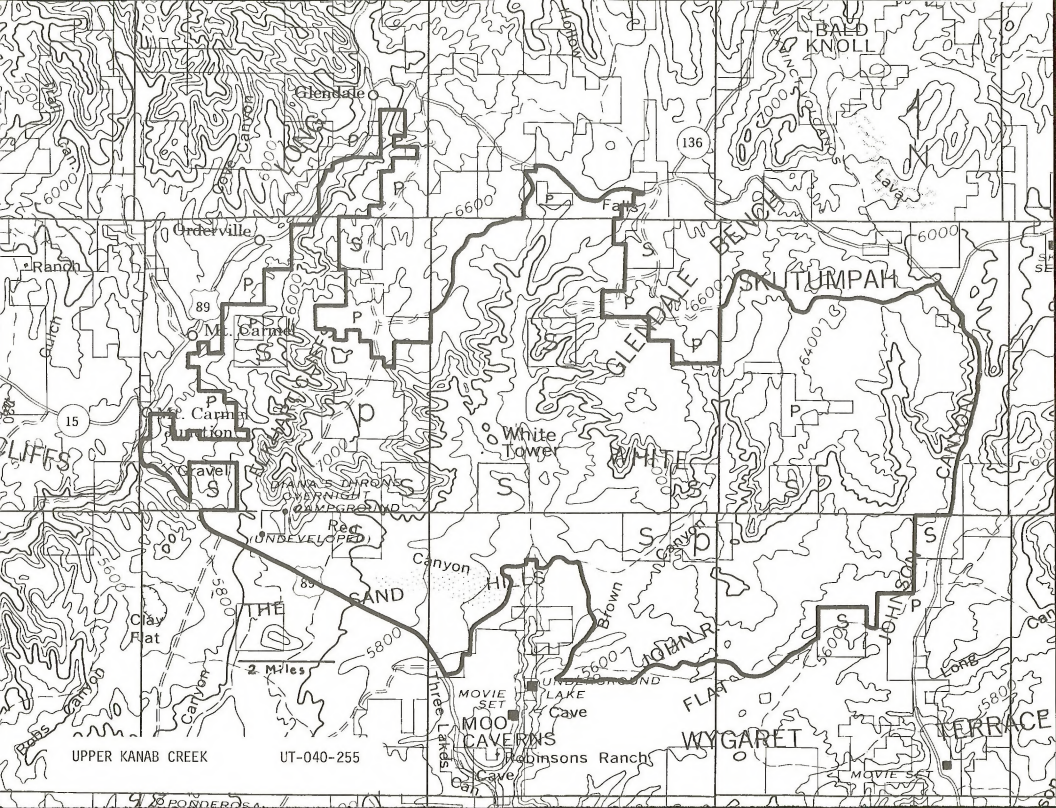
1. SOLITUDE: The White Cliffs divide the unit into two separate sections: the upper Glendale Bench and Skutumpah Terrace; and the lower Sand Hills and John R. Flat. Both sections offer opportunities for solitude which are limited by relatively flat terrain and open vegetative cover. Opportunities for solitude are better along the base of the White Cliffs and in the canyons cut into the cliff line. Canyons within the unit are not extensive and with the exception of Kanab Creek are short. The large canyons (Kanab, Brown, and Swapp) are wide and open, while the remaining cliff line has limited topographic screening. The opportunity for avoiding contact with others in the unit, while not completely absent, is limited.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: While the unit offers primitive and unconfined recreational opportunities they cannot be considered outstanding. Opportunities for hiking and backpacking are limited in both variety and challenge. Other activities are similarly lacking in quality.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The portion of White Cliffs found in the unit is highly scenic and colorful. In addition, there is evidence of volcanic activity (lava flows) found in Kanab Creek.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit (42,210 acres) possess naturalness but does not possess outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-266

UNIT NAME: EAST OF BRYCE

UNIT ACREAGE: 887

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit consists of part of a large mesa. The remainder of the mesa is in Bryce Canyon National Park. The cliffs rise up to 700 feet above the surrounding lands and several canyons are cut into the sides of the mesa. The unit is located directly north of Tropic, Utah.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 887 acres of public land. The unit is contiguous with lands in Bryce Canyon National Park which have been formally determined to have wilderness values.

The unit consists of just over one-half of a mesa; the balance of the mesa is located in Bryce Canyon National Park.

B. NATURALNESS: The only human imprint is a powerline running along Highway 54, the unit's northeast boundary. This imprint is not substantially noticeable due to the dense vegetation and rugged topography.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

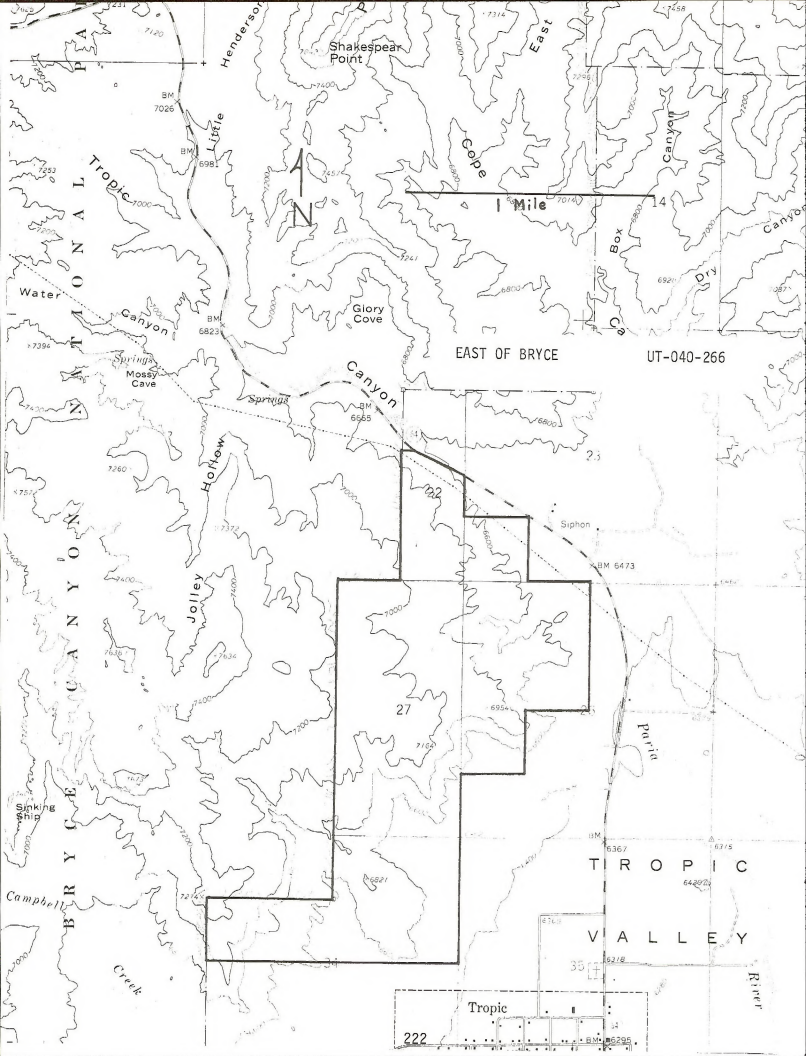
1. SOLITUDE: The unit is extremely rugged and heavily forested on the mesa top. Bryce Canyon NPS personnel feel that the area of the unit and the Park wilderness proposal afford an outstanding opportunity for solitude. However, the proximity of State Highway 54 makes the attainment of solitude difficult, as the traffic noises from the highway can be heard.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit affords an opportunity for hiking/exploring and backpacking. The opportunity is not considered to be outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None known.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit is natural, it does not meet either the outstanding opportunity for solitude or the outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined type of recreation criteria.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-268

UNIT NAME: THE BLUES

UNIT ACREAGE: 20,290

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Blues unit lies north and east of Henrieville and directly south and below Powell Point. The southern and western boundary is U-12. Major drainages in the unit include Henderson, Pardner, Timmy and Pasture Canyons.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: Unit UT-040-268 contains 15,120 acres of public land. During the intensive inventory field work no road was found between units UT-040-268 and UT-040-265 which meets the Wilderness Inventory Handbook definition. Therefore, unit UT-040-265 containing 5,170 acres of public land was combined with UT-040-268. The combined unit contains 20,290 acres of public land and encloses 1,280 acres of state land.

The combined unit area which has been determined to possess wilderness characteristics contains 19,030 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: With the exception of a limited number of areas around the perimeter of the unit the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. The unit boundary was adjusted to legal subdivisions in accordance with OAD 78-61, change 2 (p. 5) to exclude non-natural areas where cumulative effects were present and it was not possible to relocate the boundary to the physical edge of any one imprint.

Two reductions in area were made to the unit as a result the cumulative impacts of human works. In the southern portion of the unit the boundary was relocated along a powerline and pipeline. These impacts are significant and isolate a portion of the unit. The second area, impacted by numerous ways and trails, is located between lower Henderson and Pasture Canyons. A portion of the way in Pardner Canyon was also determined to be substantially noticeable.

The unit possesses a natural area containing 19,030 acres of public land.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The unit offers an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The topography varies from badlands in the eastern portion of the unit to extremely rugged and dissected canyons in the west. Vegetative cover ranges from sparse at lower elevations to ponderosa pine parks in elevated areas. Screening provided by a combination of vegetation and topography offers an outstanding opportunity to avoid the sight and sound of others.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit offers a wide variety of primitive and unconfined recreational activities. These include hiking, backpacking, photography, rock climbing, hunting, and both geological and botanical sightseeing. The quality of some of these opportunities is enhanced by the variation in vegetation and topography. Foot travel in the unit ranges from easy walking to demanding rock climbing. The badlands area called The Blues is very interesting geologically. Opportunities for exploration within the unit are excellent.

The quality and variety of primitive and unconfined recreational opportunities available in the unit have been determined to be outstanding.

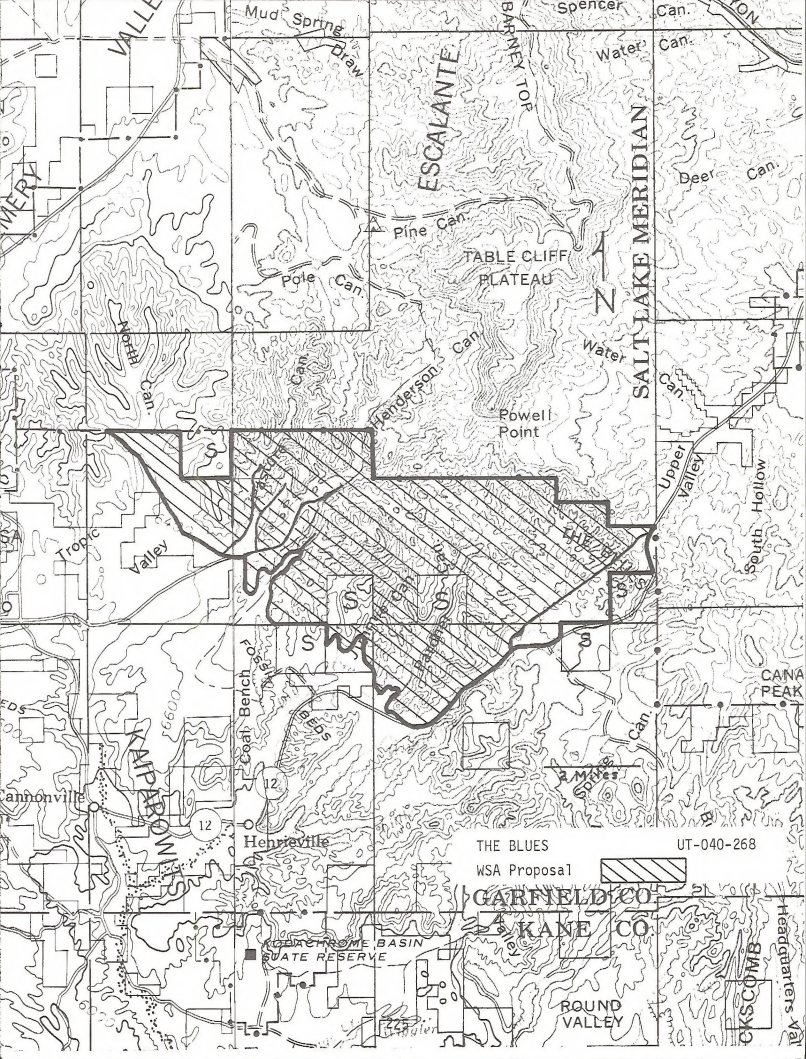
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The area below Powell Point is eroded into a badland topography. While such erosional forms are not unique they are geologically very interesting. This area, combined with the rugged cliffs which are visible in the unit result in high scenic values.

An area on the Dixie National Forest which includes Powell Point was in the Rare II review and has been determined to have wilderness characteristics.

The Blues portion of the unit contains known paleontological resources. There has been limited professional recovery of fossilized bones from the unit. One threatened plant, Xylorhiza confertifolia, is found in conjunction with the eroded Kaiparowits formation which makes up The Blues portion of the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 19,030 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit possesses the naturalness, outstanding opportunity for solitude, and outstanding opportunity for primitive unconfined recreation wilderness characteristics.



UNIT NO.: UT-040-274/AZ-010-021

UNIT NAME: PINE HOLLOW CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 9,343

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located 5 miles south of US 89 and about 25 miles east of Kanab on the Utah-Arizona border. It is bounded on the east by the House Rock Valley Road.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 22,098 acres of public land in total. Of that, 9,343 acres are in Utah, and 12,755 acres of the unit are in Arizona. In addition, the State of Utah has 1,920 acres and the State of Arizona has 1,120 acres for a combined total of 3,040 acres of state land within the unit.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man's work is present in a substantial portion of the unit. The existence of several ways and reservoirs in the central and southern portions of the unit has the cumulative effect of impairing the naturalness of those areas. Harvesting of firewood and other woodland products occurs in scattered areas throughout the unit. An area of 6,790 acres in the northeast portion of the unit has retained its natural character. Within that part of the unit, three short ways penetrate the area, one reservoir is near the boundary of the natural area, and a fence crosses the middle of the area. None of these particular developments are judged to be substantially noticeable in the natural portion of the unit. The boundary of the area possessing naturalness is defined by the original inventory unit boundary on the north and east and by state sections and a way near the Utah-Arizona border on the west and south. The natural area encompasses Pine Hollow Canyon and several shorter canyons northward on the east side of the Buckskin Mountain.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The evaluation of solitude as it relates to this unit is confined to that portion which meets the naturalness criteria since naturalness is a condition prerequisite to outstanding opportunities for solitude in determining wilderness characteristics.

The major topographic feature of the area is the East Kaibab Monocline which forms the eastern slope of Buckskin Mountain and is located along the east side of the unit. Several short canyons cut through this feature and drain to the east. Pine Hollow Canyon is the largest of these canyons and is located in the southern portion of the natural area. Vegetation primarily consists of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and saltbush at the lower elevations and on the slopes and ridges of Buckskin Mountain. Pinyon and juniper are scattered on the slopes and become more dense at the higher elevations.

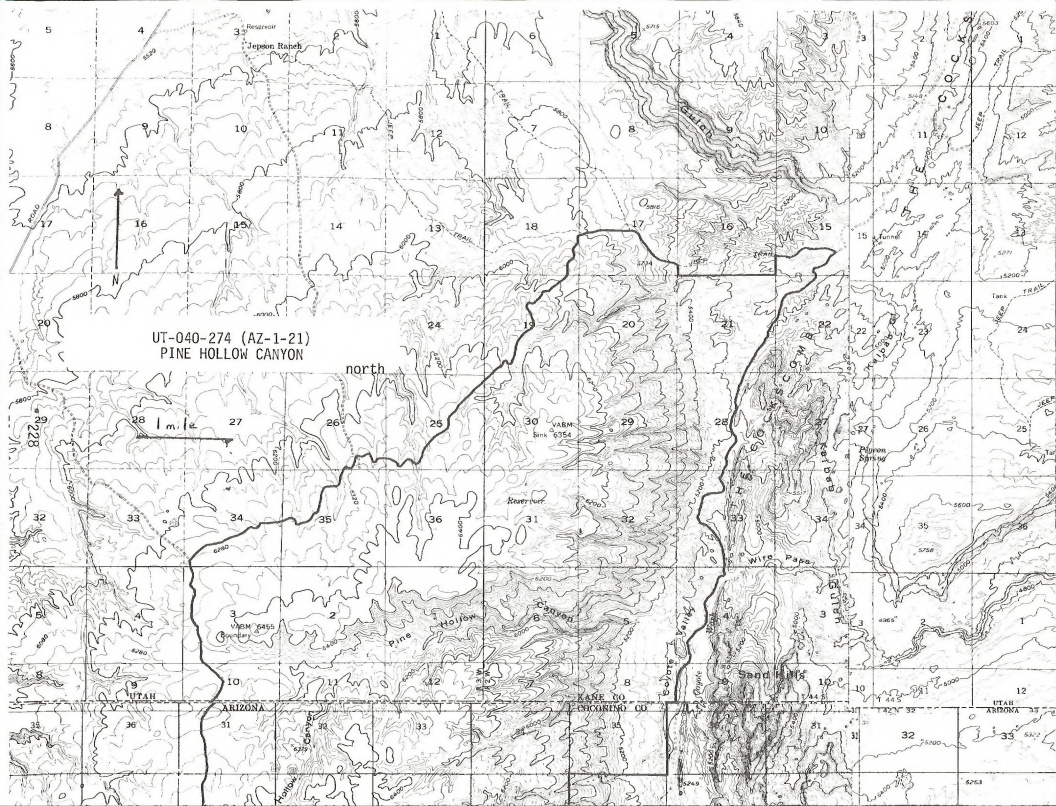
While the natural area is relatively small, the above factors lend some degree of opportunity for solitude in portions of the area. However, the generally short length of the canyons and the lack of vegetative screening in many portions of the area precludes an outstanding opportunity for solitude in the natural area.

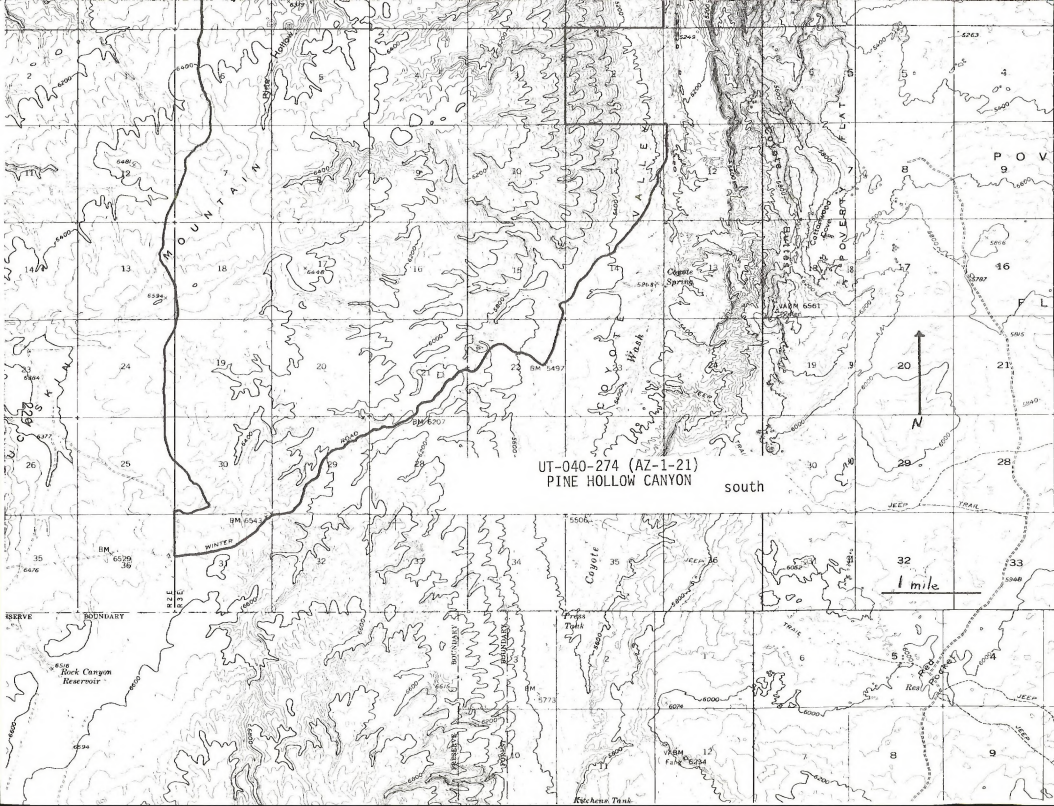
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are the main primitive recreational activities for which some opportunity may be present. However, an outstanding opportunity to participate in any of these activities could not be considered to exist in this unit.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains some supplemental geological, botanical and historical values. Limestone sinkholes occur in several places within the area and reach depths of 150-200 feet and diameters of 500-600 feet. Two species of *Astragalus* and *Phacelia cephalotes* are plants listed as Threatened or Endangered which occur in the area. Also, a rare plant known as cliff fernbush is found in the area. The Honeymoon Trail crosses the southern portion of the unit in Sec. 30, T. 41 N., R. 2 E., and Dominguez and Escalante probably traversed a portion of Buckskin Mountain that is within the unit though the exact location of their trail is not known and is often disputed.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although a portion of the unit satisfies the naturalness requirement, that natural area does not meet the criteria for outstanding solitude or outstanding primitive recreation opportunities.





RICHFIELD DISTRICT
Intensive Inventory Recommendations

Inventory Number	Unit Name	Proposed as WSA	Not Proposed as WSA
UT-050-019	Kern Mountains		X
UT-050-029	Granite Spring		X
UT-050-061	Swasey Mountains	X	
UT-050-073	Wah Wah Mountains	X	
UT-050-113	Thomas Range		X
UT-050-127	Fish Springs Range	X	
UT-050-221	Fremont Gorge	X	
UT-050-237	Horseshoe Canyon	X	
UT-050-238	Blue Hills-Mt. Ellen	X	
UT-050-241	Fiddler Butte	X	
UT-050-242	Bull Mountain	X	
UT-050-244	Ragged Mountain		X
UT-050-247	Little Rockies	X	
UT-050-248	Mt. Pennell	X	
UT-050-249	Mt. Hillers	X	
UT-050-253	Long Canyon		X
UT-050-257	Notom Bench		X

UNIT NO.: UT-050-019
(NV-040-079)

UNIT NAME: KERN MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 28,700(Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This inventory unit is an interstate unit, being partially in White Pine County, Nevada, and partially in Juab/Millard Counties, Utah. It is approximately 70 miles west of Delta, Utah; and approximately 50 miles northeast of Ely, Nevada. It is near the settlement of Gandy, Utah. The topography is generally flat, with scattered ridges and several large washes.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The intensive inventory unit contains 43,600 acres of public land, with approximately 28,700 acres in Utah. Within the unit, there is approximately 800 acres of state lands.

B. NATURALNESS: Much evidence of ranching related activities exist within the unit, including ways, corrals, and reservoirs. Roads and ways penetrate the unit from the external boundary. However, approximately 22,000 acres have remained in a natural condition.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The relatively flat topography and sparseness of vegetative cover offer little opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of others. The opportunities for solitude are, therefore, felt to be less than outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for hiking, camping, and horseback riding exist within the unit. The lack of topographic variety would make these activities rather low quality. Neither the diversity nor the quality of the recreational opportunities would be considered outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: No supplemental values were found to exist within the unit.

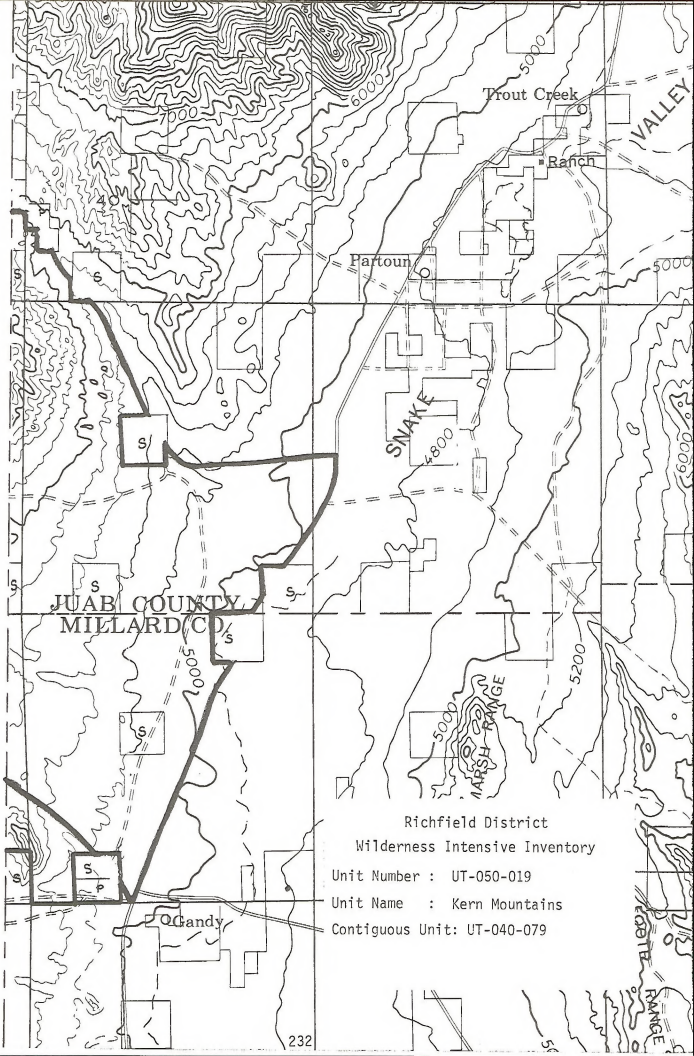
3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although portions of the unit contain public land which is in a natural condition, neither outstanding opportunities for solitude nor outstanding opportunities for primitive or unconfined recreation were found to be present.

T. 13 S.

T. 14 S.

T. 15 S.



JUAB COUNTY
MILLARD CO.

Richfield District

Wilderness Intensive Inventory

Unit Number : UT-050-019

Unit Name : Kern Mountains

Contiguous Unit: UT-040-079

UNIT NO.: UT-050-029
(NV-040-086)

UNIT NAME: GRANITE SPRING

UNIT ACREAGE: 28,180 (UTAH)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Granite Spring inventory unit is an interstate unit between Utah and Nevada. It is located approximately one (1) mile west of Gandy, Utah and is bounded on the southwest by U.S. Highway #50 near Sacramento Pass. The unit, generally surrounds a unit of the Humboldt National Forest north of Baker, Nevada, which contains Mt. Moriah.

Most of the unit is quite flat. The northern portion is made up of foothills and low mountains.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The original inventory unit included approximately 121,000 acres with approximately 28,000 acres in Utah.

B. NATURALNESS: Mining and ranching have been the primary human activities in the unit, and there are numerous imprints associated with these activities. Roads and ways intrude into almost every portion of the area. Other imprints include several mines, stock tanks, and irrigation canal, pipelines, and reservoirs. Lack of naturalness reduces the size of the potential WSA considerably, and eliminates that portion of the unit in Utah.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Since the portion of the unit in Utah was eliminated due to lack of naturalness, this characteristic was not evaluated for the public land in Utah.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: This characteristic was not evaluated for the public land in Utah, as this portion was eliminated due to lack of naturalness.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: These were not evaluated for the portion of the unit in Utah, as it was dropped from further review due to lack of naturalness.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The Utah portion of the unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The portion of the unit in Utah is severely intruded by roads, ways, and intrusions related to ranching activities and, consequently, fails to meet the naturalness criteria.

Richfield District

Wilderness Intensive Inventory

Unit Number : UT-050-029

Unit Name : Granite Spring

Contiguous Unit: NV-040-086

WSA Proposal:

Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile.

T. 16 S.

T. 17 S.

T. 18 S.

UT-050-029

20

R. 19 W.

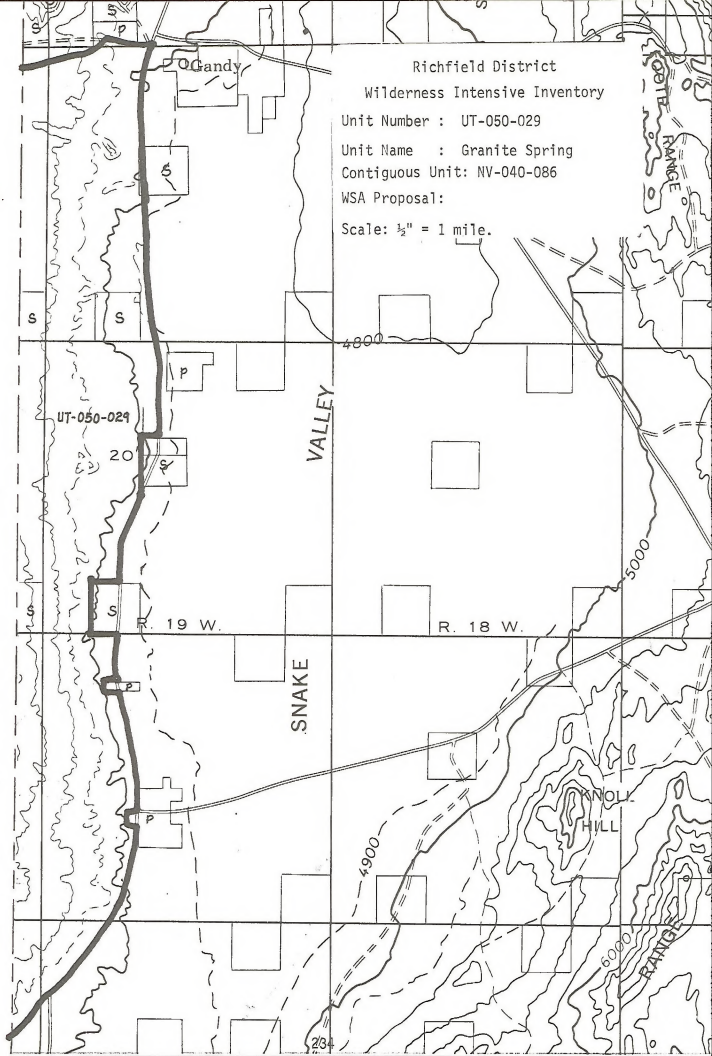
R. 18 W.

VALLEY

Snake

KNOLL
HILL

RANGE



UNIT NO.: UT-050-061

UNIT NAME: SWASEY MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 83,320

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Swasey Mountain is a part of the House Range, one of the ranges extending north and south of the Basin and Range Province. The unit is situated between Tule Valley on the west and Whirlwind Valley on the east. The southern border is Death Canyon and the northern border is just south of the Sand Pass Road. The majority of the unit is in Millard County, with the exception of the northern tip which is in Juab County. The unit is a massive unit with a variety of topography and vegetation. The upper two-thirds of the unit consists of high, distinct peaks, steep palisade cliffs and narrow twisting canyons, while the lower portion of the unit is characterized by small washes and flat desert terrain. The vegetation ranges from low desert shrub to mature stands of white fir. Most drainages contain Ponderosa pine, aspen, chokecherry and heavy mountain shrub. Water is available year-round from the numerous springs located on the east slopes of the mountain.

1. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 83,320 acres of public lands. The Millard County portion of the unit possesses 76,760 acres, and the Juab County portion is 6,560 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: A large portion of the unit specifically around the periphery of the unit has been heavily affected by the works of man. Mining claims and mining activity are evident in the northwest portions and in the very southern part of the unit. Many range improvements are noticeable in the south and eastern portions of the unit. These improvements are permanent and are necessary for continuation of the established activity occurring at Swasey Mountain.

The higher elevations appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. A few ways and a couple of developed springs are still inside of the area identified as natural; however, they are substantially unnoticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Size, configuration, topography and vegetation are important factors in obtaining solitude.

The steep, meandering canyons and the palisade cliffs of the large mountain provide substantial separation between ridge top and valley bottom, enhancing opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of others within the unit. The topography is complemented by the

vegetation of screening and overhead containment throughout the unit. These factors contribute to outstanding opportunities for solitude in various locations in the higher elevations of Swasey Mountain.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit offers outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The steep west side cliffs offer a challenging exploration to the hiker, the peaks would offer spectacular panoramic views to the sightseer. The terrain of the east slopes, especially the basins such as Sawmill Basin would be ideal for horseback riding or cross country skiing and the availability of game animals offer sport hunting opportunities at different times throughout the year.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The Swasey Mountain unit contains historic, scenic and habitat values.

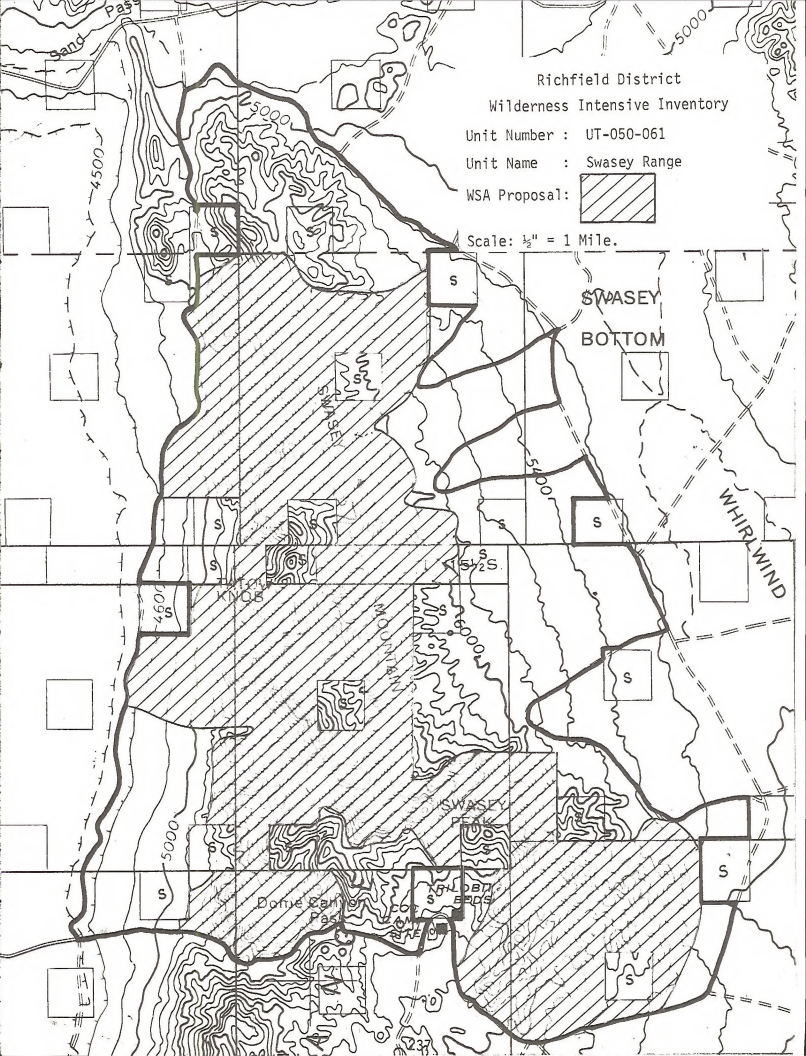
Historic - Historical values include the ancient trilobite beds over 550,000,000 years old. remains of the diligent work done by the CCC's in the 1930's, and stands of bristlecone pine which could possibly date back thousands of years. (No known survey has been done to determine the age of these trees.)

Scenic - The scenic palisade cliffs display a ribboned effect with the sheer rock and the vegetation growing in the talus slopes. The distinct peaks of Swasey Mountain offer points of orientation to the communities of western Utah and eastern Nevada. From the top of Swasey Mountain, other prominent ranges and valleys can be seen.

Habitat - Swasey Mountain offers ideal habitat for many types of wildlife, including deer, wild horses, cougar, eagles, hawks, chukars, etc.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit (49,500 acres) possesses natural characteristics and outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive type of recreation. It also contains scientific, educational and scenic values inside the unit.



Richfield District
Wilderness Intensive Inventory

Unit Number : UT-050-061

Unit Name : Swasey Range

WSA Proposal:



Scale: 1/2" = 1 Mile.

UNIT NO.: UT-050-073

UNIT NAME: WAH WAH MOUNTAINS

UNIT ACREAGE: 97,200

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is the northern-most portion of the Wah Wah Mountains. This north-south trending range is situated between Pine Valley on the west and Wah Wah Valley on the east. Highway 21 borders this unit on the south and the Garrison-Black Rock Road borders on the north. The majority of this unit is in Millard County with a small southern portion in Beaver County. The Wah Wah Mountains are a very large massive mountain range with very steep rugged cliffs on the west and slightly more gentle, but still rugged, terrain on the east side of the range. A variety of vegetation ranges from low desert shrub and grasses to large stands of fir, ponderosa pine and bristlecone pine. No known water sources exist on this portion of the Wah Wah Mountains.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: This northern Wah Wah Mountain unit contains 97,200 acres of public land. Approximately 10,600 acres are in Beaver County and the remainder in Millard County.

B. NATURALNESS: The lower elevations on the west and southern part of the range have been heavily affected by the works of man. Many and various range improvements occur along the west side of the range and current mining activity is occurring in the southern portion of the unit. These improvements and the activity associated with them are substantially noticeable and are necessary for stockmen and miners to continue their operations.

The higher elevations and a majority of the east side of the range appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. A few ways on the east side exist inside the area identified as natural; however, they are substantially unnoticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The large, rugged and removed Wah Wah Mountains offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The size of the mountain provides a feeling of vastness. The steep cliffs and canyon walls provide substantial separation between ridge top and valley bottom, enhancing opportunities to avoid the sights and sound of others. The vegetation complements the topographic screening in this unit, creating enclosures and sequential spatial containment. The higher elevations of the northern Wah Wah Range are very seldom visited by man, which also enhances outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The Wah Wah Mountains provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of activities such as hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, snowshoeing, cross county skiing, hunting, sightseeing, etc. The high elevations provide spectacular scenic views. These qualities exist throughout the unit in the higher elevations, making primitive recreational opportunities outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The Wah Wah Mountain unit contains geologic, historic, scenic and habitat values.

Geologic - Crystal Peak, a large white rock formed by ash flow tuff from nearby volcanic activity is a Millard County landmark, located at the northern tip of the Wah Wah Range.

Historic - A portion of the Ely-Frisco Stage Coach Trail is the same as the southwest border of this unit. Stands of bristlecone pine in this unit have been estimated to be over 4,000 years old.

Scenic - The Wah Wah Mountains are very scenic from by-passing roads and provide panoramic views from the mountain top.

Habitat - Deer, antelope, cougar, and many types of raptors inhabit this unit at different times throughout the year.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed as a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit (42,350 acres) possesses natural qualities and outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive type of recreation. It also contains scientific, educational, and scenic values.

Richfield District

Wilderness Intensive Inventory

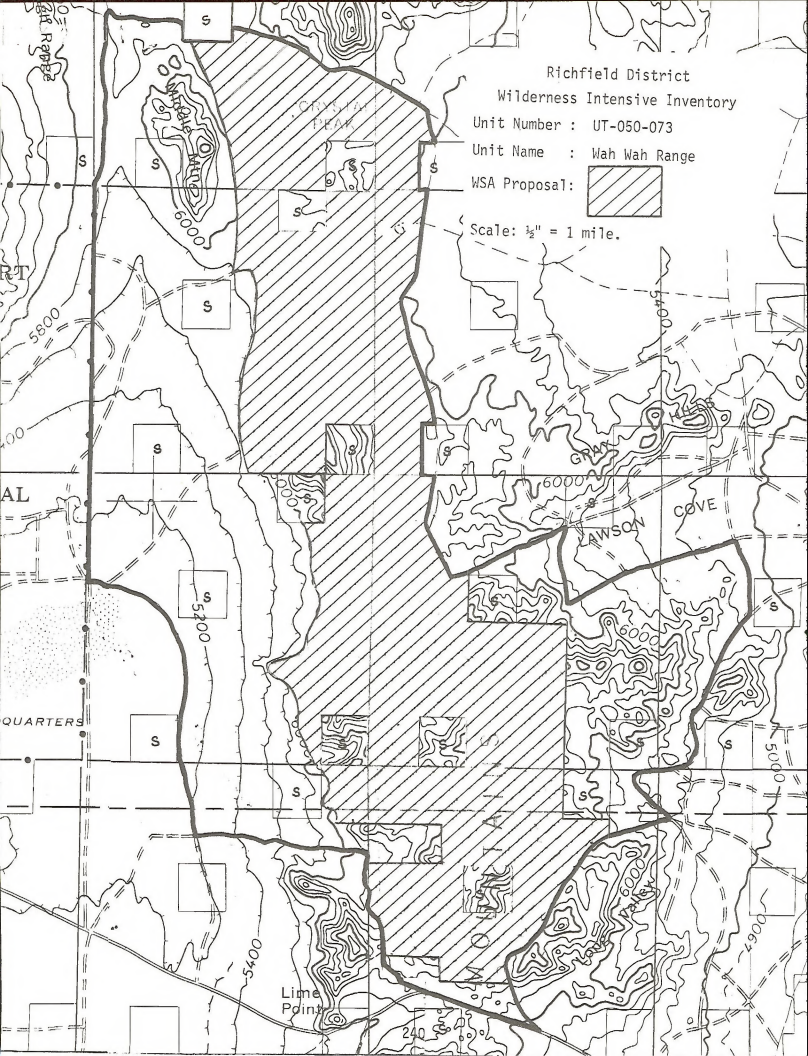
Unit Number : UT-050-073

Unit Name : Wah Wah Range

WSA Proposal:



Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile.



UNIT NO.: UT-050-113

UNIT NAME: THOMAS RANGE

UNIT ACREAGE: 44,000

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Thomas Range is a small desert mountain located in west-central Juab County along the Brush Wellman Road, approximately 40 miles northwest of Delta. The southern end of the range is known as Topaz Mountain.

This mountain range is composed of paleozoic sedimentary and tertiary volcanic materials. Elevations slightly exceed 7,000 feet. Plants mainly consist of low desert shrub with scattered juniper growing in sheltered areas at higher elevations. No known water supply exists on the Thomas Range.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 44,000 acres of public land. The entire unit is located in Juab County.

B. NATURALNESS: Because of the popularity of this area relating to the mineral availability, the human activity is substantially noticeable. The activity consists mainly of mining and drilling operations throughout the majority of the north-central to the southern part of the range. A number of other various impacts such as range improvements, surface disturbance, and roads impact the natural qualities of the unit in many locations. As a result of field inspection and public input on this unit, the range was found to be heavily imprinted by man adversely affecting the natural qualities of the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Size, configuration, vegetation and topography are important factors in obtaining solitude.

This small desert mountain has very little topographic or vegetative screening. The noise, dust and activity of present operations can be heard and observed from many locations throughout the unit. The popularity of this unit results in heavy use year round, making opportunities for solitude less than outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does provide opportunities for a primitive type of recreation, but because of the accessibility of ORV'S in most every canyon and on the flatter portions of the unit, the opportunities are less than outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Supplemental values include geologic, historic, and archaeological:

Historic: The northern border road of this unit is part of the original Pony Express Road.

Geologic: The Thomas Range is a well-known collecting locality for many types of minerals. A few of these include topaz, red beryl, bixbyite, garnet, opal, etc.

Archaeological: Studies have determined that obsidian from the Thomas Range was the preferred tool-making stone, used by Indians in the Deep Creek Mountains.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.
4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The naturalness of this unit has been heavily impacted. This, along with little topographic and vegetative screening, precludes outstanding opportunities for solitude. The terrain of this unit is ideal for ORV use and present activity occurs in many of the canyons, thus making opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation less than outstanding. The unit does contain scientific and educational values, but this cannot justify the unit for wilderness study.

Richfield District
Wilderness Intensive Inventory

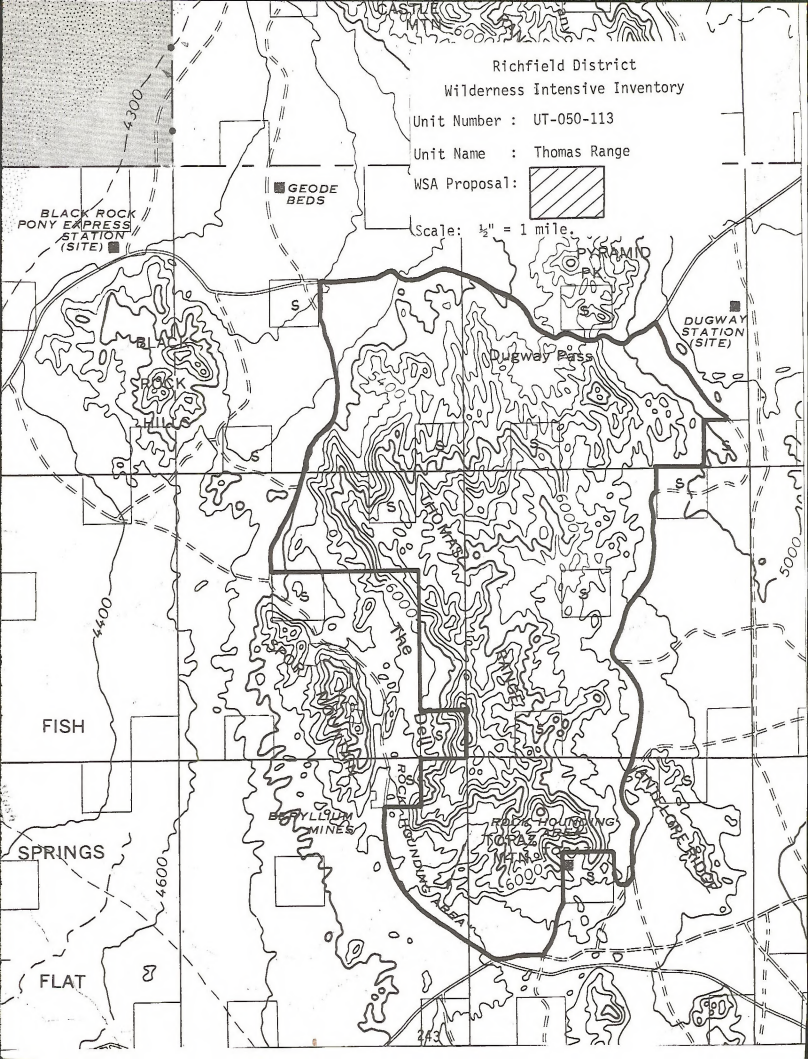
Unit Number : UT-050-113

Unit Name : Thomas Range

WSA Proposal:



Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile.



UNIT NO.: UT-050-127

UNIT NAME: FISH SPRINGS

UNIT ACREAGE: 68,900

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Fish Springs inventory unit is located in northwestern Juab County, approximately 50 miles northwest of Delta, Utah.

The Fish Springs Range is a steep, rugged, isolated fault block mountain range with elevations ranging from 4,500 feet to 8,500 feet.

The soils, vegetation, geology and plant-animal associations are representative of the Great Basin Region. There are no permanent streams or ponds in the area. However, a network of deep, winding canyons throughout the range indicate that water is present for at least part of the year from spring runoff or summer thunderstorms.

Vegetation is primarily sagebrush, ephedra, greasewood, winterfat, rabbit brush and shadscale at the lower elevations. Higher up, pinyon pine and juniper dominate. At the highest elevations on the east side, the juniper trees are quite large, often exceeding eight feet in circumference at the base. These high areas have remained undisturbed. Wildlife consists primarily of small mammals and birds. Mule deer utilize the lower elevations in the winter.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: There are approximately 68,900 acres of public land in the inventory unit in a configuration 20 miles long by 5 miles wide.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit's naturalness has been primarily affected by mining operations in the northern part of the range. Evidence of man includes tailings, drill sites, old buildings, access roads and a power line. Some exploration work is currently occurring. Sixteen "ways" penetrate the unit from the east and west sides between the border road and the steep mountain slopes. Most are now only faint vehicle tracks due to lack of use and re-vegetation. These have been judged to be substantially unnoticeable.

The remainder of the unit has remained unaffected by human activity.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Mining operations adversely affect solitude in the northern portion of the unit.

However, in the remaining portion of the unit, opportunities for solitude are outstanding. Several factors account for this. Over 50,000 acres of mountainous terrain have remained natural, providing enough area for people to avoid the sights and sounds of others in the area. The Fish Springs Range is geographically isolated from large population centers and receives little, if any, visitation. A feeling of solitude is possible on the crest of the range as well, where vistas reveal the vastness of the Great Basin and Utah's West Desert. Also, the numerous, deep, side canyons further enhance solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The numerous deep, rugged canyons and the crest of the range can only be explored on foot. There are no trails in the unit other than the partially revegetated "ways" on portions of the lower talus slopes.

Steep slopes, rugged topography, loose rock, sheer cliffs, and boulder-choked drainages will continue to prevent east access. Over 40,000 acres of land in the central core of the range offer excellent and challenging opportunities for primitive unconfined recreation for hikers, photographers and hunters.

Additional acreage at the base of the range is suitable for camping, picnicking and horseback riding. Investigation of the local geology, wildlife, and flora is possible throughout the unit. Views from the high central ridge into nearby canyons and across to other ranges are excellent.

The greater portion of this unit provides outstanding opportunities for recreational activities which do not require motorized equipment or developed facilities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Supplemental values are related to botany, geology and scientific study. During the intensive inventory, exceptionally large juniper trees, over 8' in circumference were noted at the highest elevations. Fossils are found at several locations. Finally, the Fish Springs Range is an excellent example of attenuation faulting as described by geologist Lehigh Hintze.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 52,500 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The 16,000+ acres that are recommended to be dropped from further review include the northern and southwestern portions of the unit. Heavy past and present mineral extraction activities have significantly reduced the naturalness of the northern portion on the southwest. The remaining 52,500 acres meets all the wilderness criteria and qualifies for further study. Opportunities for both solitude and a primitive and unconfined type of recreation are judged to be outstanding.

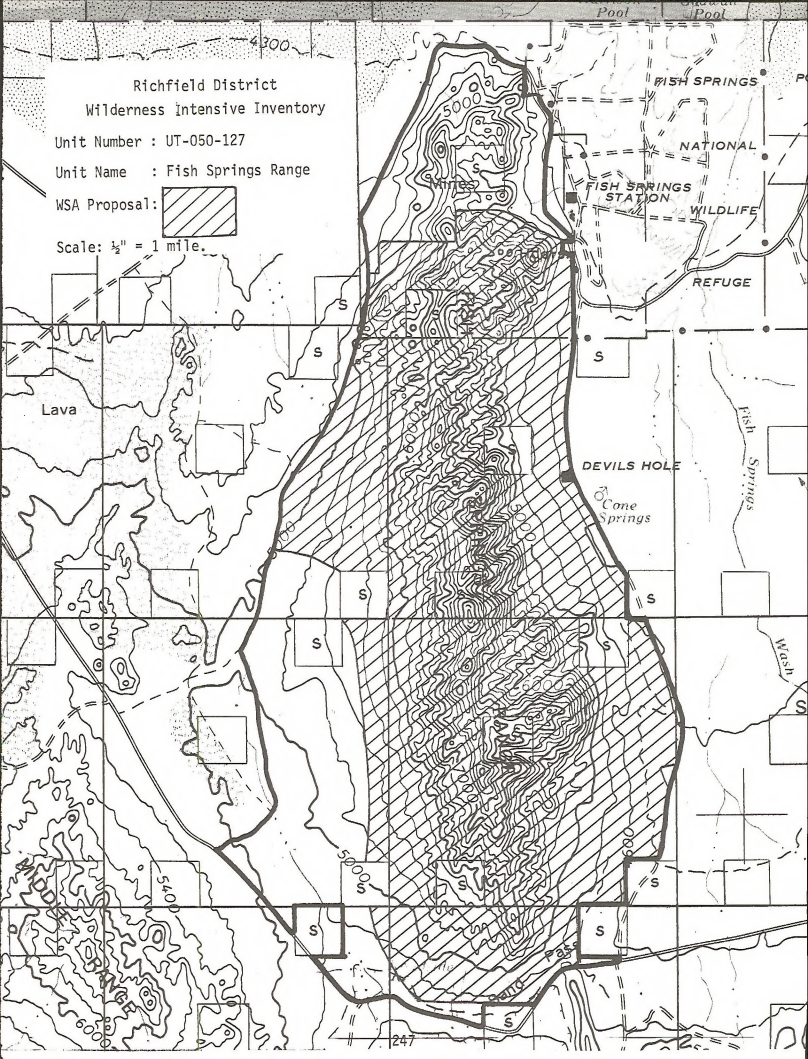
Richfield District
Wilderness Intensive Inventory

Unit Number : UT-050-127

Unit Name : Fish Springs Range

WSA Proposal: 

Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile.



UNIT NO.: UT-050-221

UNIT NAME: FREMONT GORGE

UNIT ACREAGE: 18,500

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This inventory unit is located immediately west of Capitol Reef National Park and south of Utah Highway 24 near Torrey, Utah.

In the northern third of the unit, Sulphur Creek and its tributaries have cut many small canyons in the Moenkeopi sandstone. These canyons gradually deepen towards the east where the creek enters the National Park. The riparian vegetation here has remained pristine.

Near the center of the unit, the Fremont River also flows through a gradually deepening gorge and is joined by several tributaries. Water flows all year in both the Fremont River and Sulphur Creek.

South of the Fremont Gorge, the pinyon-juniper vegetation becomes very dense as elevations rise gradually to over 7,500 feet on Miner's Mountain. Miner's Mountain is actually a plateau that serves as the headwaters for many small creeks which flow eastward, cutting through the Waterpocket Fold in deep, narrow canyons within Capitol Reef National Park.

Most of the area adjacent to this unit has been recommended for wilderness designation by the National Park Service.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The original inventory unit included approximately 18,500 acres. Early in the inventory, an overhead telephone line, together with construction and maintenance roads, was found to effectively separate the unit into two sub-units. These were designated as #221A and #221B. The sub-units were inventoried separately.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit contains many indications of man's presence in the form of road ways, a telephone line, excavations for flagstone, a town dump, and stock watering facilities. These intrusions are found primarily on the periphery of the unit, on Beas Lewis Flat, and on portions of Miner's Mountain.

Other parts of the unit have remained substantially natural, including the Sulphur Creek/Calf Creek drainage, Fremont Gorge, and an area between Miner's Mountain and the National Park.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Opportunities for solitude vary considerably in these sub-units.

The intrusions previously mentioned limit opportunities for solitude in much of the unit, including Beas Lewis Flats and portions of Miner's Mountain.

In sub-unit 221B, opportunities for solitude are present below the eastern rim of Miner's Mountain and in Fremont Gorge, but are considered to be less than outstanding.

In sub-unit #221A, the Sulphur Creek/Calf Creek drainages offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. These narrow, steep-walled canyons have retained their natural riparian vegetation. Sulphur Creek is a perennial stream and the talus slopes in the upper parts of the canyons are covered with pinyon and juniper trees.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for pursuing primitive and unconfined types of recreation including hiking, photography, rockhounding, and wildlife observation, are excellent in portions of the unit.

The presence of potable water in two of the canyons adds immeasurably to one's recreational experience during the usually warm days. However, it is questionable whether these opportunities would be considered outstanding.

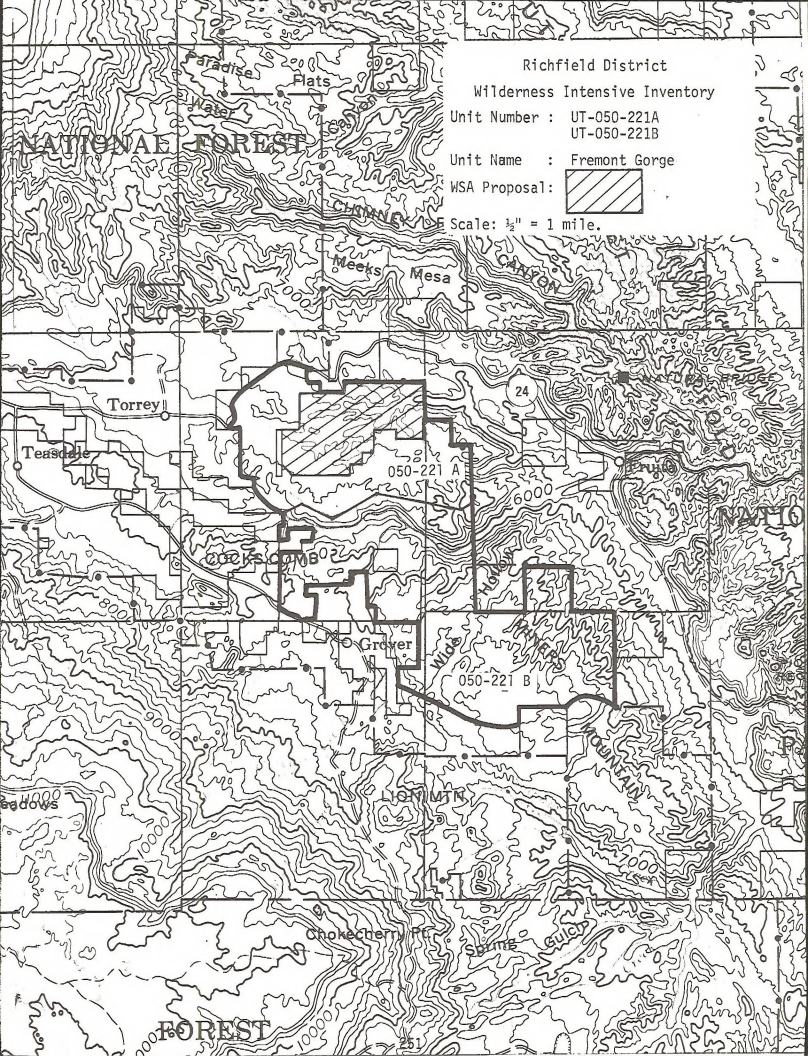
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Since the Sulphur Creek Canyon contains pristine riparian habitat, it can certainly be considered to have ecological, educational, and scientific values. The presence of scenic values is quite evident and overhanging canyon walls two to three hundred feet high are indeed spectacular. Archaeological values are found throughout this portion of the inventory unit, as well.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 2,540 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A major portion of this unit has been imprinted by roads, ways, mining activities, woodcutting and excavations.

In sub-unit #221B, much of Fremont Gorge and portions of Miner's Mountain have remained natural, but offer less than outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

The Sulphur Creek/Calf Creek portion of sub-unit #221A has remained in a pristine condition, and offers outstanding opportunities for solitude in the narrow, steep-walled and winding canyons.



Richfield District

Wilderness Intensive Inventory

Unit Number : UT-050-221A

UT-050-221B

Unit Name : Fremont Gorge

WSA Proposal:



Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile.

UNIT NO. UT-050-237

UNIT NAME: HORSESHOE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 73,180

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Horseshoe Canyon Unit is located in northeastern Wayne County, west of Glen Canyon NRA. A portion of Canyonlands National Park, known as the Horseshoe Canyon Extension, is within the unit.

The area is dominated by a series of deep, slick rock canyons separated by sparsely vegetated tables. Canyons that have been formed by the drainage converge near the Canyonlands NP extension.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 73,180 acres of public lands. The area is contiguous to a wilderness proposal of Horseshoe Canyon Park Extension and the lower Horseshoe Canyon inventory unit of Moab BLM District (UT-060-045).

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man is insignificant throughout the majority of the unit. Most of the intrusions are adjacent to the unit's boundary roads. The central part of the area is almost totally free of the stock improvements (reservoirs, holding pens and fencing) and minerals exploration that have left their marks elsewhere on the land. Only old drift fences intrude upon the naturalness.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The opportunities for experiencing an outstanding degree of solitude are abundant in the canyon bottoms and on the mesa tops. Vegetative screening combines with changes in elevation and differences in the topography provide exceptional seclusion and a feeling of aloneness.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The topography of Spur, Horseshoe and Bluejohn Canyons lends itself to backpacking, photography, sightseeing, horseback riding, hiking, rockhounding and nature study. The opportunities are considered to be outstanding because of the number and diversity of available recreational activities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Evidences of man's prehistoric and historic association with the land (Fremont pictographs and relics left by Butch Cassidy and friends) and superlative scenery are among the supplemental resource values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Horseshoe Canyon meets all of the criteria necessary for wilderness study areas. Evidence of man is substantially unnoticeable in this canyon setting, and there are outstanding opportunities for experiencing solitude. The remoteness that once attracted outlaws, today enhances the visit of the recreationists.

Richfield District
Wilderness Intensive Inventory

Unit Number : UT-050- 237

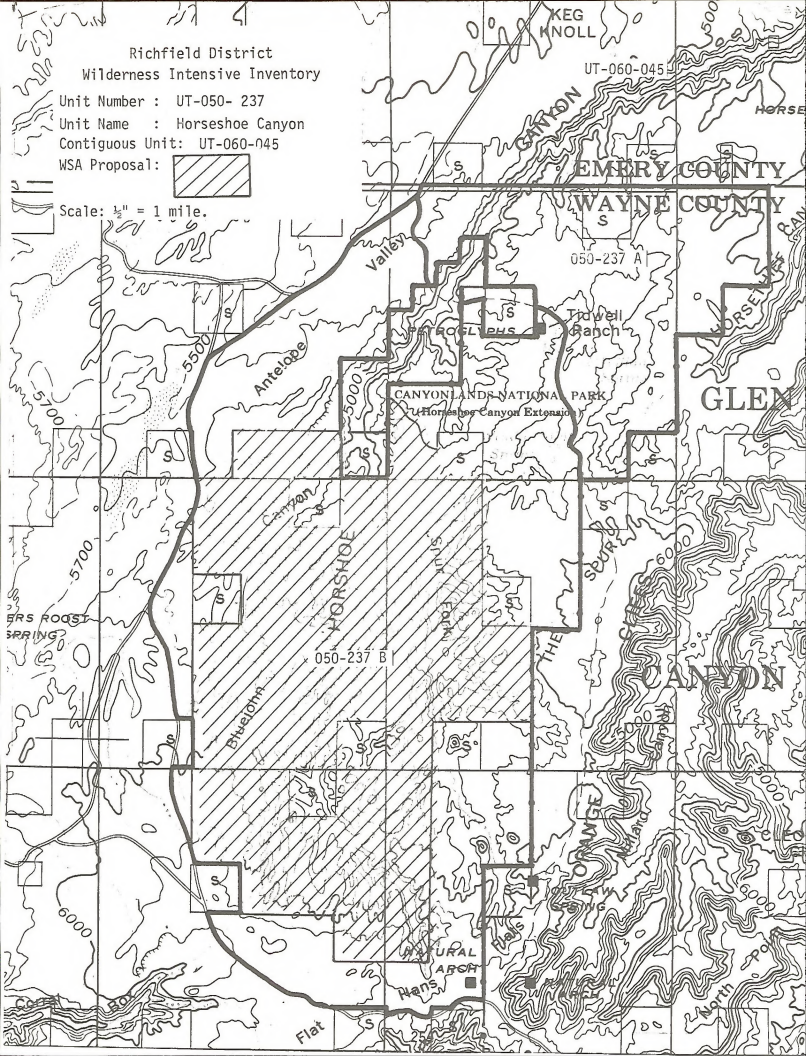
Unit Name : Horseshoe Canyon

Contiguous Unit: UT-060-045

WSA Proposal:



Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile.



UNIT NO.: UT-050-238

UNIT NAME: MT. ELLEN

UNIT ACREAGE: 156,102

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This large unit is located in south central Wayne County and northeast Garfield County. There is a wide variety of topography, elevation, and vegetation.

The unit is dominated by Mt. Ellen (elevation 11,500'), the highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Elevations rise quickly from the surrounding desert, rising from 5,000' to 11,500' in just a few miles. On Mt. Ellen, a series of high ridges are separated from each other by large basins and creek drainages. Vegetation in the Mt. Ellen area includes desert shrub, pinyon, juniper, aspen, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and alpine tundra.

The remainder of the unit has several large mesas composed of Mancos shale. These include South Caineville Mesa, Thompson Mesa, and Wildcat Mesa. Desert shrubs and juniper trees are the dominant vegetation. A vast area of desert and badlands is found north of Mt. Ellen.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains approximately 156,102 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: Large portions of this unit have remained completely natural or the imprint of man is substantially unnoticeable.

In the southeastern part of the unit in the Mt. Ellen area, over 24,000 acres have remained natural. Man's imprints are limited primarily to scattered roads, ways, fences, and reservoirs at the base of the peak.

North of Mt. Ellen, the desert badlands have been imprinted by roads and "ways". The South Caineville Mesa/Blue Hills area in the northwest also has a large section of natural landscape. A way in the Sweetwater Creek drainage is used infrequently. Imprints on Wildcat and Swap Mesas are limited to "ways" and fences.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: In the Mt. Ellen area, diverse topography, steep slopes, isolated basins, dense forest, and open meadows substantially contribute to an outstanding opportunity for solitude in

an area otherwise dominated by deserts, badlands, and mesas. Mt. Ellen is actually a series of peaks and ridges separated by various creek drainages and basins. Vegetation which varies from open meadows to thick forest, and steep slopes helps to screen visitors from each other. In the remainder of the unit, opportunities for solitude are less than outstanding because there is a minimum of topographic and vegetative screening.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The portion of the unit around Mt. Ellen offers outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Here is found a wide variety of elevation, topography, and plant and animal habitat in an area that has remained free from the imprint of man. Some activities which can occur include sightseeing, day hiking, photography, backpacking, geological study and wildlife observation. Many of these opportunities can occur elsewhere in the unit, but are considered to be less than outstanding. The Blue Hills are deeply bisected ridges which hinder travel and restrict recreational opportunities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: A wide variety of supplemental values are found in the Mt. Ellen area. These values include historical, geological, scientific, educational, recreational, scenic, botanical and biological.

Mt. Ellen is the highest point in the Henry Mountains, which are the last named and explored major mountain range in the continental U.S. Mt. Ellen is also the second highest peak in Utah south of Mt. Nebo in the Wasatch Range.

Mt. Ellen rises abruptly from the desert floor and offers outstanding vistas of the geology of central Utah including the entire Waterpocket Fold. Also visible are Navajo Mt., Arizona, and the San Juan Range, Colorado. The Henry Mountains are known by geologists as an outstanding example of igneous intrusions deforming their host sedimentary formations.

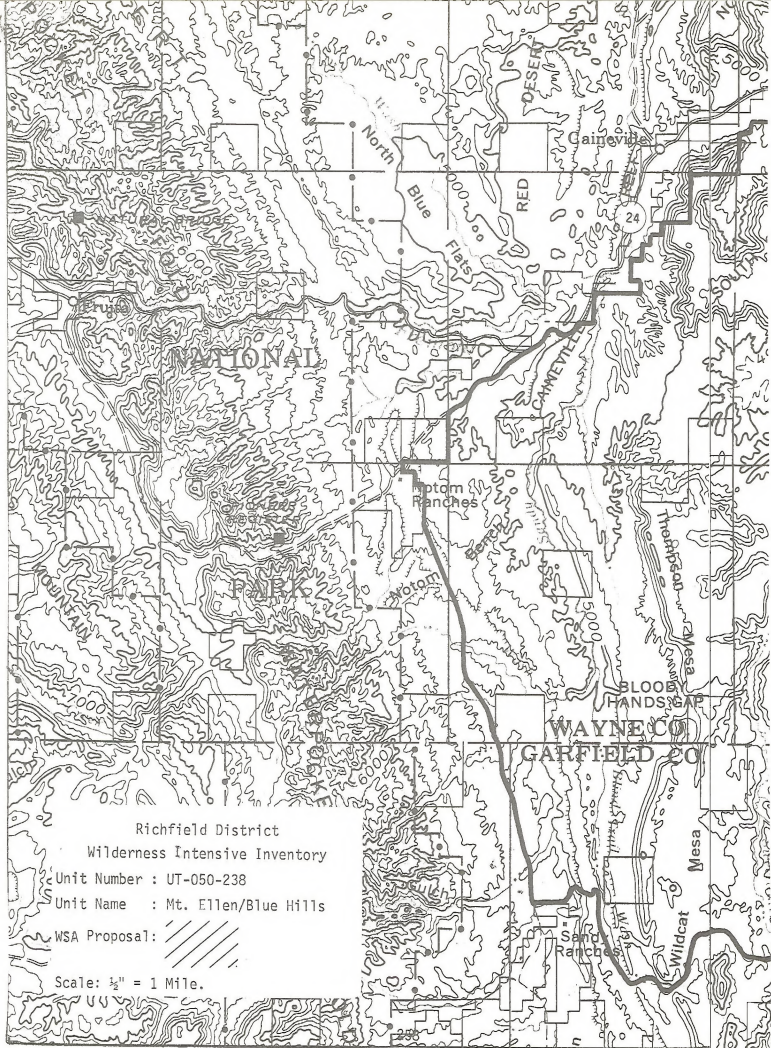
Mt. Ellen is the most accessible of the peaks in the Henry Mountains. A 3-mile trail leads to the summit from Bull Creek Pass.

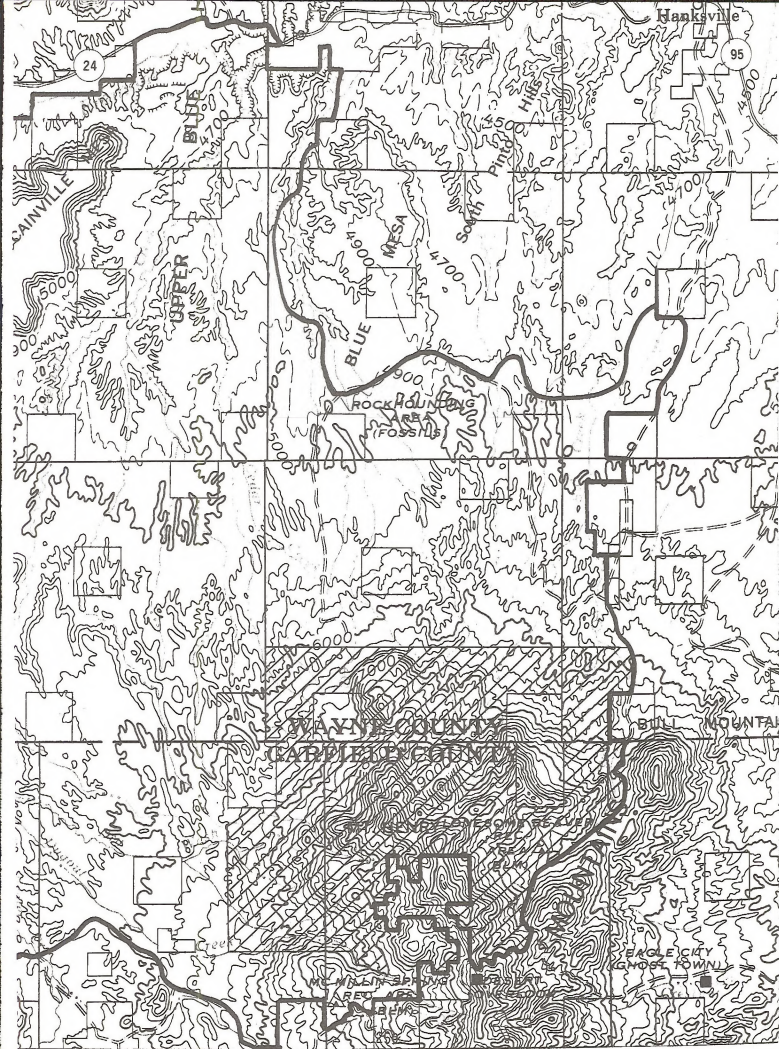
Portions of Mt. Ellen serve as a summer range for the famous Henry Mountain buffalo herd, the largest free-roaming buffalo herd in the continental U.S. The herd is frequently observed grazing at 11,000 feet elevation. The isolated, rugged terrain also serves as habitat for deer and mountain lion.

With the discovery of Bristlecone pine in the unit in 1973, the Henry Mountains are now considered to be the southeast limit for the Bristlecone pine (Great Basin variety) in the U.S.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The Mt. Ellen area has remained natural and offers outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. A number of important supplemental values are also found. Other portions of the unit which have also remained natural have opportunities for solitude and primitive unconfined recreation that are less than outstanding.





UNIT NO.: UT-050-241

UNIT NAME: FIDDLER BUTTE

UNIT ACREAGE: 101,310

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is located in northeastern Garfield County, Utah, north of Lake Powell. It is bisected by the Dirty Devil River and the Dirty Devil arm of Glen Canyon NRA. State highways U-95 and U-276 bound the unit on its western side and the Poison Springs Wash road is to the north.

The portion of the unit west of the Dirty Devil is representative of the Burr Desert at the upper elevations and a large area of slick rock formations near the Dirty Devil River. On the east, it is characterized by sparsely vegetated bench lands, broad canyons and a large mesa known as "The Block".

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains 101,310 acres of public land. Because of significant topographic differences and the unusual configuration, the unit has been divided into two sub-units designated as #241A and #241B. These sub-units contain approximately 56,000 and 45,000 acres, respectively.

B. NATURALNESS: Much of the unit has been imprinted by man. These imprints are most noticeable in the Burr Desert and adjacent to the boundary roads where mineral and livestock interest have prevailed. Seismic lines, reservoirs, and access ways are substantially noticeable. The Dirty Devil, Butler, and Marinus Canyons are still in natural condition.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Throughout the unit are various opportunities for solitude. The greatest possibility of finding solitude is probably found just west of the Dirty Devil River in the Slick Rock Canyons. The vegetative screening found on the Block offers opportunities for finding solitude, but are not considered outstanding. The topographic screening of Stair, Butler, and Marinus Canyons is considered to offer outstanding opportunities for achieving solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: A variety of recreational activities can be engaged in by the visitor, including hiking, photography, rock-hounding, horseback riding, sightseeing, and canyon exploring. Because of the number and variety of these activities, the opportunities are felt to be outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Pictographs are found occasionally throughout the area. The Cedar Point Sand Dunes are one of the few active dune formations in the Henry Mountain Resource Area.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The slick rock portion of sub-unit #241A, west of the Dirty Devil Canyon, comprises an area which possesses all of the wilderness criteria. Sub-unit #241B does not provide outstanding opportunities for either solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and not recommended for further wilderness consideration.

Richfield District
Wilderness Intensive Inventory

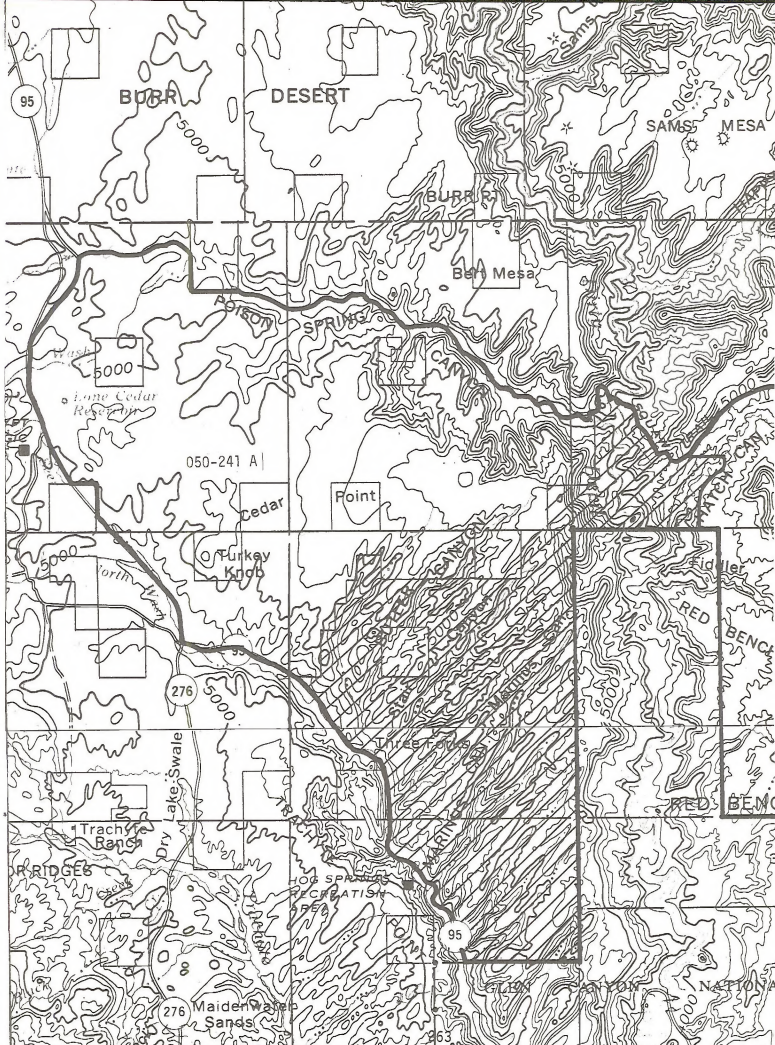
Unit Number : UT-050-241A
UT-050-241B

Unit Name : Fiddler Butte

WSA Proposal: 

Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile.





UNIT NO.: UT-050-242

UNIT NAME: BULL MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 23,780

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Bull Mountain inventory unit is located in northeast Garfield County. Bull Mountain (elevation 9187') is a prominent peak in the Henry Mountains and is joined to Mt. Ellen (elevation 11,500') by Wickiup Ridge.

The eastern 2/3 of the unit is relatively flat desert and rolling hills. Here, vegetation consists of desert shrubs, sagebrush, and scattered junipers. The western 1/3 of the unit is dominated by Bull Mountain and Wickiup Ridge; both rise abruptly from the surrounding desert. These features have pushed their way through many layers of sedimentary rocks, causing them to bend upward. This geological process is very evident from many viewpoints in the area. Geologists consider this to be one of the best examples of this process.

Pinyon and juniper trees dominate the steep slopes and Douglas fir is found at the highest elevations.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: This inventory unit includes approximately 23,780 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: The western 1/3 of the unit, including Bull Mountain, the upper Granite Creek drainage, and Wickiup Ridge has remained in its natural condition. Steep, rough terrain minimizes human activities in this portion of the unit. Several small ways are found at lower elevations north of Bull Mountain.

The eastern 2/3 of the unit has several imprints of man, including a 1500 acre chaining, several reservoirs and a series of roads and ways utilized for mineral exploration.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: In the eastern portion of the unit, opportunities for solitude are minimal due to flat topography, little vegetative or topographic screening, and several roads and ways which allow vehicle access. The western 1/3 of the unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude in the isolated creek drainages along Wickiup Ridge, and atop Bull Mountain.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: There are few recreation opportunities in the eastern portion of the unit due to topography, vegetation and imprints. However, the area around Bull Mountain and Wickiup Ridge offers outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. These opportunities include day hiking, overnight camping, photography, sightseeing, and geological study. Despite a substantial amount of steep terrain, there are several access routes to the Bull Mountain summit. Recreational opportunities are enhanced by the WSA recommended in the adjacent Mt. Ellen unit (UT-050-238). The two units are separated by the Sawmill Basin Road.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The most important supplemental values are related to sightseeing and geologic study.

Bull Mountain rises abruptly from the surrounding desert. From the summit, one can see the canyons of the Dirty Devil River and Canyonlands National Park, as well as Mt. Hillers and Mt. Pennell to the south, and Mt. Ellen immediately to the west. Vistas such as these are outstanding, offering the visitor not only inspiration and solitude but also the opportunity to study the geologic features of central Utah.

Geologic study is related to the importance of the Henry Mountains as the best representation of igneous intrusions in sedimentary rocks. The tilting and uplifting of the sedimentary beds are clearly evident on the east side of Bull Mountain; these views are not possible from the higher peaks farther west.

3. RECOMMENDATION: An 11,800 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area around Bull Mountain has remained natural, has supplemental values, and has outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive, unconfined recreation. The remainder of the unit has been significantly imprinted by roads, ways, chainings, and mining activities and fails to meet the naturalness criteria.

Richfield District

Wilderness Intensive Inventory

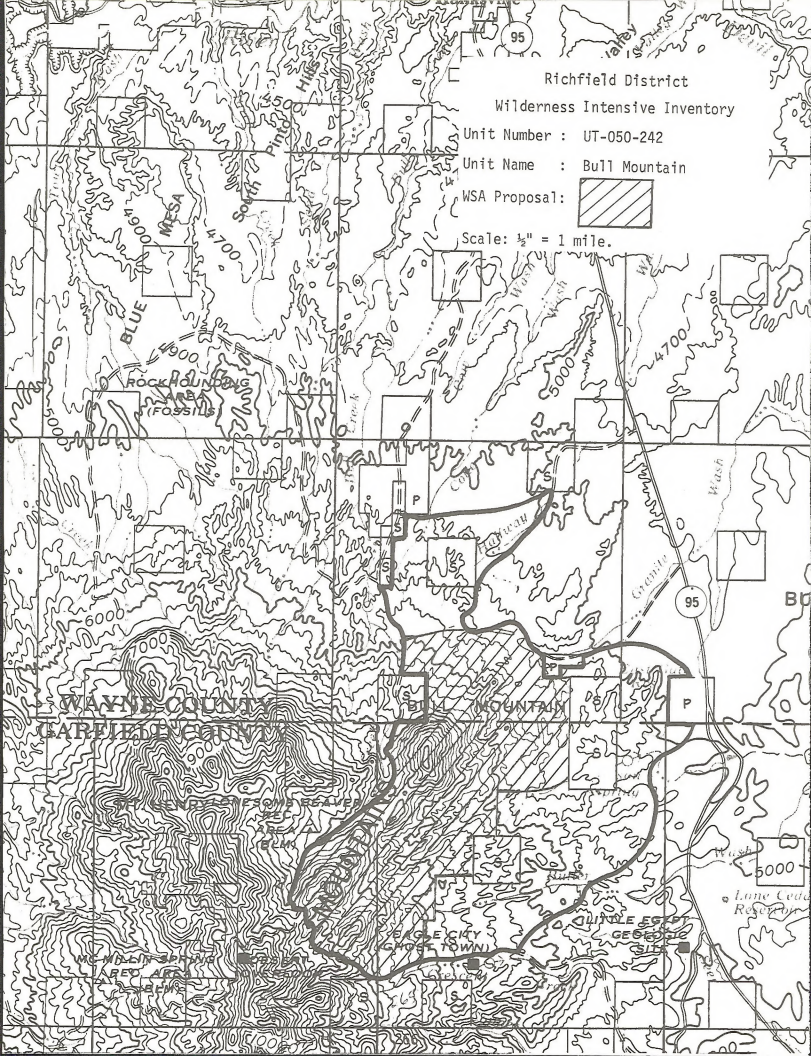
Unit Number : UT-050-242

Unit Name : Bull Mountain

WSA Proposal:



Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile.



UNIT NO.: UT-050-244

UNIT NAME: RAGGED MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 28,615

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Ragged Mountain is a prominent cone shaped peak on the east side of the Henry Mountains in northeastern Garfield County. Elevations rise from 5,200' on the east of the unit to the Ragged Mountain summit, elevation 9113'. The summits of Mt. Ellen (elevation 11,506') and Mt. Pennell (elevation 11,371') are just 5 miles outside this unit. Various sedimentary formations on the east flank of the mountain have been displaced and tilted.

Most major annual and perennial creeks are found on the east side of the mountain and are tributaries of the Dirty Devil River. These include Crescent, Copper, Slate, and Coyote Creeks, and the South Fork of North Wash.

Vegetation typifies the dry interior deserts with a sparse covering of sagebrush and rabbitbrush at the lower elevations and pinyon and juniper trees above 6000 feet.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The inventory unit contains approximately 28,615 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: Approximately 15,000 acres of land have remained in their natural condition. This area is in the western 1/3 of the unit and includes Ragged Mountain, Slate Creek and Raggey Canyon.

The remainder of the unit has several roads, ways, chainings and surface disturbances. The northeast portion of the unit has had extensive drilling and road construction associated with uranium exploration.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Opportunities for one to experience solitude in the eastern portion of the unit, below 6,000 feet elevation are minimal. This area is flat and open, with sparse, low elevation vegetation. This is also the same area that has been impacted with roads, ways, drill holes, and tunnels relating to mining exploration.

However, one can experience solitude from the summit of Ragged Mountain. Here, one can see the desert canyon country to the east, as well as nearby Mt. Ellen and Mt. Pennell to the west.

The Coyote Bench Seeding Project for wildlife habitat improvement is clearly noticeable from the summit. These chainings at the base of Mt. Pennell, completed in 1970, cover 2000 acres and are only 1-2 miles away; while they are outside the unit, their impact cannot be ignored. Their high visibility causes the opportunity for solitude to be less than outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The northeast and southeast portions of the inventory unit have been impacted by mining exploration activities and the resulting roads, drillholes, tunnels, etc., eliminate not only the naturalness but also any possibility for primitive and unconfined recreation.

The remaining areas, corresponding with the 15,000 acres described as natural, offer some opportunity for recreation. This opportunity is limited almost exclusively to climbing the summit of Ragged Mountain via the ridge reached from the maintained road entering the unit from the north. This climb would cover a distance of one mile, one way, and an elevation gain of 1,000 feet. Several canyons to the north of Ragged Mountain are both steep and heavily covered with pinyon and juniper trees.

The opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation is determined to be present, but to be less than outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: No supplemental values were identified in this unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although there are portions of this unit which have remained natural, opportunities for both solitude and primitive, unconfined recreation are less than outstanding.

Richfield District
Wilderness Intensive Inventory

UNIT NUMBER : UT-050-244

UNIT NAME : Ragged Mountain

WSA Proposal:



Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile.

WAYNE COUNTY
FIELD COUNTY

BULL MOUNTAIN

BR

WYNNYLOWS BEAVER
AREA
ELK

WYNNYLOWS BEAVER
AREA
ELK

BAGLEY CITY
(GHOST TOWN)

LITTLE EGGS
GEOLOGIC
SITE

Ragged Mountain

MOUNT
PENNEL

TAYLOR RIDGE

Trachyte
Ranch

Dry Lake Swale

276

95

269

UNIT NO.: UT-050-247

UNIT NAME: LITTLE ROCKIES

UNIT ACREAGE: 66,060

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Little Rockies inventory unit contains Mt. Ellsworth (8,235') and Mt. Holmes (7,930'). It includes lands southeast of state highways U-276 and U-95 and is adjacent to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The eastern side of the Little Rockies has massive slick rock formations. The area is sparsely covered by salt desert shrub types.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 66,060 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit has generally retained its natural character. Imprints are most noticeable on the north and south ends of the unit and also from the highway on the west. Minerals assessment and oil exploration account for the ways and seismic lines.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

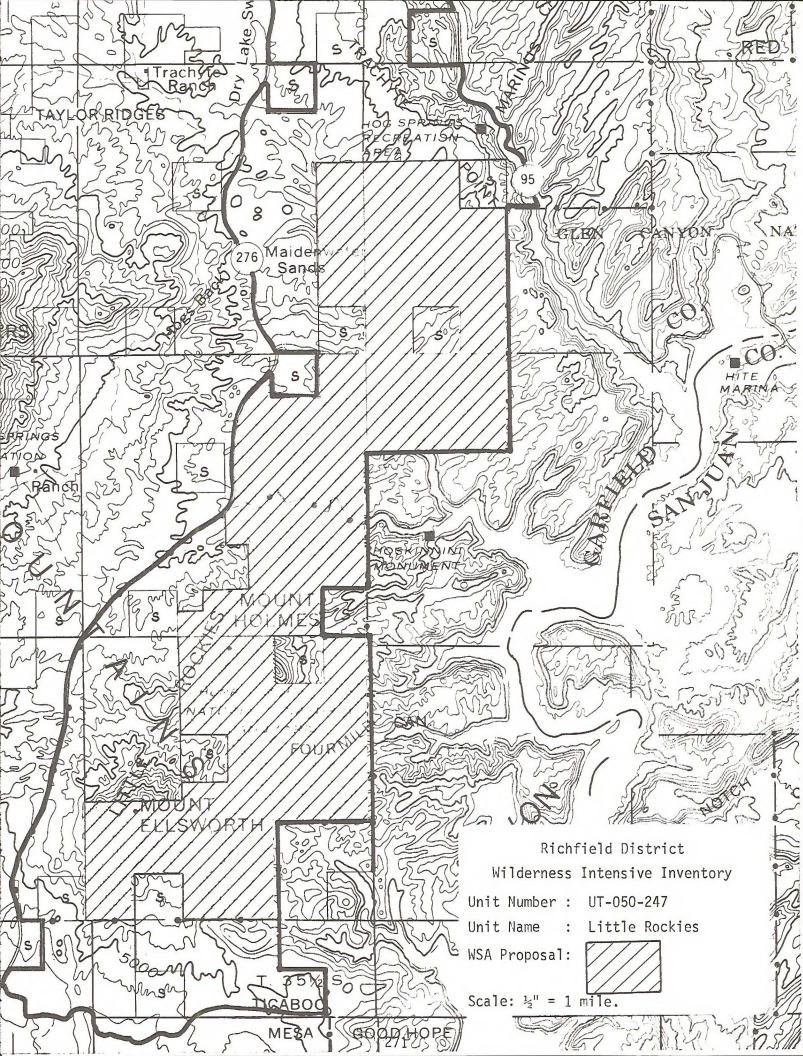
1. SOLITUDE: Especially on the eastern side of the Little Rockies Mountains, opportunities for an outstanding degree of solitude are abundant. Slickrock topography and geologic intrusions enhance the visitors chances of finding solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: There is a demonstrated potential for primitive and unconfined recreation with visitors already using the area for hiking, sightseeing, rock hounding and nature study. Popular trips include ascending the Little Rockies and hiking down to Lake Powell through Four-Mile Canyon, Two-Mile Canyon, or Ticaboo Creek. The geology of the Little Rockies is so interesting and well preserved that it was designated as a National Natural Landmark in 1975.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The home of a desert bighorn sheep population, a historic site with regard to the development of geologic theory and highly acclaimed for its scenic values, the Little Rockies offer numerous supplemental values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 39,300 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The portion of the unit not recommended for WSA designation has been adversely affected by oil and minerals exploration, while the remaining area has retained its natural characteristics and offers outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-050-248

UNIT NAME: MT. PENNELL

UNIT ACREAGE: 159,650

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is located east of Capitol Reef National Park in Garfield County. The unit covers a vast desert area and yet exhibits a wide variety of topography and vegetation. Elevations rise quickly from desert badlands (elevation 5,500') to the summit of Mt. Pennell (elevation 11,371'), the second highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Vegetation types include desert shrubs, pinyon-juniper woodlands, shrub oak, yellow pine woodlands, spruce-fir forests and subalpine grasslands. Numerous small creeks have carved deep canyons on all sides of Mt. Pennell. South of Mt. Pennell, Mancos shale badlands have been deeply eroded by Bullfrog and Muley Creeks and their tributaries. The remainder of the unit consists of pinyon-juniper covered mesas which average 6,000' in elevation.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit includes approximately 159,650 acres of public land and approximately 19,800 acres of state and private land. During the field inventory, two roads were identified which effectively bisect the unit from north to south. Accordingly, the unit was divided into two sub-units, and inventoried separately.

B. NATURALNESS: In sub-unit #248A (the western half of the inventory unit) imprints include several large "habitat improvement" areas, or chainings, and related access roads and "ways". Roads providing access to Tarantula Mesa and Cave Flat are regularly used. There is an airstrip on Cave Flat as well. A road exists on Swap Mesa, but access from Capitol Reef National Park is now prohibited. Several large areas on Tarantula and Swap Mesas have remained in a substantially natural condition.

In sub-unit #248B (the eastern half of the inventory unit), the imprints include an access road to a relay station high on Mt. Pennell, cabins and mining surface disturbances on Straight Creek, and extensive surface disturbances related to uranium exploration activities in the southern portion. Only the northern half of sub-unit #248B has remained in a natural condition.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The portion of the inventory unit designated as sub-unit #248A lacks both topographic and vegetative screening. The relative flatness of the mesas and the scattered

vegetative cover provide little opportunity for avoiding the sight and sound of others. The opportunities for solitude are not considered to be outstanding.

The portion of sub-unit #248B surrounding Mt. Pennell contains many creeks, drainages, ridges and canyons which provide excellent topographic screening, a wide variety of vegetation, including thick stands of pinon-juniper, gambels oak, spruce, and aspen. The topography, combined with the relative density of vegetative cover, provides opportunities for solitude which are outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: A variety of recreational opportunities are available throughout the inventory unit including hiking, backpacking, camping, photography, sight-seeing, and wildlife observations. In sub-unit #248A, the lack of topographic and vegetative variety provides recreational opportunities of a quite ordinary type. They are not considered to be outstanding.

That portion of sub-unit #248B remaining natural has a diversity of land forms and a variety of vegetation which provides opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation which are outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The Henry Mountains are a geologic interest as one of the best examples of loccolithic formations deforming their host sedimentary formations.

Of both scientific and ecologic interest are the four distinct live zones found on and around Mt. Pennell. In the space of a short day's hike one could experience the Upper Sonoran, Transition, Canadian, and Hudsonian Life Zones.

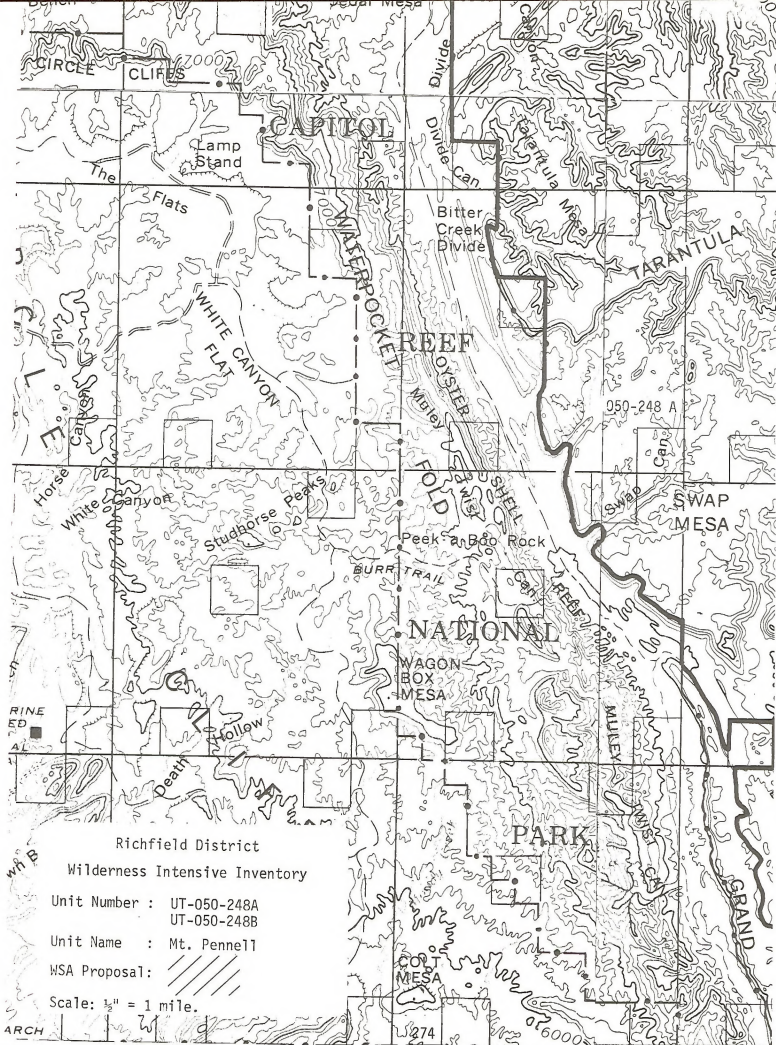
The Henry Mountain bison herd utilizes the area between Pipe Spring Canyon and The Horn as their summer range.

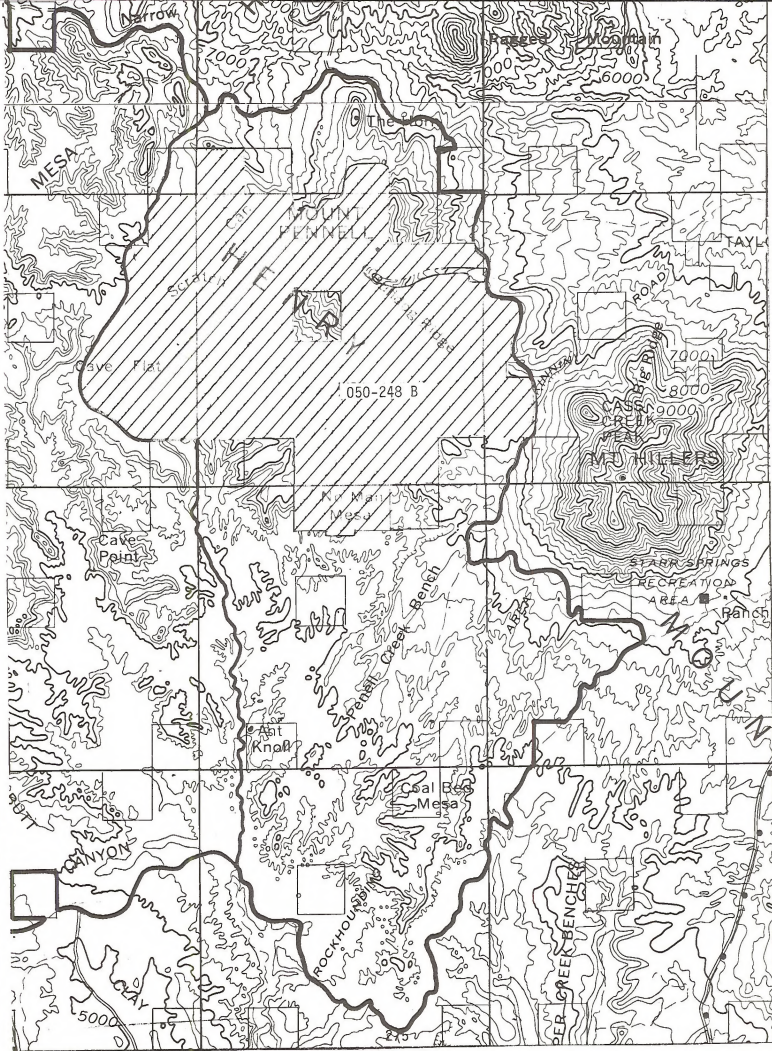
The scenery from the upper elevations of Mt. Pennell, is superb, and a virtual panorama unfolds to the viewer in all directions.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of sub-unit #248B is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: While sub-unit #248A contains areas greater than 5,000 acres which have remained natural, the relative flatness and sparseness of vegetation offer opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation that are less than outstanding.

The portion of sub-unit #248B recommended for further study is in a natural condition and offers outstanding opportunities for both solitude and a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.





UNIT NO.: UT-050-249

UNIT NAME: MT. HILLERS

UNIT ACREAGE: 27,122

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Mt. Hillers inventory unit is located in northeast Garfield County, Utah, approximately 30 miles south of Hanksville and 30 miles north of Bullfrog Marina at Lake Powell.

Mt. Hillers is but one of several peaks in the Henry Mountains and is located between Mt. Pennell and the "Little Rockies" (Mt. Holmes and Mt. Ellsworth).

Mt. Hillers has a high central peak, elevation 10,723' surrounded by several prominent tops (elevations 10,415', 10,164', 10,580', 10,384', 10,305'). These tops are found at the edge of long ridges which radiate out from the main summit and are separated from it by low saddles. They effectively screen the summit from view as one approaches the mountain.

Like the other large peaks in the Henry Mountains, Mt. Hillers is a large igneous intrusion of diorite porphyry surrounded by shattered sedimentary rocks. Farther away from the central core these sedimentary rocks are tilted on end, resembling the "fins" of Garden of the Gods, Colorado. The peak has steep, rugged slopes, often in excess of 60 percent and many unnamed drainages reaching high up the mountainside.

The west and north sides have thick pinyon and juniper, mountain mahogany, common juniper, shrub oak and aspen. At the higher elevations, ponderosa pine and Douglas fir are found. A large stand of Bristlecone pine, possibly the largest stand in the Henry Mountains, is found high on the north side.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The inventory unit includes approximately 27,122 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: Approximately 20,000 acres in the central portion of the unit and including Mt. Hillers have remained natural.

There are several major intrusions in the Mt. Hillers area.

Extensive mining and mining exploration activity occurs in the northern part of the unit. On the west side, a short road goes to a reservoir. Another road goes to some mining assessment work and miner's cabin near Cass Creek Peak. On the south side, one finds the BLM Starr Springs Campground (12 sites) and several ways leading to drill pads (at least one of these has been reseeded). Finally, on the east side a road leads to the Cock's Comb.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Despite the number of intrusions it is still possible to find solitude in many areas. Mt. Hillers has an irregular configuration with a central peak and several "satellite" peaks surrounding it on ridges radiating out from the center. These ridges are separated from each other by at least ten large drainages reaching far up the mountain. Once on top, there is room for several groups to occupy the area and be unaware of each other.

Vegetative screening also enhances solitude. Thick stands of trees on the north and west sides screens visitors from each other. In fact, the easiest travel routes utilize avalanche chutes, boulder fields, or creek drainages.

Few people visit the rugged central portions of the Mt. Hillers unit and the chance of meeting other people here is minimal. Even at the summit, vegetation is dense except where there are large rock outcroppings.

Feelings of solitude and isolation are further enhanced by the vistas at the summit. Due to the topography and vegetation, few, if any marks of man are visible.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Due to vegetation and topographic constraints, Mt. Hillers offers a limited number of recreational opportunities. However, the opportunities available are judged to be outstanding. These include dayhiking, camping, sightseeing, botanical study, and geological study.

Mt. Hillers contains some of the most steep, rugged, wild, challenging terrain in the Henry Mountains for hiking and climbing. Of all the major peaks in the range, the summit of Mt. Hillers is the most difficult to reach. However, several routes are available that allow visitors to reach the top in 3-4 hours.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Several supplemental values are associated with the Mt. Hillers area including botanical, geological, and scenic.

Mt. Hillers may have the largest known stand of Bristlecone pine in the Henry Mountains. The Henry Mountains are now considered to be the southeast limit for the Great Basin variety of Bristlecone pine in the U.S.

Of geological interest are the sedimentary beds on the south side of the mountain which have been uplifted almost vertically, resembling features such as those found at Garden of the Gods, Colorado. They are the the best example in the region of the effects of a laccolithic intrusion deforming the host sedimentary rocks for which the Henry Mountains are known by geologists throughout the world.

Once on top of Mt. Hillers, one can see Mt. Pennell, Ragged Mountain and Mt. Ellen to the northwest, the Little Rockies to the southwest, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain to the south, and the canyons of the Dirty Devil River and Canyonlands National Park to the east. Further east, the LaSalle Mountains and Abajo Mountains are visible and occasionally one can also see the San Juan Mountains of Colorado.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 20,000 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area on, and adjacent to, Mt. Hillers meets all criteria for WSA designation. Several ways are substantially unnoticeable. The portions of the unit from Taylor Ridges north have been severely impacted by uranium exploration activity and are deleted from further study.

NOTE: The WSA proposal does not include roads to the Cocks Comb, Cass Creek Peak, and the reservoir north of Cass Creek Peak.

UNIT NO.: UT-050-253

UNIT NAME: LONG CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 16,550

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is immediately adjacent to Capitol Reef National Park on the west and Glen Canyon NRA on the south.

The northern half of the unit is a juniper covered mesa top. The southern portion is represented by a sparsely vegetated bench and equally barren canyon bottoms.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: This inventory unit includes approximately 16,550 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit is generally considered natural and Long Canyon bottom is free of all noticeable imprints of man. The benches above the canyon show signs of range improvements (access ways, reservoirs and holding pens) and mineral assessment work which are rehabilitating. All imprints are tied to the eastern boundary road.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

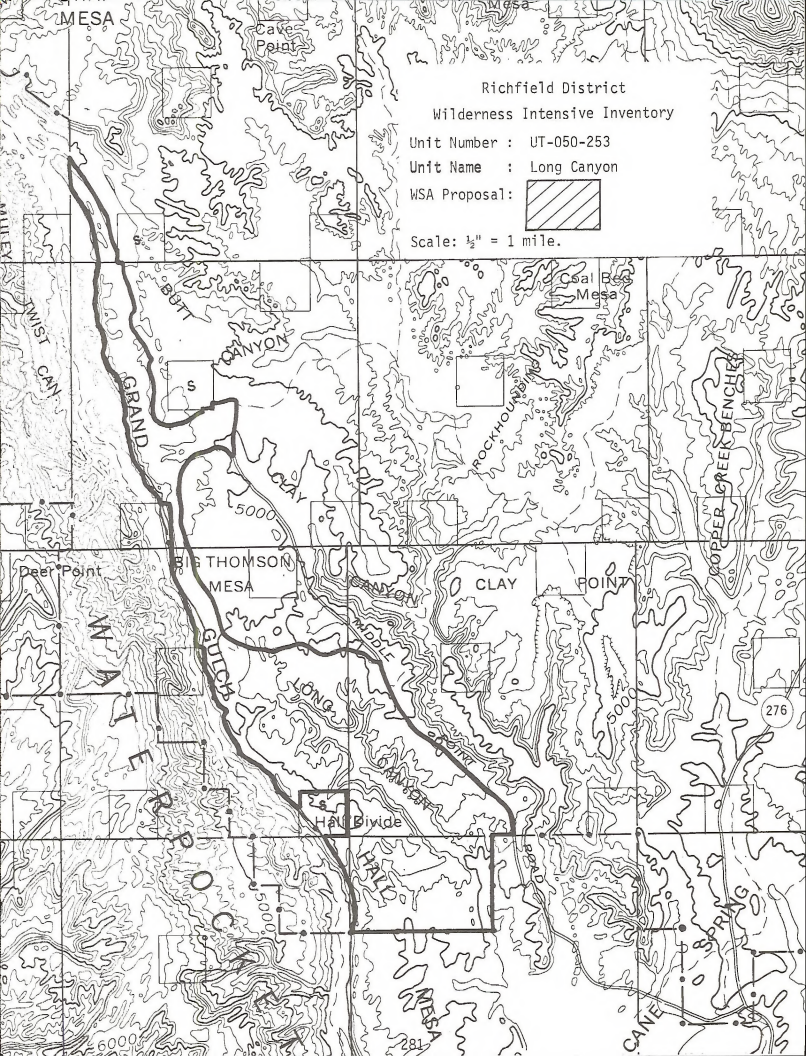
1. SOLITUDE: The greatest possibility for solitude exists within Long Canyon itself. Due to a lack of vegetative screening and topographic relief, the area does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Hiking, back-packing, hunting, horseback riding, photography, rock hounding, bird watching and sightseeing may be enjoyed within the unit, but the opportunities are not considered to be outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: No known values were identified.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: While much of the unit has remained natural, the opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are less than outstanding.



UNIT NO.: UT-050-257

UNIT NAME: NOTOM BENCH

UNIT ACREAGE: 8,975

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is immediately east of Capitol Reef National Park in Wayne County. It is approximately 10 miles long and 2 miles wide, between the east park boundary and the Notom Road. The National Park Service is recommending wilderness designation for the area west of this unit. The unit is characterized by sparsely vegetated, low rolling hills on the eastern edge of the Waterpocket Fold. Six creeks which originate in the higher terrain of Boulder Mountain cross the unit from west to east. These creeks are wide and open on the east, narrowing gradually to constricted passageways near the park boundary.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains approximately 8,975 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: Most of the unit has remained in a natural condition. There are several short ways and a reservoir in the unit, all of which are substantially unnoticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

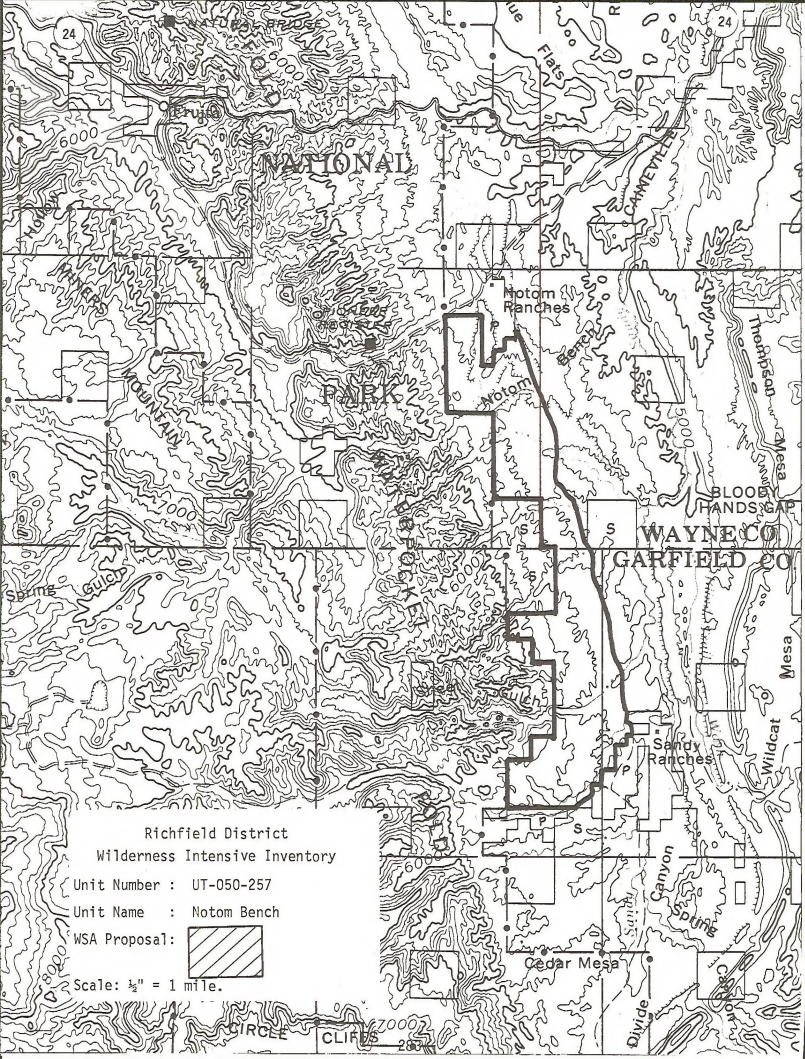
1. SOLITUDE: Opportunities for solitude within the unit are judged to be less than outstanding. Topographic screening is minimal in shallow washes. Vegetative screening is minimal as most of the low hillsides have only a sparse cover of shrubs and juniper trees.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Recreational opportunities are related to people backpacking or day hiking across the unit to reach the narrow canyons in the National Park. The opportunities within the unit are limited and less than outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Supplemental values are those geologic, scientific, scenic and educational values associated with the Waterpocket Fold. The unit includes land where the east side of the Fold comes in contact with adjacent sedimentary deposits.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The area is not recommended for further study.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the area has remained natural, opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are less than outstanding. The recent National Park expansion has preserved those supplemental values associated with the Waterpocket Fold.



MOAB DISTRICT

Intensive Inventory Recommendations

Inventory Number	Unit Name	Proposed as WSA	Not Proposed as WSA
UT-060-023	Sids Mountain	X	
UT-060-025	Devils Canyon	X	
UT-060-026	North Big Ridge		X
UT-060-028A	Crack Canyon	X	
UT-060-028B	Cistern Canyon		X
UT-060-028C	Chute Canyon		X
UT-060-029A	San Rafael Reef	X	
UT-060-045	Horseshoe Canyon	X	
UT-060-053	Cedar Mountain		X
UT-060-054	Mexican Mountain	X	
UT-060-067	Turtle Canyon	X	
UT-060-068A	Desolation-Gray/Rattlesnake Canyons	X	
UT-060-068B	Floy Canyon		X
UT-060-070	Jack Creek		X
UT-060-072	Dry Canyon		X
UT-060-075	Harmon Canyon		X
UT-060-076	Cow Canyon		X
UT-060-077	Argyle Ridge		X
UT-060-088	South Goose Neck		X
UT-060-100A	Westwater Creek		X
UT-060-100B	Diamond Canyon	X	
UT-060-100C	Cottonwood Canyon	X	
UT-060-116	Wrigley Mesa	combined	
UT-060-117	Jones Canyon		
UT-060-118	Star Marble Canyon	X	
UT-060-119	Big Triangle		X
UT-060-120	Renegade Point		X
UT-060-122	Granite Creek		X
UT-060-131A	North Lost Spring Canyon		X
UT-060-131B	South Lost Spring Canyon	X	
UT-060-137	Mary Jane Canyon		X
UT-060-138	Negro Bill Canyon		X
UT-060-139A	Mill Creek	X	
UT-060-140A	Behind the Rocks	X	
UT-060-164	Lockheart Basin	X	
UT-060-165	Sixshooter Peak		X
UT-060-167	Bridger Jack Mesa	X	
UT-060-169	Butler Wash	X	
UT-060-171	Sweet Alice Canyon		X
UT-060-175	Middle Point	X	
UT-060-181	Mancos Mesa		X
UT-060-188	Pine Canyon	X	
UT-060-191	Cheese Box Canyon	X	
UT-060-194	Harmony Flat		X
UT-060-196	Bullet Canyon	X	
UT-060-197	Slickhorn	combined	
UT-060-198	Johns Canyon		
UT-060-201	Road Canyon	X	

MOAB DISTRICT

Intensive Inventory Recommendations

Inventory Number	Unit Name	Proposed as WSA	Not Proposed as WSA
UT-060-204	Fish & Owl Creek	X	
UT-060-205A	Arch Canyon		X
UT-060-205B	Mule Canyon	X	
UT-060-224	Sheiks Canyon	X	
UT-060-227	Squaw & Papoose Canyons	X	
UT-060-229	Cross Canyon	X	
UT-060-232	Little Ruin Canyon		X

UNIT NUMBER UT-060-023

UNIT NAME Sids Mountain

UNIT ACREAGE 93,000

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in the San Rafael Swell region of Emery County. It is about 15 miles southwest of Castle Dale and lies between the Wedge Overlook and Interstate 70. It includes Sids Mountain, a portion of the San Rafael River, and numerous canyons, spires and benches of the western San Rafael Swell.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit, 93,000 acres of BLM administered land, meets the 5,000 acre size requirement. Within the unit boundaries lie an additional 7,840 acres of State land and 440 acres of private land. The unit is approximately 8 miles wide and 22 miles long and lies on a northeast-southwest axis.

B. NATURALNESS: Evidence of human activities within the unit appear to be associated with range and highway management, and with mineral or oil and gas exploration. Loss of naturalness has occurred in the north and south portions of the unit due to the concentrations of significant human imprints. Two areas have also been isolated from the bulk of the unit by human imprints and/or State land ownership patterns. The majority of the unit (90 percent) appears natural and untrammelled by man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

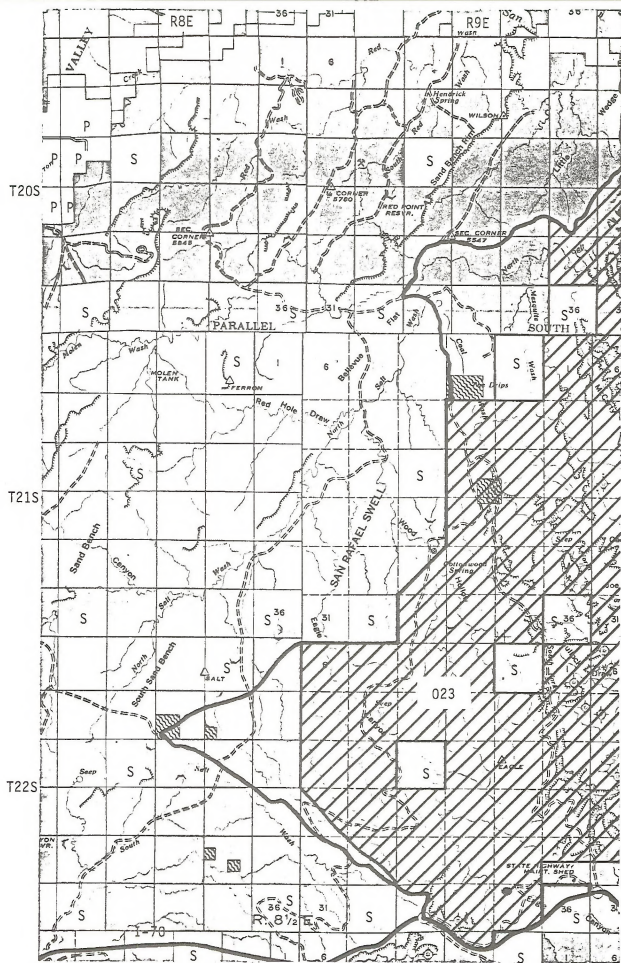
1. SOLITUDE: The rugged incised topography of the majority of the unit is conducive to outstanding opportunities for solitude. A lack of topographic relief, a lack of vegetative screening, and area configuration preclude outstanding opportunities for solitude in those areas already set off by human imprints and land ownership patterns.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are outstanding in the majority of the area. Activities such as challenging canyon hiking, camping and river recreation provided by the San Rafael River and the canyons of the San Rafael Swell offer outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains archaeological, scenic and geologic supplemental values. A portion of the unit is in the Buckhorn Wash Archaeological District listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The scenic and geologic values are found in the dramatic incised topography found throughout the unit. Hanging gardens are found throughout the unit as well.

3. RECOMMENDATION: An approximate 86,000 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Approximately 90 percent of the unit is recommended as a WSA. The proposed Sids Mountain WSA contains approximately 86,000 acres of BLM administered land. Interior State sections total approximately 6,300 acres, and private lands total 440 acres. The north and south portions of the unit have lost their naturalness due to substantial human imprint patterns. The remaining portion of the unit (90 percent) is natural and relatively untrammelled by man. The northwest and southwest portions of the unit, which have been isolated by human imprints and/or land ownership patterns, do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to configuration characteristics and the lack of topographic and vegetative screening. The majority of the WSA's topography consists of rugged canyons with monoliths and spires of sandstone. Canyon depths reach 1,200 feet in various places. Opportunities for solitude are outstanding due to the topographic relief. Primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities are also outstanding, and include such activities as hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and river play. The unit contains archaeological, scenic, botanical, and geologic values, all aiding to the outstanding character of the area.

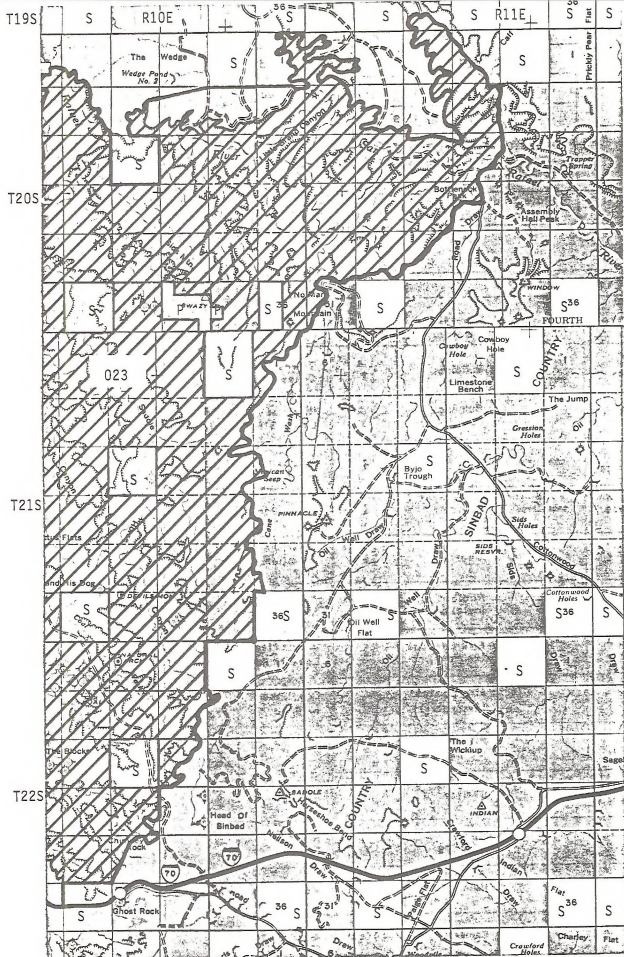


UT-060-023 - SID'S MOUNTAIN
(Sheet 1 Of 2 - West Half)

LEGEND -

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MD0-1/80



UT-060-023 - SID'S MOUNTAIN
(Sheet 2 of 2 - East Half)

LEGEND -

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-025

UNIT NAME: DEVILS CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 24,050

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in the San Rafael Swell region of Emery County. Devils Canyon is a major drainage in the unit. The borders of the unit are defined by roads, with one State section on the north and another on the northeast being excluded. The unit consists of several incised drainages as well as undulated table lands.

The Link Flats Instant Study Area (ISA) overlaps approximately 200 acres into the unit and is split by the southern border. The Link Flats ISA has been proposed to be dropped from further wilderness study and released from interim wilderness management.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit, 24,050 acres of BLM administered land, meets the 5,000 acre size requirement. Within the unit boundaries lie an additional 1,280 acres of State land. State land is not inventoried for wilderness values. The unit is approximately 10 miles long and 4 miles wide.

B. NATURALNESS: Evidence of human activities within the unit appear to be associated with range management and mineral exploration. The placement of these imprints are predominantly in the southern, western, and north-central portions of the unit. The imprints consist of 3 drill sites, 4 miles of continuous seismograph line, 7 stock reservoirs, 1 stock corral, 1 mile of fence, 2 mines, 1 airstrip, approximately 14 miles of ways, and an approximate .50 mile road. Due to the concentration, plus substantial noticeability of these imprints, loss of naturalness has occurred in the southern, western, and north-central portions of the unit.

In the remaining central area of the unit, human imprints are minimal. They consist of approximately 3 miles of ways and 2 stock reservoirs. The noticeability of these imprints is not substantial, leaving this area relatively natural and untrammelled by man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The western portion of the unit offers limited opportunities for solitude due to the size and narrow configuration of the area that is isolated from the bulk of the unit by substantially noticeable imprints. Also, the area lacks topographic and vegetative screening.

In the south central portion of the unit, vegetative and topographic screening are not adequate to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. In the southeastern portion of the unit lies a narrow configuration of land between the boundary and state inholding of T. 23 S., R. 9 E., Sec. 16. Size and the narrow configuration of this area, plus the lack of topographic and vegetative screening does not lend to an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are outstanding in limited amounts and in specific areas. Drainage bottoms of the canyon system would provide the most outstanding opportunities, such as hiking and backpacking. The remaining character of the unit is not conducive to outstanding primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities.

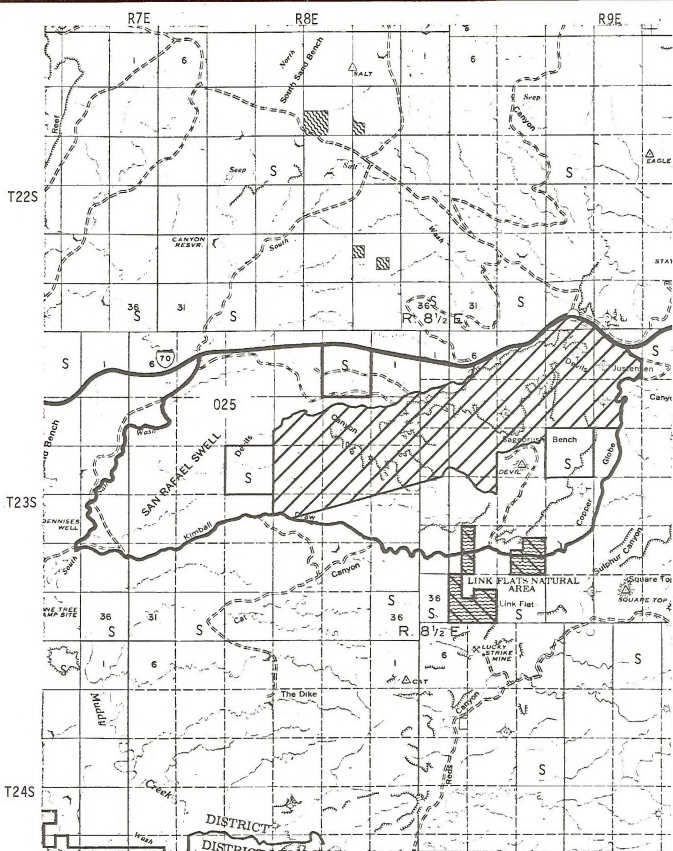
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains archaeological, historic scenic and geologic values. A small wild horse herd of approximately 25 horses frequents the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 9,610 acre portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The proposed Devils Canyon WSA meets size and naturalness requirements. The canyon system within the proposed Devils Canyon WSA provides outstanding opportunities for solitude due to topographic screening. It also provides some outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, such as hiking and backpacking.

In accordance with OAD 78-61, Change 3, an exception was granted by the Director of BLM to adjust the boundaries of this unit to delete the areas that do not have the potential for providing outstanding opportunities for solitude. Under this authority the western, south-central and southeastern portions of the unit are deleted by boundary adjustment.

The proposed Devils Canyon WSA is found to meet WSA criteria and is recommended to be studied further. The remaining 14,400 acres do not meet WSA requirements. A loss of naturalness in the south-central, western, and north-central portions of the unit has occurred due to an accumulation of substantially noticeable human imprints. Also, in the eastern, south-central and western portions, size and narrow configurations caused by state inholdings and imprint patterns, plus the lack of topographic and vegetative screening do not provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude.



UT-060-025 - DEVILS CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- Link Flats ISA
- S - State Lands

1/2" = 1 mile

MD0-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-026

UNIT NAME: NORTH BIG RIDGE

UNIT ACREAGE: 20,490

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies within the San Rafael swell region in the southwest corner of Emery County, 12 miles north of the Wayne-Emery County line and about 6 miles south of I-70. The unit is bounded on the east and west by roads up McKay Flat and Reds Canyon. The northern boundary is a road south of Family Butte and the southern boundary a road north of Penitentiary Canyon leading to Tomsich Butte. The unit, roughly rectangular, is about 8 miles long and 6 miles wide running roughly parallel to Reds Canyon.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit, 20,490 acres of BLM administered land, meets size requirements. Within it lie 640 acres of State land.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit contains Reds Canyon and side drainages which comprise about 7,000 acres. The rest of the unit (13,490 acres) is relatively flat. Six miles of traveled ways, 2 drill sites, 3 stock reservoirs, 1 corral and 1 mile of fence impact the unit; most are found along the eastern border. The imprints are visible but not entirely distinct. The unit retains most of its natural characteristics and appears to be untrammelled by man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

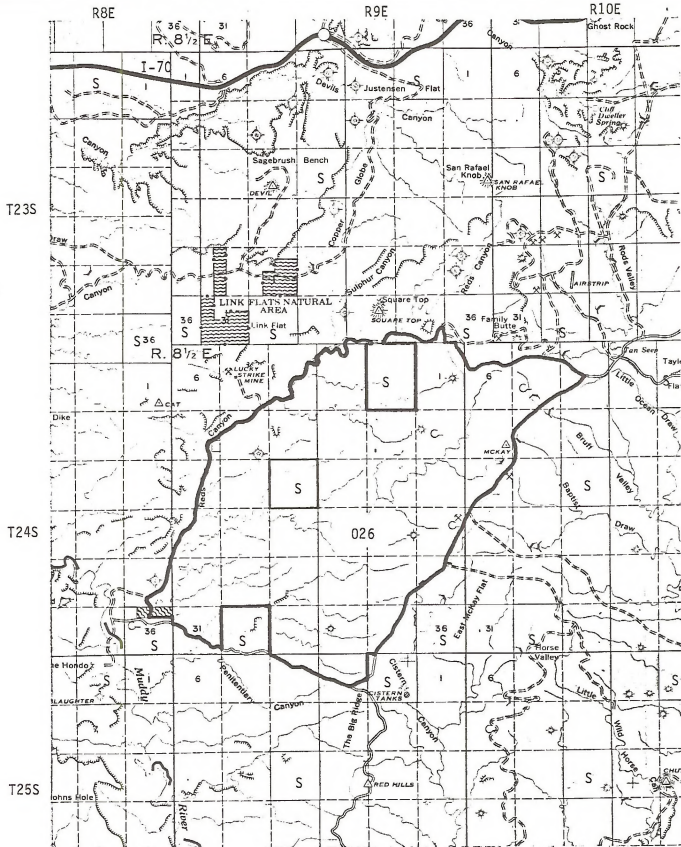
1. SOLITUDE: Landforms consist of canyons and drainages in the eastern portion of the unit, while flat plateaus and mesas comprise the other 2/3 of the unit's acreage. Plateau vegetation is low and sparse, consisting of sage and annual grasses. Pinyon-juniper woodlands are scattered throughout most of the unit, yet the stands of trees are of sparse to moderate density and height. None of the factors above afford outstanding screening. Opportunities for solitude are not found to be outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. No focal features exist to attract hikers; the terrain is neither especially scenic nor challenging. Some hunting probably occurs within the unit but vegetation and topography would limit the wildlife populations. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not found to be outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: A herd of 10 to 14 wild horses is found within the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit meets size requirements and appears natural, it affords neither outstanding opportunities for solitude nor primitive and unconfined recreation. Topography of the unit consists of open flats which comprise almost 2/3 of the unit (13,490 acres). Reds Canyon is found along the western boundary and totals approximately 7,000 acres. Neither of these areas provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The canyons and drainages are wide and straight. The walls are sloped; screening potential from landforms is limited to the few side drainages of Reds Canyon. Vegetation is low and sparse, consisting mainly of sage and grasses. These generally do not grow more than 10 inches high and are spaced anywhere from 1 to 10 feet apart. Pinyon-juniper woodlands are scattered throughout the unit, but these are not uniform in either quantity or height. Taken together, landforms and vegetation do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.



UT-060-026 - NORTH BIG RIDGE

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-028A

UNIT NAME: CRACK CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 32,700

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in south-central Emery County in the San Rafael Swell region just northeast of the Muddy River. The unit includes a portion of the San Rafael Reef and its canyons; Crack Canyon is the major canyon which cuts the portion of the Reef.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit consists of 32,700 acres of BLM administered land; additionally, 1,920 acres of State land lie within the boundaries but are not inventoried for wilderness character. The unit lies on a southwest-northeast axis, approximately 16 miles long and 2 to 3 miles wide. This unit is part of the original UT-060-028 (Chute Canyon) and was separated into three units upon conclusion of the intensive field inventory because the unit was found to be severed in two locations by roads.

B. NATURALNESS: Imprints of man are represented predominantly by the mining and livestock industry. Imprints consist of approximately .50 mile of seismograph line, 1.25 mile of fence, 700 acres of contour furrow area, 8 uranium mines, and 10 miles of ways. Most of these occur and are concentrated in three areas along the unit boundaries. About 2,600 acres are no longer substantially natural in character.

D. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude. The San Rafael Reef comprises the majority of the unit and consists of near vertical geologic formations. These formations provide excellent topographic screening in the canyons of the Reef and thus outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation do exist because backpacking, hiking, rock scrambling, and sightseeing are outstanding. Opportunities for horse travel and hunting, while present to a limited degree, are less than outstanding.

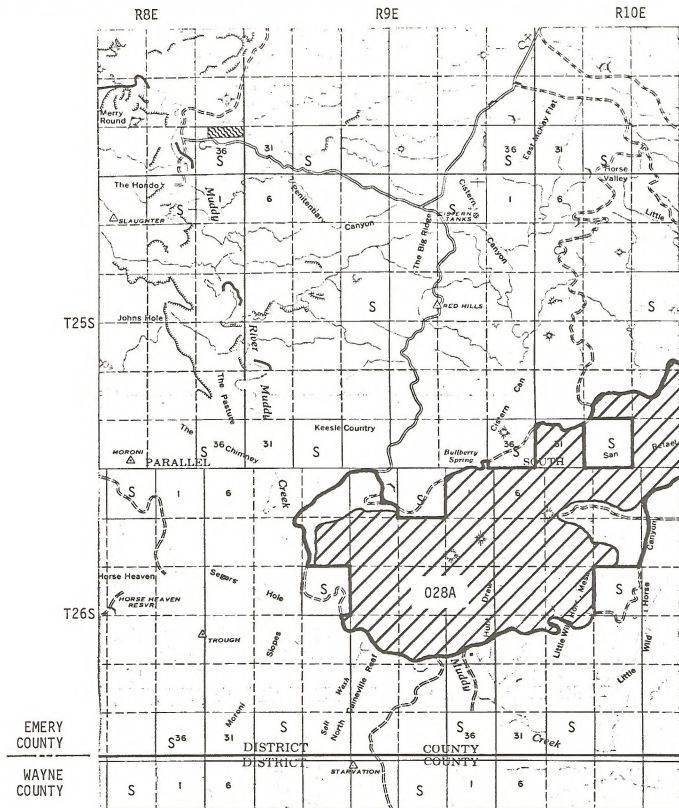
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains archaeological, scenic, geologic and historic supplemental values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 30,100 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The proposed Crack Canyon WSA includes 30,100 acres of BLM administered land; 640 acres of State land lie within the proposed WSA boundaries. The proposed WSA is approximately 16 miles long and 2 to 3 miles wide.

Three portions have been excluded from the proposed WSA on the basis of a loss of naturalness. These portions are the Hidden Splendor uranium mine and associated ways in the southwest, the uranium mines and associated ways on the northeast portion of Little Wild Horse Mesa and an area west of Wild Horse Butte with a fence, seismograph line, contour furrowed area and two State sections.

The remaining portion of the unit comprises the proposed Crack Canyon WSA. This WSA has met the wilderness characteristics criteria. The area is untrammelled by man, appears natural and is over 5,000 acres. Outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation can be found in the deep canyons and colorful geologic formations of the San Rafael Swell.



R12E



UNIT NO.: UT-060-028B

UNIT NAME: CISTERN CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 11,480

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies within the San Rafael Swell region in the southwest corner of Emery County, 12 miles north of the Wayne-Emery County line and about 6 miles south of I-70. The unit is bounded on the east and west by roads down to the Hidden Splendor Mine and through Horse Valley. The northern boundary is a road at the southern portion of McKay Flat and the southern boundary is a road which runs parallel to the San Rafael Reef.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit, 11,480 acres of BLM administered land, does meet the minimum size requirement of 5,000 acres. It was originally part of UT-060-028, Chute Canyon intensive inventory; however, interior roads have split the unit into three subparts (A, B, and C). A and C are discussed individually elsewhere. The unit is about 5 miles long and 3 miles wide; 640 acres State land lie within.

B. NATURALNESS: Loss of naturalness has occurred in the north and south portions of the unit. About 4 miles of traveled ways, 1 drill site, 3 stock reservoirs, and 1 corral are in the unit; most are located in the north portion. These imprints are substantially noticeable and unnatural in character. The remaining portion of the unit (75%) retains most of its natural characteristics and appears to be natural and untrammled by man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Landforms consist of low canyon and drainage relief which crease the center portion of the unit. Undulating table lands comprise most of the northern section. Plateau vegetation is low and sparse, consisting of sage and annual grasses. Pinyon-juniper woodland stands are sparse to moderate, averaging in heights from 2 to 4 feet. The preceding factors do not tend to afford screening. Opportunities for solitude are not found to be outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The landforms and vegetation of the unit do not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Focal features, attracting hikers, do not exist and the terrain is not especially challenging. Some ski touring probably occurs within the unit, however, due to low precipitation in the south portion of the unit, travel distance is limited to the north.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: A wild horse herd of 10 to 14 is found in the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Topography of the unit consists of undulating table lands and relatively flat terrain which comprises almost 65 percent of the unit. Cistern Canyon creases the center portion of the unit. Neither of these areas lend outstanding opportunities for solitude. The canyon and drainages are wide and open, the walls are sloped and offer limited screening; these areas are minimal and not considered outstanding. Vegetation is low and sparse, consisting mainly of sage and annual grasses, generally not growing more than 10 inches high and are spaced 1 to 10 feet apart. Pinyon-juniper woodlands are scattered throughout the unit, but these are not uniform in either quantity or height. Landforms and vegetation do not provide the screening necessary for outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities are also limited in the unit. The terrain does not have outstanding fecal features, nor is it particularly challenging to hikers. Some ski touring may occur, but due to low annual precipitation in the winter months travel distance is limited. In general, opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding.

The unit does not possess the required wilderness characteristics. Neither outstanding opportunities for solitude nor primitive and unconfined recreation are afforded. Therefore, the unit does not meet WSA criteria and should be released from interim wilderness management.

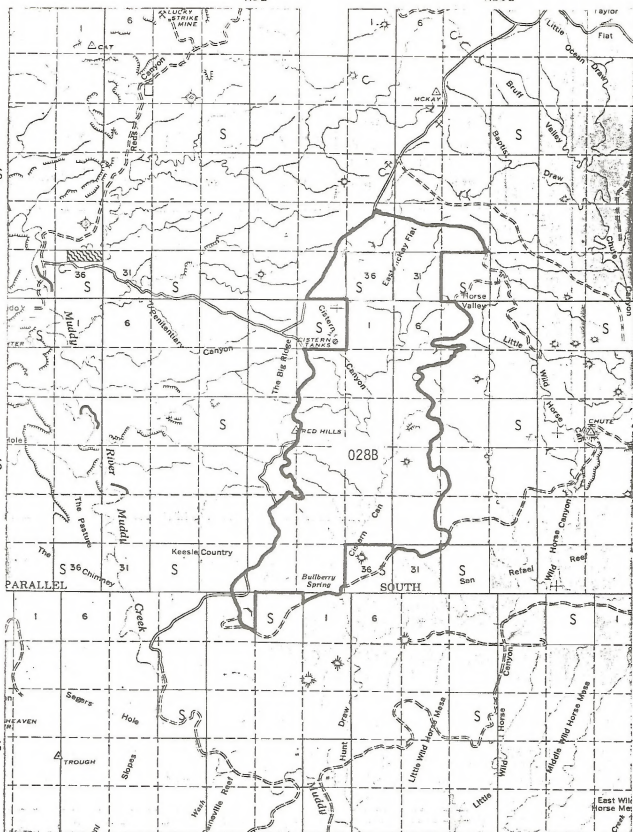
R9E

R10E

T24S

T25S

T26S



UT-060-028B - CISTERN CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-028C

UNIT NAME: CHUTE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 31,340

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies within the San Rafael Swell region in the southwest corner of Emery County, 12 miles north of the Wayne-Emery County line and about 6 miles south of I-70. The unit is bounded on the east and west by roads through Taylor Flat and Horse Valley/McKay Flat. The southern boundary runs parallel to the San Rafael Reef, past Horse and Crack Canyons. The unit is about 9 miles long and 7 miles wide.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit, 31,340 acres of BLM administered land, does meet the minimum size requirement of 5,000 acres. There are 2,560 acres of State land within the unit and no private land. The unit was originally part of UT-060-028, Chute Canyon, however, interior roads have split the unit into three subparts (A, B, and C). A and B are discussed individually elsewhere.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit contains Chute Canyon, Little Wild Horse Canyon, Bell Canyon, and associated drainages which comprise about 50 percent of the landforms. The rest of the unit is relatively flat. In the unit exist 1 airstrip, 7 stock reservoirs, 2 miles of fence, 1 mile of seismograph line, a mine, almost 13 miles of ways, and 2 drill sites. Due to the concentration and substantial noticeability of these imprints, loss of naturalness has occurred. The majority of the unit (approximately 65 percent) appears natural and untrammelled by man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: In the southwest portion of the unit human imprints and land ownership patterns tend to isolate the area. In the southeastern portion of the unit boundaries converge in such a manner as to develop a narrow finger of roadless land that extends outside the bulk of the unit. Topography consists of flat undulating table land. Vegetation is low and sparse brush and grasses, with scattered pinyon-juniper stands. Size, configuration, and topographic and vegetative screening do not afford an outstanding opportunity for solitude in these portions of the unit.

The mid-portion of the unit contains Bruff Valley, Baptist Draw, and Chute Canyon. Chute Canyon is the major drainage and creases the center of the unit. Approximately 3 miles of Chute Canyon is fragmented into three short, deep and narrow sections, and is separated by shallow and open portions. Opportunities for solitude are less than outstanding due to the shallow and open character of the portions fragmenting these sections as well as the

short length of the sections. The remaining land surrounding Chute Canyon has three State sections inheld and consists of topography of flat and undulated table land. Vegetation is low and sparse brush and grasses, with scattered pinyon-juniper stands. The short, fragmented size and configuration of Chute Canyon, and topographic vegetative screening surrounding the canyon afford a less than outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The land forms and vegetation of the unit do not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Only one small portion (approximately 3 miles) of Chute Canyon possess rugged and narrow relief that would attract hikers. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in the canyon are limited due to fragmentation caused by shallow and open portions, making the rugged and narrow sections short in length. Hunting may occur within the unit, however, small game and deer are in sparse population and may cause the hunting experience to be less than outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: A wild horse herd of 10 to 14 is found in the unit.

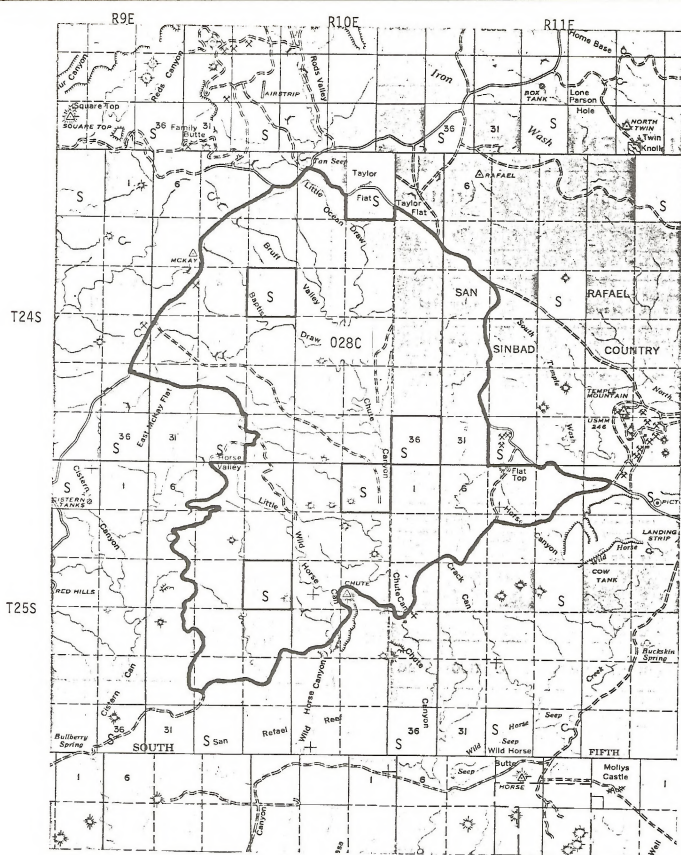
3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Irregular patterns formed by human impacts and State inholdings cause opportunities for solitude to be less than outstanding. Approximately 50 percent of the unit consists of open and flat undulating table land, with the remaining 50 percent consisting of Chute Canyon and associated drainages. Only the small (approximately 3 miles) northern section of Chute Canyon is rugged and narrow. Solitude is less than outstanding due to fragmentation caused by shallow and open portions, making the rugged and narrow sections short in length. The remaining canyons and drainages are wide and shallow. Their walls are sloped with limited screening. Vegetation is low and sparse, consisting mainly of sage and annual grasses. Pinyon-juniper woodlands are scattered through the unit, but are not uniform in either height or quantity. Considering the interrelationship between irregular patterns and configurations, restricting size of portions of Chute Canyon, and topographic and vegetative screening, opportunities for solitude are less than outstanding.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are also limited. The majority of the terrain and vegetation is not particularly challenging to hikers. Hunting may occur in the unit, but

due to a limited wildlife population the experience may be less than outstanding. Opportunities for diverse types of recreation are limited. In general, primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities are not outstanding.

The majority of the unit consists of flat and undulating table lands with sparse vegetation. The unit affords neither outstanding opportunities for solitude nor primitive and unconfined recreation. Therefore, the unit does not meet WSA criteria and should be released from interim wilderness management.



UT-060-028C - CHUTE CANYON

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - State Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-029A

UNIT NAME: SAN RAFAEL REEF

UNIT ACREAGE: 73,270

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The San Rafael Reef intensive inventory unit, in southern Emery County, lies to the south of Interstate 70 about 15 miles west of Green River. The unit includes a portion of the San Rafael Reef, Straight Wash, Ernie Canyon, several other drainages in the Reef, and several high plateaus south of I-70 and north of Temple Mountain.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 73,270 acres of BLM administered land; an additional 5,280 acres of state land lie within the unit boundaries. It is about 22 miles long and 6 to 8 miles wide. It is bordered roughly by Interstate 70, the San Rafael Reef, and an irregular line running north from Temple Mountain to Interstate 70.

B. NATURALNESS: The area's topography is dominated by the San Rafael Reef and the canyons which dissect it. The vegetation is a mix of annual and perennial grasses, desert shrubs, and pinyon-juniper woodlands. Some 4,750 acres around Sagebrush Bench have been affected by human activities and are no longer natural in character. Significant impacts have occurred in the areas along Interstate 70 and north of Temple Mountain. Human imprints into the remainder of the area are minor in extent and severity.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The size and shape of the unit are generally conducive to outstanding opportunities for solitude. The steep meandering canyons and the high plateaus within the unit also contribute to the opportunities for solitude by providing screening. This screening is enhanced by the vegetation in the pinyon-juniper woodlands and in the canyon bottoms. Three areas within the unit do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and have been isolated by imprint patterns eliminating 12,980 acres.

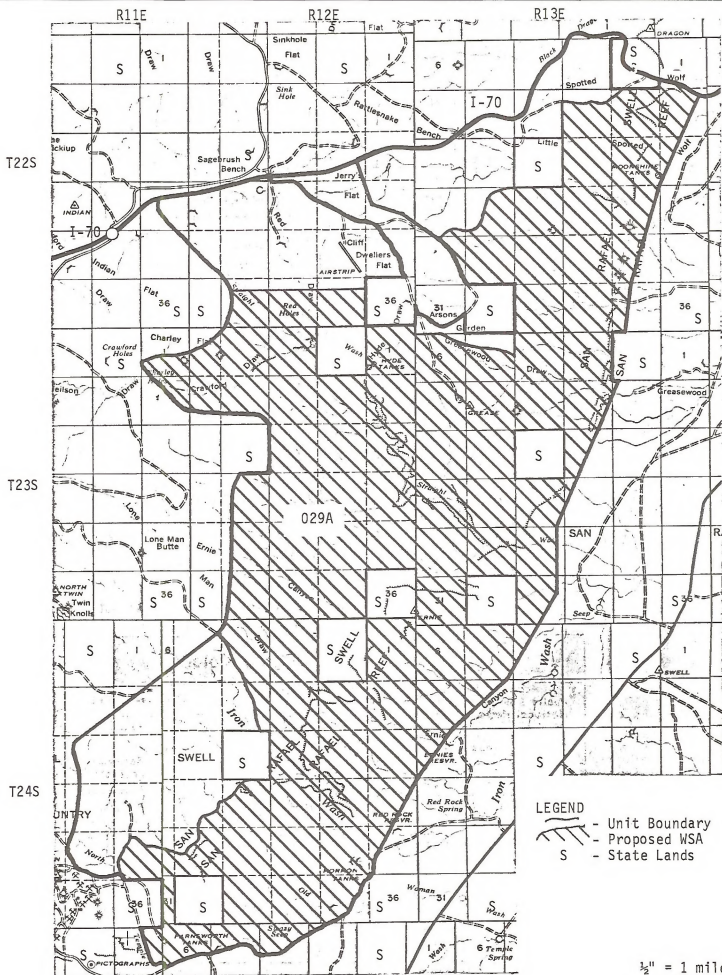
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Outstanding opportunities for canyon hiking, rock scrambling and camping are present within the unit. Opportunities for other types of primitive and unconfined recreation, while present to some degree, are not outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The geologic uniqueness of the San Rafael Reef is the most evident supplemental value. The area also provides a habitat for a small wild burro herd.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 55,540 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit, in southern Emery County, is about 22 miles long and 6 to 8 miles wide. It contains 73,270 acres of BLM administered land; in addition 5,280 acres of State land fall within the unit boundaries. The boundaries are primarily formed by Interstate 70, the San Rafael Reef, and an irregular line north from Temple Mountain to Interstate 70.

The naturalness of four areas within the unit have been compromised by imprints to some degree. The first of these areas is north of Straight Wash and south of Interstate 70 around Sagebrush Bench. This area is substantially imprinted and is no longer natural in character. A second area south of Interstate 70 and east of the road looping into the unit is imprinted in a narrow area along Interstate 70 by two branching ways (approximately 5.5 miles of ways). It also contains little or no topographic or vegetative screening, limiting opportunities for solitude. This portion offers no outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. The cumulative effect of these characteristics together with the inheld State section and the road splitting the north of the unit creates an irregular and impacted piece of land not meeting the wilderness criteria. A similar rationale applies to the area north of Temple Mountain. The impacts in this area are concentrated into a strip which together with inheld State lands separates off a piece of less than 5,000 acres offering no outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. A similar rationale also applies to the small irregular parcel north of Greasewood Draw way. After boundary adjustments, the proposed Wilderness Study Area would contain about 55,540 acres of BLM administered land.



UNIT NO.: UT-060-045/UT-050-237A

UNIT NAME: HORSESHOE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 71,660

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The inventory unit straddles the Wayne-Emery County line, bounded on the east by the Green River and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The southern boundary is the Tidwell Ranch road, and the western boundary the Antelope Valley road. It is about 12 miles south of the town of Green River and about 30 miles northeast of Hanksville. The unit is adjacent to the Horseshoe Canyon unit of Canyonlands National Park (NP). The Horseshoe Canyon Wilderness proposal of Canyonlands NP and the Orange Cliffs Wilderness Proposal of GCNRA are both contiguous with the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 71,660 acres, 58,700 in Emery county and 12,960 in Wayne County. The acreage in Wayne County was originally part of unit UT-050-237. This unit, in the Richfield District, was found to be split by a road past Tidwell Ranch. The area north of this road forms one unit; the two numbers are for administrative convenience only.

B. NATURALNESS: Approximately 67% of the unit has been impacted by minerals exploration and ranching activities, which have created imprints on flat areas of the unit. The four main canyon systems remain free of imprints of man. The natural area is divided into two parcels: the smaller, around Three Canyon, does not meet size requirements; the larger contains Horseshoe Canyon, Keg Spring Canyon, and part of Labyrinth Canyon.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The canyons within the unit provide outstanding opportunities for solitude because of vertical separation from the rest of the unit and because of the narrow twisting nature of the canyons.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Portions of the unit provide outstanding opportunities for hiking and related activities. This is especially apparent in the corridor formed by Horseshoe Canyon between Canyonlands NP and the Green River. Supplemental scenic, geologic, ecologic, archaeologic and historic values enhance recreational opportunities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains geologic, scenic, archaeologic, historic and ecologic supplemental values. Bowknot Bend provides a unique geologic and ecologic area. The general area is known for archaeologic sites. The abandoned uranium mine works on the face of Bowknot Bend have historic interest. The unit is highly scenic.

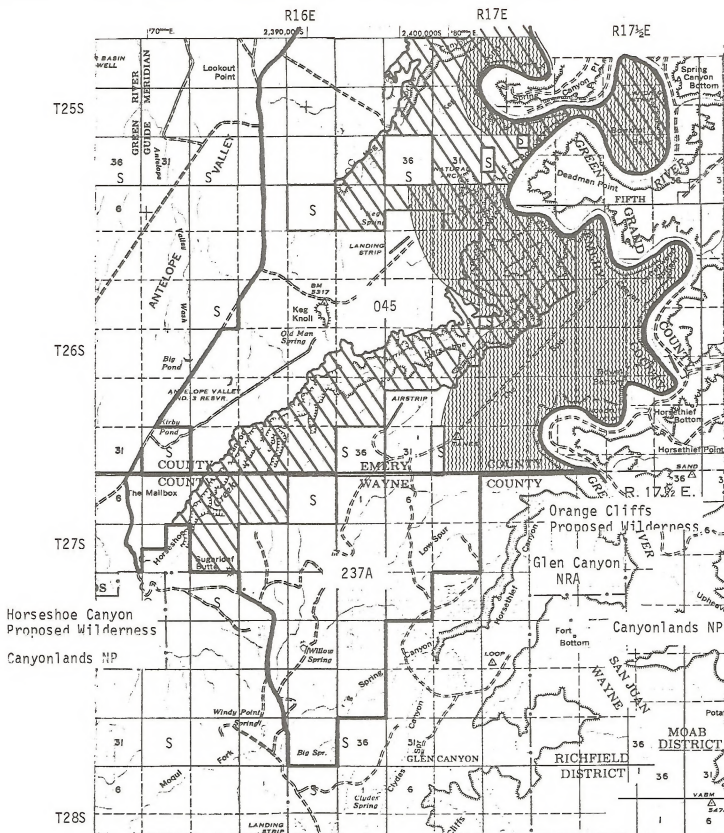
3. RECOMMENDATION: A 20,550 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The proposed WAS consists of the acreage around Horseshoe, Keg Spring, and Labyrinth Canyons which remain substantially natural. The only known imprints of human activity within this area is abandoned mining complex on Bowknot Bend. These imprints are visible from only a small portion of the unit along the Green River, and may have supplemental historic interest. If deemed necessary, the equipment and pipeline could be removed and the road cuts and mine shaft entrances left to natural processes. The other portion of the intensive inventory unit which remains natural is the area around Three Canyon, but this is less than the 5,000 acre minimum. The area is effectively separated from the remaining natural area by human imprints and by inheld state land. The remainder of the unit does not meet naturalness criteria; traveled ways, seismograph lines and other imprints impact flat areas right up to the canyon rims.

The proposed WSA meets size requirements, being 20,550 acres. Additionally it is contiguous to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the boundary of the Horseshoe Canyon proposed wilderness area of Canyonlands NP (3,121 acres total). The acres adjacent to the remaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of boundary are impacted by a seismograph line probably used as a traveled way just outside the park boundary above the canyon rim.

The canyons within the proposed WSA provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to topographic screening and for primitive and unconfined recreation due to hiking opportunities and related activities. The corridor formed by Horseshoe Canyon, from Canyonlands NP to the Green River, especially affords such opportunities. The proposed WSA also has supplemental scenic, archaeologic, and historic values which enhance recreational and educational use.

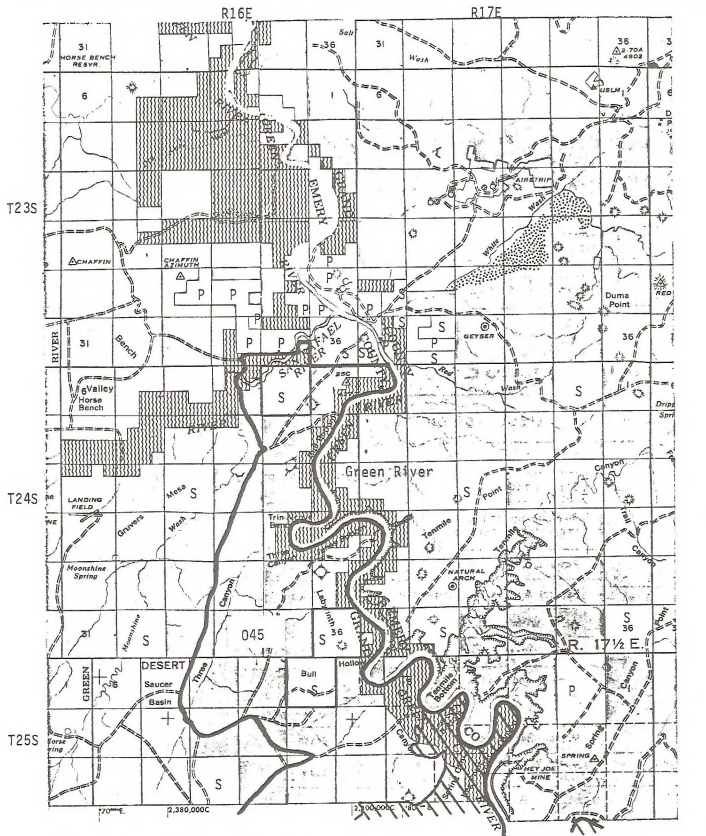
The proposed WSA is found to meet all WSA criteria and is recommended to be studied further. The remaining 46,460 acres do not meet WSA requirements either because of a loss of naturalness, or in the case of Three Canyon, because the area meeting other WSA criteria falls short of the 5,000 acre minimum.



LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- State Lands
- Private Lands
- National Park Service Boundary

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80



UT-060-045/UT-050-237A - HORSESHOE CANYON
Sheet 1 of 2 - North Half

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - Proposed WSA
-  - State Lands
-  - Private Lands
-  - National Park Service Boundary

UNIT NO.: UT-060-053

UNIT NAME: CEDAR MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 104,200

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit falls in the northern end of the San Rafael Swell just north of Cedar Mountain in Emery County. It lies about 2 miles west of U.S. Highway 6 and 50 just west of Woodside. The Price River runs across the unit from north-west to east; north and south of the river are broad flats cut by many washes. Flattop Mountain is in the southern part of the unit and exhibits a character similar to Cedar Mountain. The north rim of Cedar Mountain is the southern boundary of the unit. Other boundaries are roads, non-Federal land, and topographic features forming an irregular area.
2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:
 - A. SIZE: The intensive inventory unit contains approximately 104,200 acres of BLM administered land, 9,920 acres of State land, and 520 acres of privately owned land within its boundaries. It is about 18 miles long, northwest to southeast, and about 16 miles wide.
 - B. NATURALNESS: A total of 42 miles of roads, 68 miles of travelled ways, 19 miles of seismograph lines (possibly used as ways) and other imprints associated with minerals exploration and ranching affect the natural quality of about 51,300 acres, or 49% of the unit. Topography within the unit is varied; vegetation patterns vary with topography including pinyon-juniper woodland, riparian vegetation, and desert species.
 - C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:
 1. SOLITUDE: The natural area contains 12 small fingers of land or isolated areas: removal eliminated 7,600 acres, or 14% of the natural area, from further consideration. Resulting patterns split the unit into two parcels. The larger, to the northwest, contains 24,200 acres. Features include the Price River, Flattop Mountain, and Sulphur Canyon; opportunities for solitude that might otherwise be present are constrained by land ownership configuration. The other parcel, to the southeast, contains 21,100 acres; it also contains portions of the Price River. Natural screening in this parcel is limited and does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

D SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains geologic, scenic, and ecologic supplemental values due to the Price River cutting across the San Rafael Swell. It also contains historic cabins and corrals, and part of the Grassy Trail.

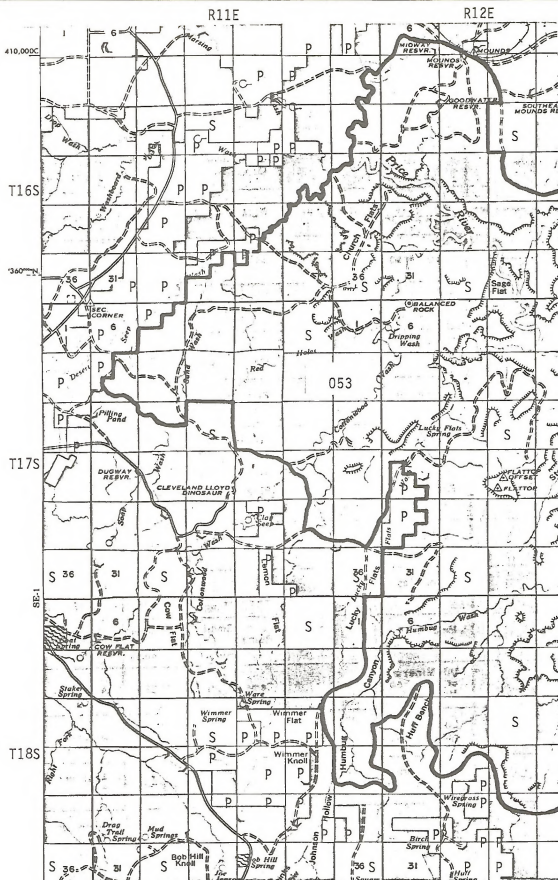
3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit meets size requirements. Human imprints associated with minerals exploration and development and grazing operations have created extensive impacts: some 51,300 acres, or 49% of the unit, have lost naturalness.

The remaining natural area includes 12 small fingers of land or pinched-off area where opportunities for solitude would be minimal due to boundary configurations. Elimination removes 7,600 acres from further consideration, 7% of the unit or 14% of the natural area. The resulting pattern separates the remaining area into two parcels. The larger contains 24,200 acres. Portions of the Price River, Flattop Mountain, Sulphur Canyon, Stove Gulch, and other minor features fall within the parcel; however the pattern of non-federal land ownership, permanent imprints, and boundary configurations have limited opportunities for solitude. The smaller parcel contains 21,100 acres. It also contains portions of the Price River. Natural screening potential in this parcel is limited and adversely affects opportunities for solitude.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are also limited by land ownership patterns and boundary considerations. The natural area could be used for hunting deer, antelope, chukar and duck, although populations are not unique to the unit. Hiking and backpacking would be constrained by land ownership configuration. Terrain limits horsepacking and camping. The Price River is chopped into many short segments by land configuration patterns. Use would also be limited to months of high water. Taken singly or cumulatively, opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are present, but are less than outstanding.

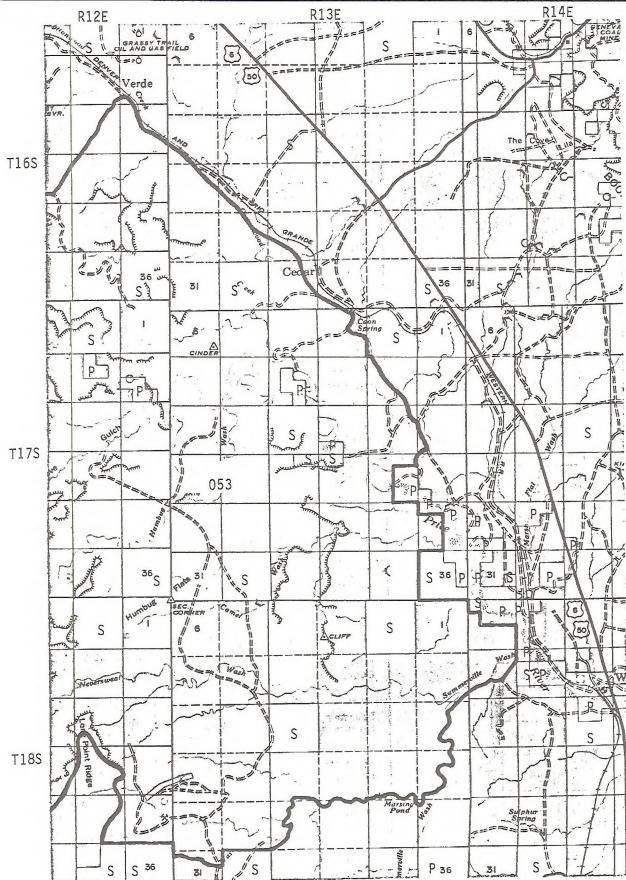
The unit does contain geologic, scenic and ecologic supplemental values; it is part of the San Rafael Swell, and the Price River provides a riparian habitat infrequently encountered in the desert. Historic values are present in old cabins and corrals along the Price River, and in a portion of the Grassy Trail in the unit.



UT-060-053 - CEDAR MOUNTAIN
Sheet 1 of 2 - West Half

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands



$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80

UNIT NO: UT-060-054

UNIT NAME: MEXICAN MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 104,000

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located north of Interstate 70 about 16 miles west of Green River in southern Emery County. The unit includes the canyons of the San Rafael River and its drainages west to Buckhorn Draw, northern portions of the San Rafael Reef and its canyons, and Mexican Mountain.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 104,000 acres of BLM administered land; additionally 6,550 acres of State land and 1,330 acres of private land lie within the unit boundaries. The unit is bordered roughly by Interstate 70, the San Rafael Reef on the east, State land on the north, and Buckhorn Draw Road on the west.

B. NATURALNESS: The area's topography is dominated by the San Rafael Reef, the San Rafael River with its canyons and drainages, and Mexican Mountain. The vegetation is a mix of grasses, desert shrubs, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and riparian trees and shrubs. Approximately 12,400 acres in the extreme north and south of the unit have been affected by human activities and are no longer natural in character. Impacts to the remainder of the unit do not compromise the natural character of the land.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The size and shape of the unit are generally conducive to outstanding opportunities for solitude. The steep, meandering canyons of the San Rafael River and the San Rafael Reef contribute to opportunities for solitude by providing topographic screening; Mexican Mountain and other mesas within the unit also provide topographic screening. This screening is enhanced by the vegetation patterns in the pinyon-juniper woodlands and in the canyon bottoms. Two narrow fingers extend north outside the bulk of the unit and do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The total acreage of these two fingers is about 2,020 acres. The northern edge and southern third of the unit also do not exhibit outstanding opportunities for solitude due to lack of topographic and vegetative screening. These areas consist mainly of the plateaus above the rims of the San Rafael River canyon, west of the San Rafael Reef.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation exist, including challenging canyon hiking, rock scrambling, camping, and river recreation. Opportunities for horseback riding, while not outstanding, also are present.

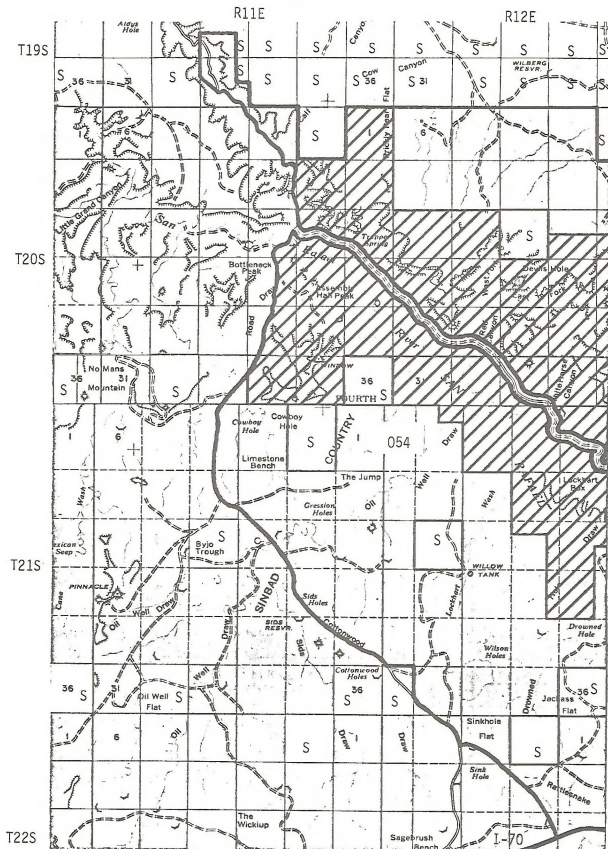
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The most evident supplemental values originate in the geologic uniqueness of the San Rafael Reef and the Black Box of the San Rafael River. Historical values are also present in what was an alternate route of the Old Spanish Trail north of Nates Canyon. The area also contains sites of cultural significance, including petroglyphs and pictographs.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 62,540-acre portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The proposed WSA meets size requirements. Two areas which were no longer natural in character were eliminated. The first area is in the south of the unit along Interstate 70 and the second is south of the state land along the north-central boundary of the unit. Two additional boundary adjustments were made in the northeast and northwest corners of the unit to eliminate fingers of land extending outside the bulk of the unit which do not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude on the basis of configuration. The road north of the San Rafael River was also eliminated. Here the proposed WSA boundary follows both sides of the road, meeting where the road becomes a "way." Approximately 9,030 acres in the northern portion and 18,010 acres in the southern portion of the unit are apparently natural, but do not exhibit characteristics conducive to outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. In accordance with OAD 78-61 Change 3, authority to eliminate these areas was granted by the Director. The area eliminated from the proposed WSA as not meeting criteria totals about 41,460 acres.

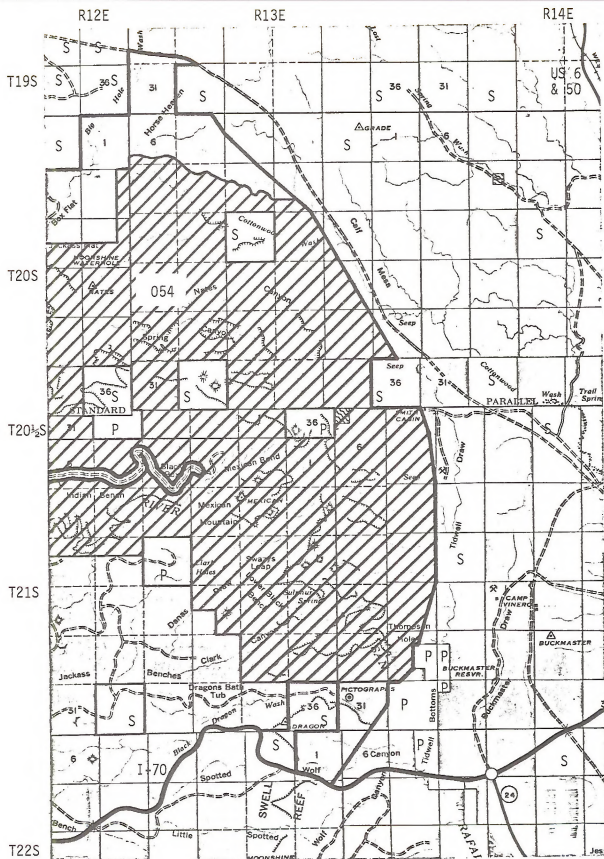
The proposed WSA includes portions of the San Rafael Reef, the canyons and drainages of the San Rafael River west to Buckhorn Draw, Mexican Mountain, Window Blind Peak, Assembly Hall Peak, and Indian Bench.

These areas substantially retain their natural character and outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are present. The proposed WSA contains supplemental geologic, scenic, and historic values.



UT-060-054 - MEXICAN MOUNTAIN
(Sheet 1 of 2 - West Half)

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-3/80



LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - Proposed WSA
-  - State Lands
-  - Private Lands

½" = 1 mile
MDO-3/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-067

UNIT NAME: TURTLE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 39,760

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in the Book Cliffs formation in Emery and Carbon Counties. It contains a series of highly dissected ridges lying between Turtle Canyon and Range Creek Canyon northeast of Woodside. The unit supports groves of Douglas fir on north-facing slopes, mountain shrubs, and pinyon-juniper woodland on south-facing slopes.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 39,760 acres of BLM administered land. Within unit boundaries lie an additional 2,680 acres of State and 40 acres of privately owned land. The unit is about 13 miles long on a northwest-southeast axis and about 6 miles wide.

B. NATURALNESS: About 85% of the unit (about 36,400 acres) appear natural. Imprints along the western boundary associated with cattle operations and coal mining, and along the southeastern end of the unit have caused a loss of naturalness in these areas.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: Both landforms and vegetation provide screening conducive to outstanding opportunities for solitude. Several small fingers of land are created by adjacent land ownership patterns along unit boundaries; opportunities for solitude would be limited within these areas.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The rugged topography and dense vegetation lend themselves to primitive and unconfined recreation. The terrain is both scenic and challenging. Several species of game are known to inhabit the area. Overall opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are outstanding.

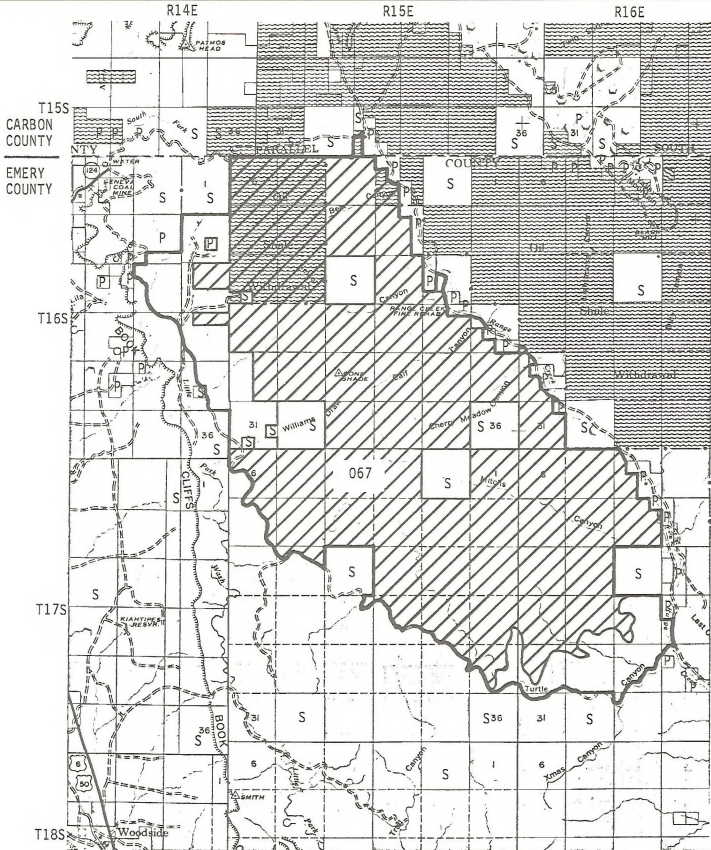
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit includes geologic, scenic, and ecologic supplemental values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 33,700 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit meets size requirements, and all but about 5,790 acres remains apparently natural. Several (6) small fingers of land are formed by non-Federal land adjacent to the northeastern and southern boundaries; opportunities for solitude would be severely limited in these areas. Removal eliminates 270 acres from the unit.

The remainder of the natural area exhibits both outstanding opportunities for solitude and for primitive and unconfined recreation. A high steep ridge runs through the center of the unit with several canyons falling steeply to the northeast. The extremely rugged topography throughout the unit provides screening conducive to solitude; the heavy vegetative cover of Douglas fir and pinyon-juniper woodland enhance screening potential present. Taken singly or in combination, these factors provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The rugged and challenging terrain also provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking and other forms of primitive and unconfined recreation. The general area is known as a habitat for several game species, providing opportunities for hunting. Scenic, geologic and ecologic supplemental values add to recreational opportunities present.

The majority of the inventory unit meets all WSA criteria and is proposed to be studied further. The proposed WSA contains a highly dissected topography with dense vegetative cover conducive to outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. With the exception of small areas near the unit boundary, the size and configuration of the unit also contribute to these opportunities. A loss of naturalness has occurred in two areas but the majority of the unit (85%) remains natural. WSA characteristics are present throughout the majority of the unit.



UNIT NO.: UT-060-068A

UNIT NAME: DESOLATION-GRAY/RATTLESNAKE CANYONS UNIT ACREAGE: 342,160

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is a part of the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs formations in east central Utah. The Green River runs the length of the unit and the Price River cuts across it. Desolation and Gray Canyons of the Green River border the northern part. Many side canyons including Rattlesnake Canyon run to the two rivers. The unit has a complex topography including the sheer face of the Book Cliffs, and a highly dissected canyon and ridge system in the Roan Cliffs. Elevations vary from about 4,200 feet to over 9,000 feet. Ecosystems vary from riparian to desert plateau to dense Douglas fir forest. The unit lies in Carbon, Emery and Grand Counties; roughly "L"-shaped, it is about 51 miles long, averages 8 miles wide on the northern end and is about 28 miles wide at the base.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 342,160 acres of BLM administered land. Additionally 26,680 acres of state, 3,640 acres of private, and 160 acres of inheld BLM administered land lie within unit boundaries. The unit was originally part of a larger unit, UT-060-068, which was split into two units when field investigations identified a road up Tusher Canyon. The other portion is designated UT-060-068B and is discussed accordingly.

B. NATURALNESS: Human imprints within the unit are associated with minerals exploration and development and ranching. They are limited to areas of accessibility: the ridge tops in the northern end of the unit and the canyon bottoms and lower benches in the southern end. A loss of naturalness has occurred in the vicinity of the Cedar Ridge gas field in the northern end of the unit, the Wilcox Ranch, the Big Horn Benches in the central part of the unit, along an abandoned road cut and drill site atop the Beckwith Plateau, along the Green River in the southern part of the unit, and the Left Hand Tusher Canyon area in the southeastern part of the unit. These areas total approximately 28,700 acres. The majority of the unit remains apparently natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The majority of the unit presents outstanding opportunities for solitude due to topographic and vegetative screening. Eleven boundary areas have limited opportunities for solitude due to irregular boundary configuration. These areas total 1,580 acres. Portions of the unit have been isolated from the bulk of the unit by permanent imprint patterns and do not in themselves offer terrain or vegetation conducive to opportunities for solitude. These total about 90,690 acres. In addition, certain areas within the unit such as Suluar Mesa in the south and Cedar Ridge

or Horse Bench in the north do not exhibit topographic or vegetative screening conducive to outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The diversity of terrain and ecosystems within a majority of the unit provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Hiking, backpacking, horsepacking, boating, hunting, fishing and winter activities are all possibilities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit exhibits supplemental scenic, geologic, ecologic, historic and archaeologic values. The unit provides a known habitat for three threatened and endangered fish species, bald eagles and possibly peregrine falcons. Desolation Canyon within the unit is a National Historic Landmark.

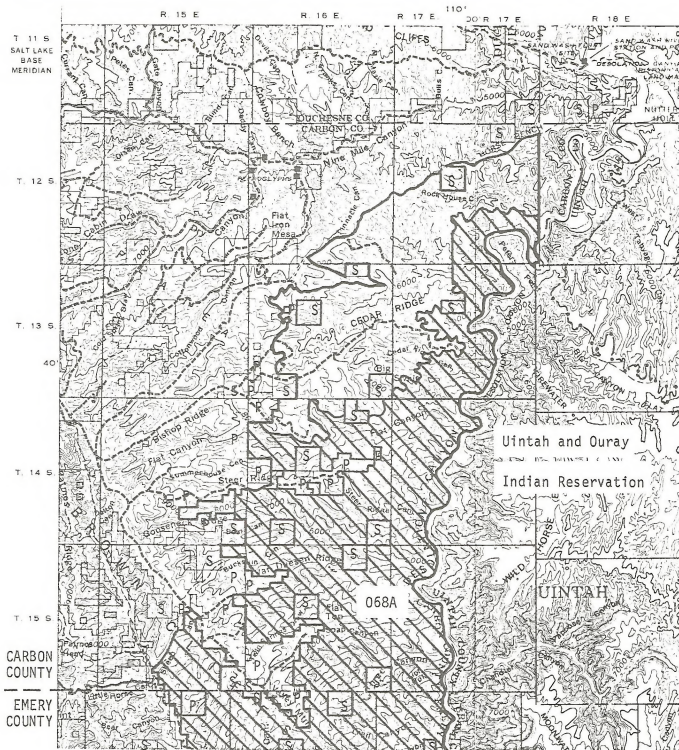
3. RECOMMENDATION: A 171,000 acre portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The recommended WSA meets size requirements, solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

Other areas within the unit either have lost their natural character; or have limited opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. Four areas--that north of Cedar Ridge, that along the Big Horn Benches, that near the Wilcox Ranch, and that near Bobby Canyon--are no longer natural in character. These total approximately 28,700 acres. Eleven small parcels protrude from the bulk of the unit due to boundary configurations and have lost opportunities for solitude. These areas total about 1,580 acres.

Portions of the unit have been separated by patterns of human imprints and do not exhibit topographic or vegetative screening conducive to opportunities for solitude or opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation found elsewhere in the unit. A parcel of 710 acres is isolated along the north boundary road. An area of 80,830 acres has been isolated west of the road up the Green River, west of impacts in the Big Horn Benches area and south of the boundary road in Turtle Canyon. This area contains the Beckwith Plateau, the Price River, and the Little Park Wash area. These areas are additionally impacted by the constructed abandoned roads (now "ways") south of the Price River, atop the Beckwith Plateau to a drill site and west of the Green River. Taken singly or in combination neither topography nor vegetation provide screening conducive to outstanding opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are also less than outstanding. In the southeast portion of the unit a strip between Left Hand Tusher and Right Hand Tusher Canyons and a strip between Lower Tusher Canyon and a "way" on the bench above it have been isolated from the bulk of the unit. These areas contain flat benches and are sparsely vegetated; opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding. About 9,150 acres are affected.

Certain areas in the northern and southern portions of the unit do not offer vegetative or topographic screening conducive to outstanding opportunities for solitude or features conducive to primitive and unconfined recreation. In accordance with OAD 78-61, Change 3, an exception was granted by the Director to exclude these areas from the proposed WSA. This affects about 49,290 acres, and includes Horse Bench and the Jack Creek drainage in the northern end of the unit; the Cedar Ridge and Big Swale area in the northwestern portion of the unit; and the Butler Canyon and Sulvar mesa areas in the southern portion of the unit. A total of 170,260 acres were found to not meet WSA criteria and are recommended to be dropped from further study.

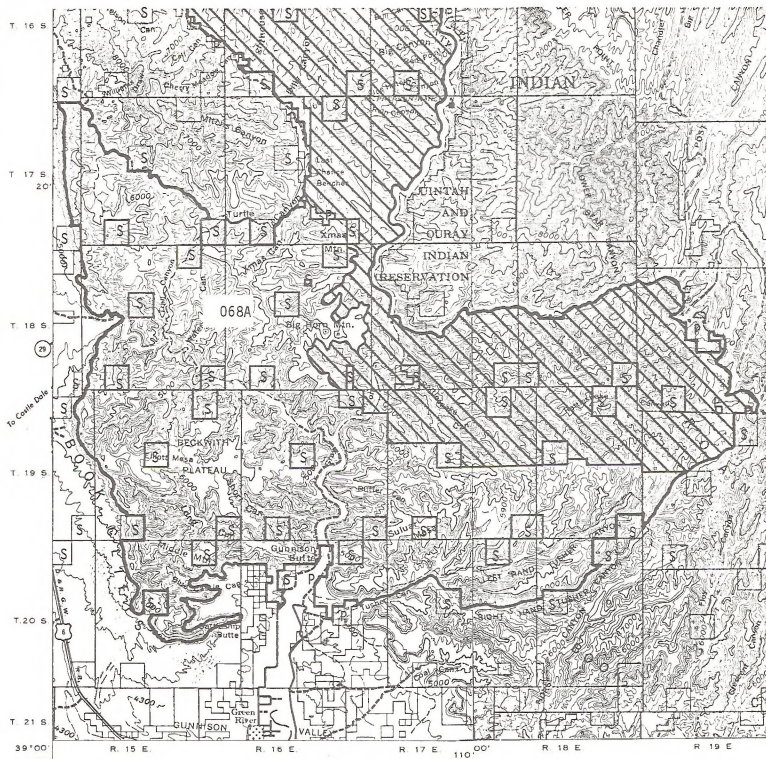


UT-060-068A - DESOLATION-GRAY/RATTLESNAKE CANYONS
(Sheet 1 of 2 - North Half)

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - Proposed WSA
-  - State Lands
-  - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{4}'' = 1 \text{ mile}$
MDO-3/80



UT-060-068A - DESOLATION-GRAY/RATTLESNAKE CANYONS
(Sheet 2 of 2 - South Half)

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - Proposed WSA
-  - State Lands
-  - Private Lands

UNIT NO.: UT-060-068B

UNIT NAME: FLOY CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 82,300

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in northern Grand County in the Book Cliffs formation of eastern Utah and western Colorado. Located about 4 miles north of Interstate Highway 70 between Thompson and Green River, it is bordered on the east by the road up Sego Canyon, on the north by the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, on the northwest by the road up Right Hand Tusher Canyon, and by non-Federal land, local roads, and the face of the Book Cliffs on the south. The unit is characterized by a series of cliff faces, ledges and benches, rising almost 5,000 feet from southwest to northeast.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 82,300 acres of BLM administered land. Additionally, 4,640 acres of State and 200 acres of private lands lie within unit boundaries. The unit was originally part of a larger unit, UT-060-068, which was split by the road up Tusher Canyon.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit is rugged with generally sparse vegetation, typical of the lower Book Cliffs formation. Human imprints are associated with ranching and minerals exploration activities and are limited to areas of accessibility: the tops of the lower benches and the canyon bottoms. Roads up two of the three major canyon systems and along the lower benches essentially split the unit into 4 parcels.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The size of the unit does not constrain opportunities for solitude, but the pattern of permanent human imprints, in held non-Federal land and boundary configurations limits opportunities for solitude in about 30% of the unit. The remainder, in three separate parcels, does not exhibit outstanding opportunities for solitude due to lack of extensive topographic and/or vegetative screening. Vegetation is generally sparse, and landforms present open slopes, flat benches, and relatively wide canyon bottoms typical of the lower Book Cliffs.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The pattern of permanent imprints, in relation to patterns of in held non-Federal land and boundary configurations, constricts opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Opportunities present would be similar to those found in other areas of the the lower Book Cliffs.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit does contain areas with scenic and ecologic values. Some geologic and mineral values exist within the unit. Indian petroglyphs and pictographs exist just outside unit boundaries; similar features may be present within the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit is fairly large and most of it appears natural. It is penetrated by several roads which essentially split it into four parcels. The opportunities for solitude that may be present are adversely impacted by permanent improvements and configuration considerations.

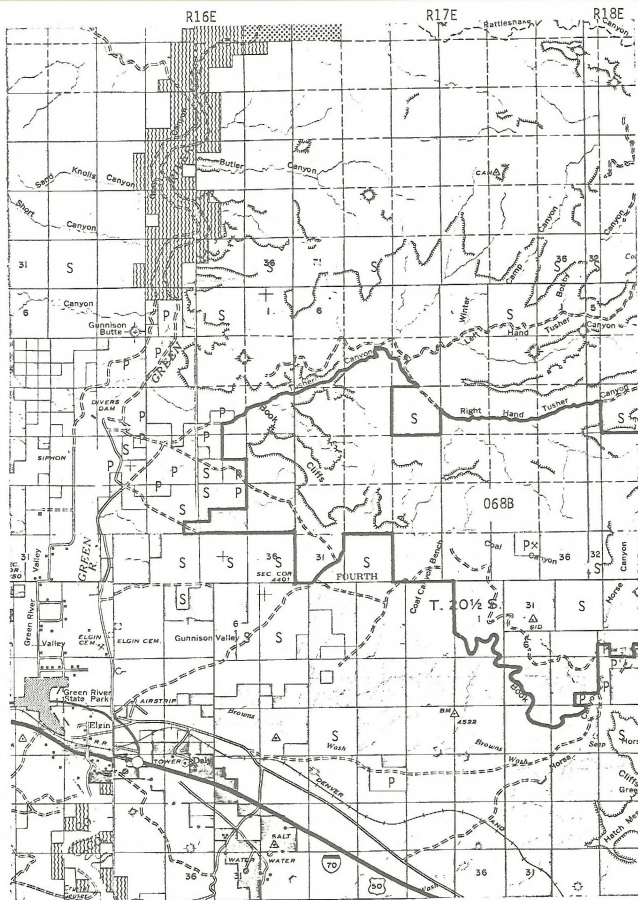
The majority of the unit is characterized by flat benches, open slopes, and wide, flat-bottomed drainages. Vegetation throughout most of the unit is sparse, consisting of widely scattered pinyon-juniper. Neither topography nor vegetation provides much screening potential. The northern tip of the unit has a more dissected V-shaped ridge and canyon landform with Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine and mountain shrub understory; however, the limited extent of this type of terrain and constraints of boundary and human imprints configurations preclude outstanding opportunities for solitude in this area also.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are also limited by boundary configuration and patterns of human imprints. Opportunities would be limited by terrain and vegetation in the southern part of the unit. The unit lacks focal features or outstanding ecologic or wildlife areas. Supplemental values that do exist are of such limited extent that they do not enhance recreational opportunities that might be present.

T19S

T20S

T21S

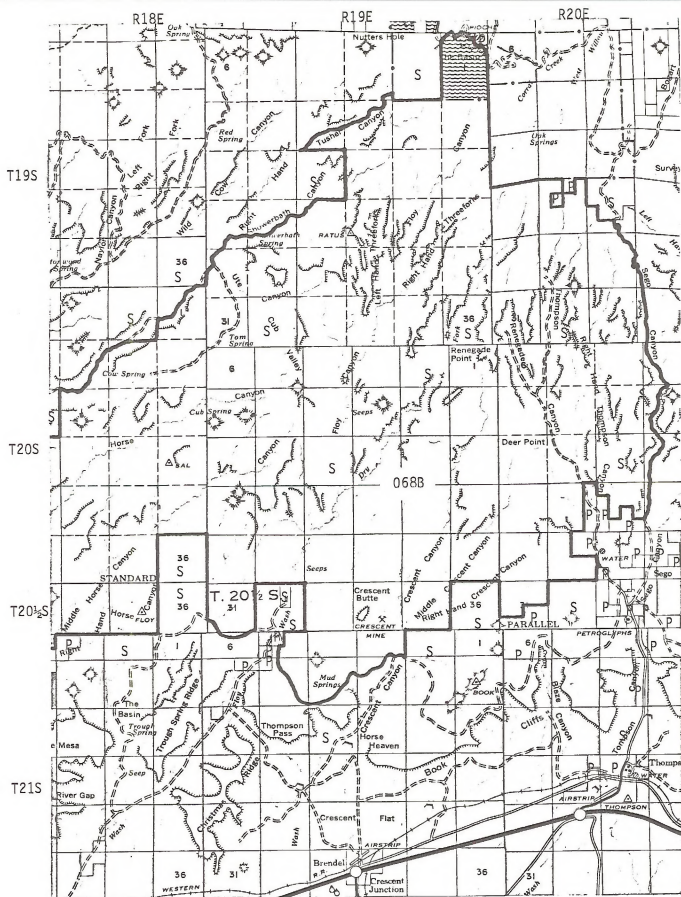


UT-060-068B - FLOY CANYON
(Sheet 1 of 2 - West Half)

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80



UT-060-068B - FLOY CANYON
(Sheet 2 of 2 - East Half)

LEGEND
 --- Unit Boundary
 S - State Lands
 P - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
 MDO-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-070

UNIT NAME: JACK CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 6,570

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in the Roan Cliffs in eastern Carbon County, northeast of East Carbon. It is bordered by the roads out Cottonwood Ridge and Bishop Ridge and by non-federal land on the south. Jack Creek Canyon runs the length of the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 6,570 acres. One 40-acre tract of privately-owned land lies within the unit boundaries. The unit is about 6 miles long on a southwest-northeast axis and about 2 miles wide.

B. NATURALNESS: About 70% of the unit, or 4,700 acres, appears natural. This is less than the 5,000 acre minimum. Impacts within the unit are associated with range improvements and minerals exploration. Generally occurring near the northwestern boundary, the cumulative impact of these imprints eliminates about 1,870 acres from consideration.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Landforms in the unit consist of two flat benches with a broad-bottomed canyon between. Topographic screening is minimal. Vegetation consists primarily of a pinyon-juniper woodland with some screening potential. Vegetation in the creek bottom is primarily a sagebrush ecosystem with limited screening potential. The size of the unit does not provide a feeling of vastness; configuration of the unit is such that internal solitude is limited by exterior shape. Opportunities for solitude are not found to be outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The landforms and vegetation of the unit do not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation within the unit. No focal features exist to attract hikers; the terrain is neither especially scenic nor challenging. Some hunting probably occurs within the unit, but wildlife populations are typical of the area. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not found to be outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None noted.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit meets size requirements. Human imprints within the unit are related to range improvements and mineral exploration. These impacts, covering just under 30% of the unit, reduce the acreage of the natural part of the unit to less than 5,000 acres. Within the area considered substantially natural are minor imprints.

Topography of the unit consists of two flat ridges running the length of the unit with the sometimes steep-sided canyon of Jack Creek between. The creek bottom itself is also flat and open; screening potential from landforms is limited to some side drainages of Jack Creek. Vegetative screening is provided on ridge tops by pinyon-juniper woodland; pinyon-juniper growth in the slopes is more open and vegetation on the creek bottoms is predominantly a sagebrush-rabbitbrush ecosystem, providing only limited screening potential. Taken together, landforms and vegetation do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The relatively small size does not provide a feeling of vastness, and the long and narrow configuration of the unit also limits opportunities. Considering these factors singly or in combination, opportunities for solitude are limited.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are also limited. There are no focal points or scenic features of interest. Some hunting does occur, but wildlife populations are not diverse. In general, opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding.

The acreage of the unit meeting the naturalness criteria is below the 5,000 acre minimum. Beyond that, the unit affords neither outstanding opportunities for solitude nor outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Therefore, the unit does not meet WSA criteria and should be released from interim wilderness management.

R16E



LEGEND

- - Unit Boundary
 S - State Lands
 P - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}'' = 1 \text{ mile}$
MDO-12/79

UNIT NO.: UT-060-072

UNIT NAME: DRY CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 14,540

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in the Roan Cluffs formation in northeastern Carbon County, just north of Bruin Point. Dry Creek Canyon and Cottonwood Canyon border the unit with Nine Mile Canyon running along the northern end. The central part of the unit consists of flat benches with pinyon-juniper woodland; southern slopes rise to Bruin Point with mountain shrub cover. The northern end is highly dissected with pockets of Douglas fir on north-facing slopes.

A. SIZE: The unit contains 14,540 acres of BLM-administered land. Three 40 acre tracts of privately-owned land are within the unit boundaries. The unit is 13 miles long and varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 miles wide with most of the unit being about 1 mile wide.

B. NATURALNESS: Imprints of human activities are minimal, and associated with range management and minerals exploration. Most occur near unit boundaries and, taken singly or cumulatively, do not present a significant impact.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The extremely long, narrow configuration of the unit, combined with the relationship of the unit boundary to topographical and vegetative patterns, limits the opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of others within the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The configuration of the unit, combined with topographic conditions, limits the opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, either singly or in combination.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains supplemental scenic, geologic, archaeologic, and ecologic values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Acreage requirements are met and most of the unit appears natural. However, the extremely irregular configuration of the unit adversely affects opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation that might otherwise be present. While the dissected canyon systems in the northern part of the unit, supporting a variety of vegetation, may provide some opportunities for solitude, the unit boundaries cut across these areas in such a way to constrain opportunities that might otherwise be present.

Topography in other parts of the unit consists of flat benches, open slopes, and flat open canyon bottoms with pinyon-juniper stands or sagebrush parks. Neither topography nor vegetation provide sufficient screening to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The unit is constricted in four places to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and averages about a mile wide throughout much of its length. The opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of others within the unit is limited throughout.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are also limited by the unit configuration. The unit may support some game species, and the general topography provides some hiking opportunities. However, the narrow shape and the relationship of unit boundaries to topography adversely affect opportunities for these activities. The unit does not meet requirements for either outstanding opportunities for solitude or for primitive and unconfined recreation, and so does not meet WSA criteria.

R14E

R15E

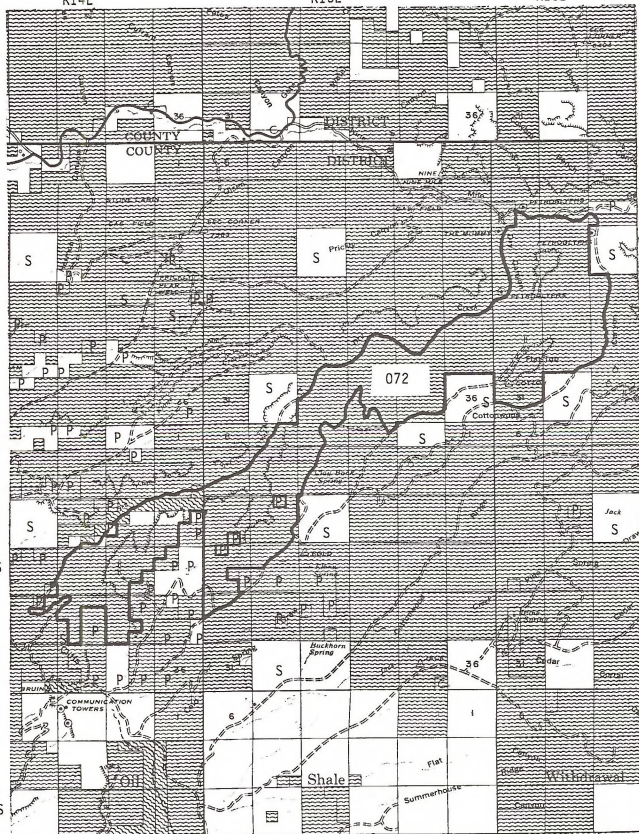
R16E

DUCHESNE
COUNTYCARBON
COUNTY

T12S

T13S

T14S



UT-060-072 - DRY CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MD0-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-075

UNIT NAME: HARMON CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE 7,160

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in northern Carbon County in the Roan Cliffs formation north of Mt. Bartles. It is bounded on the north by private land in Nine Mile Canyon, on the south by non-federal land around Mt. Bartles, and on the east and west by the roads up Harmon Canyon and Sheep Canyon.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 7,160 acres of BLM-administered land; 120 acres of private land lie within unit boundaries. It is about 5 miles long and 1 to 1½ miles wide.

B. NATURALNESS: About 1,500 acres (20%) in the east-central part have lost their natural character due to cumulative impacts of travelled "ways," drift fences, and other range improvements. The remainder of the unit appears relatively natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The irregular configuration of the natural area adversely affects solitude. Narrow fingers of land along the unit boundary do not present opportunities for solitude due to configuration; this affects about 750 acres. The topography and vegetation patterns in the western and northern periphery present a dissected landform with varied vegetation; however, the unit boundaries cut across the side canyons in such a way that opportunities for solitude are limited. The central and eastern areas have a broad, open aspect not conducive to opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The configuration of the unit limits opportunities for primitive recreation. The terrain and vegetation of most of the unit do not provide challenge or focal features to attract hikers. Recreational opportunities are not diverse.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains scenic and geologic values. Old log sheds in the central portion may have historic values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

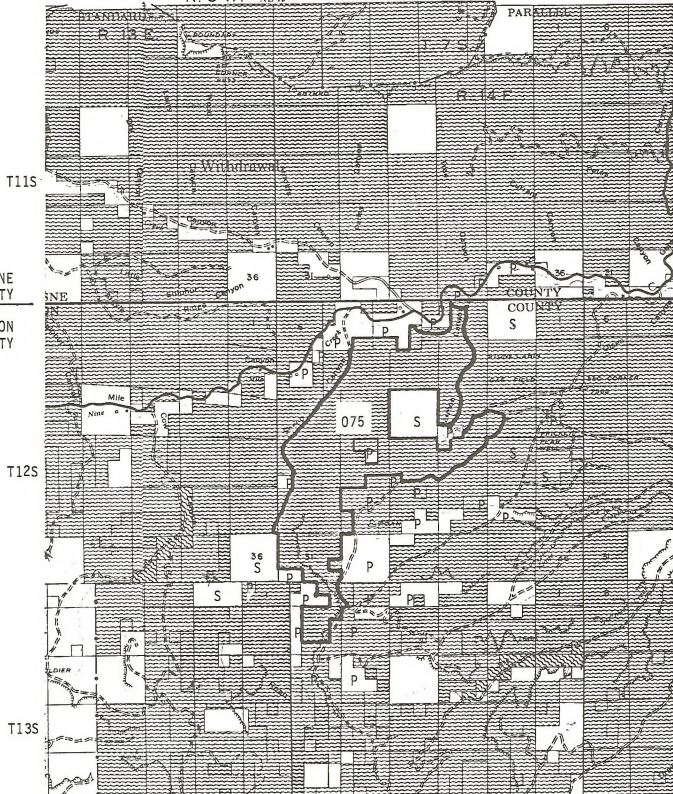
4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit contains about 7,160 acres of BLM-administered land. About 1,500 acres (20%) of the unit have lost their natural character; an additional 750 acres (10%) should be eliminated because of boundary adjustments due to irregular land configurations. The remaining acreage, about 4,910 acres, is below the 5,000 acre minimum

The irregular boundaries of the unit adversely affect opportunities for solitude. The western and northern edges have a steeply dissected landform with a variety of vegetation; however, this type of terrain is less than 1 mile wide. Due to the interaction of landforms with unit boundaries, outstanding opportunities for solitude and/or primitive and unconfined recreation are not present. The central and eastern portions of the unit have open benches or slopes covered with low-growing vegetation, which provide limited opportunities for either solitude or primitive recreation.

The unit does not provide an area of 5,000 acres which meets WSA criteria. The irregular configuration of the unit, impacted by the surrounding pattern of non-Federal land, effectively precludes wilderness opportunities within the unit. The unit is found not to meet WSA criteria, and should be released from interim wilderness management.

UINTAH SPECIAL
MERIDIAN

R. 5 W. NE 12 R. 4 W.



UT-060-075 - HARMON CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile

MDO-12/79

UNIT NO.: UT-060-076

UNIT NAME: COW CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 5,000

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies within the Roan Cliffs one mile south of the Carbon-Duchesne county line in northeastern Carbon County. It lies between the Cow Canyon and Sheep Canyon Roads; Nine Mile Canyon runs just north of the unit. The southern boundary of the unit is non-federal land northwest of Mt. Bartles.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

1. SOLITUDE: The irregular boundary configuration adversely affects about 25% of the unit in the northeastern and southwestern portions. The unit contains a central flat ridge intersected by several small canyons. Ridge tops and canyon bottoms are vegetated with sagebrush; scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland and isolated pockets of Douglas fir also grow within the unit. Neither topography nor vegetation provide sufficient screening to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation because the terrain is not especially scenic or challenging and does not provide areas of special interest.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None noted.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The size of the unit is minimal containing 5,000 acres of land. It does retain the appearance of naturalness. The configuration of the unit limits the potential for solitude. The unit is irregular in shape, being narrow on both northern and southern ends. The northern two miles average less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width.

Screening potential from landforms is limited to the side canyons running east and west; the central portion of the unit is a flat ridge. Vegetative screening is limited to isolated pockets and stands of aspen, Douglas fir, and pinyon-juniper woodlands. Ridges and canyon floors are open and predominantly sagebrush, providing only limited screening potential. Taken together, landforms and vegetation do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude because of lack of screening. Further, the relatively small size and configuration of the unit does not provide a feeling of vastness; opportunities for solitude are limited around the unit's irregular border. Considering these factors, singly or in combination, opportunities for solitude are limited.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are also limited. The topography and vegetation are typical of the general region. There are no focal points or scenic features of interest. Some hunting does occur, but is typical of the general area, and wildlife populations are not diverse. In general, opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding.

The acreage of the unit barely meets the 5,000 acre minimum. Beyond that, the unit affords neither outstanding opportunities for solitude nor outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Therefore, the unit does not meet WSA criteria and should be released from interim wilderness management.

UINTAH SPECIAL
MERIDIAN

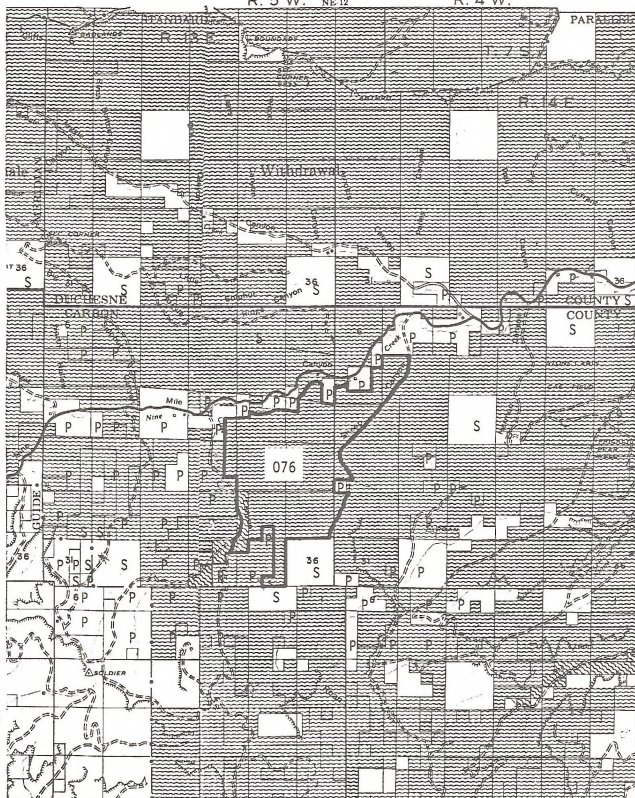
R. 5 W. NE 12

R. 4 W.

T11S

T12S

T13S



R13E

R14E

UT-060-076 - COW CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundaries
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-12/79

UNIT NO.: UT-060-077

UNIT NAME: ARGYLE RIDGE

UNIT ACREAGE: 8,940

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit, bisected by the Carbon-Duchesne County line, lies northeast of Price and south of Duchesne. Boundaries are formed primarily by privately owned land in Nine Mile and Argyle Canyons. The road up Big Sulfur Canyon forms the southwestern boundary. The unit exhibits the flat ridges and dissected canyon systems located in the Roan Cliff formation.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 8,940 acres of BLM administered land. Additionally one State section of 560 acres lies within unit boundaries. The irregularly shaped unit is about 5 miles long and about 3½ miles wide.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit has a rugged upland topography, and vegetation patterns of sagebrush with scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland and Douglas fir. Portions of the unit have been impacted by traveled ways; the southern 60% of the unit remains apparently natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The configuration of inheld State and adjacent non-Federal land limits opportunities for solitude within the unit due to the several areas less than 1 mile wide. Topographic and vegetative screening provide some opportunities for solitude but taken together with boundary configuration these are limited.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The irregular boundary of the unit, interacting with landforms present, limits opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. This combined with the lack of focal features render opportunities less than outstanding.

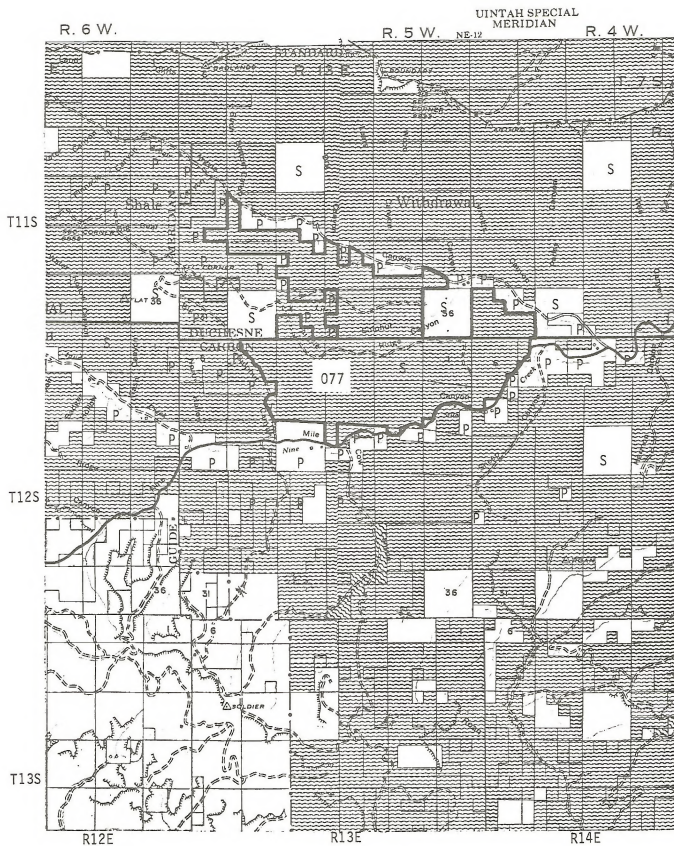
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains archaeologic, historic and scenic values. A strip along Nine Mile Canyon, just south of the unit, is on the State Register of Historic Places and has been nominated to the National Register.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit meets size requirements; about 60% of the unit, or 5,500 acres, remains apparently natural. The irregular configuration of the unit adversely affects opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation that may be present.

Several bottlenecks of less than 1 mile occur, formed by adjacent and inheld non-Federal land; only about 25% of the unit presents an area over 1 mile wide. The unit exhibits a rugged topography but areas of dissected canyons occur only around the unit's perimeter; the central part of the unit is a flat ridge. Vegetative screening is less than outstanding. The boundary configuration, taken in conjunction with landforms present, limits opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

The unit does contain archaeologic and historic supplemental values, and is scenic. However, it does not meet WSA criteria and should be dropped from further consideration.



UT-060-077 - ARGYLE RIDGE

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- State Lands
- Private Lands

$\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1 mile
MD0-12/79

UNIT NO.: UT-060-088

UNIT NAME: SOUTH GOOSE NECK

UNIT ACREAGE: 4,400

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit, bordered by the Colorado River, lies just south of Dead Horse Point State Park and is adjacent to Canyonlands National Park (NP). It is located in northwest San Juan County, just south of the Grand County line.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit, 4,400 acres of BLM administered land, does meet the size requirements because of its 2½ mile contiguous border with the Maze proposed Wilderness Area of Canyonlands NP. The area of the proposed Maze Wilderness is 105,980 acres (Wilderness Plan, Canyonlands NP, January 1978). An 80-acre tract of State land lies within unit boundaries.

B. NATURALNESS: The plateau vegetation of the unit is low and sparse, consisting mostly of scattered shadscale, Indian ricegrass and blackbrush. A 4½ mile access road extends through the northern part of the unit; one drill hole and 2 star shaped seismograph lines are present. Approximately 40% of the unit has lost its natural character.

C. SOLITUDE: Landforms in the unit consist of open flats, dissected by short canyons which run north to the Colorado River. Plateau vegetation is low-growing and scattered with riparian species along the river. None of the factors above afford outstanding screening. The size and configuration of the unit do not provide a feeling of vastness, even when considered with the adjacent Maze wilderness proposal. Opportunities for solitude are not found to be outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The landforms and vegetation of the unit do not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. No focal features exist to attract hikers; the terrain is neither especially scenic nor challenging, and there are limited feasible ways to get down to the river from the plateau. Some hunting opportunities may occur within the unit, but vegetation and topography would limit the wildlife populations. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not found to be outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit has scenic, geologic, and possibly historic values. The top of the Gooseneck was reportedly used in the Butch Cassidy era by cattle rustlers.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit, when considered with the adjacent Maze proposed wilderness, meets size requirements. About 40% of the unit has lost its natural character; the portion of the unit adjacent to the NP boundary contains one drill site and a seismograph pattern. This area is about 2 miles wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The remainder of the unit is not related to the NP proposal due to configuration of the unit.

The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The configuration of the unit, even when considered in conjunction with the NP proposal, does not provide a feeling of vastness. The configuration also limits the potential for solitude within the unit, as it has several extensions of about 2 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. These extensions are essentially separated from the main body of the unit, which is about 3,500 acres and is not adjacent to the NP proposal. Topography of the unit consists of open flats dissected by a few short drainages running north and west into the Colorado River. Vegetation is not conducive to screening, consisting of short brushes not more than 10 inches high and 3 to 10 feet apart. Taken together, landforms and vegetation do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are also limited. The terrain is not particularly challenging to hikers. Some hunting does occur, but wildlife populations are not outstanding in diversity of numbers. Opportunities for different types of recreation are limited. In general opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding.

The unit even when considered with the adjacent Maze proposed wilderness of Canyonlands NP, does not meet WSA criteria. It is recommended to be dropped from further study and released from interim management.

R20E

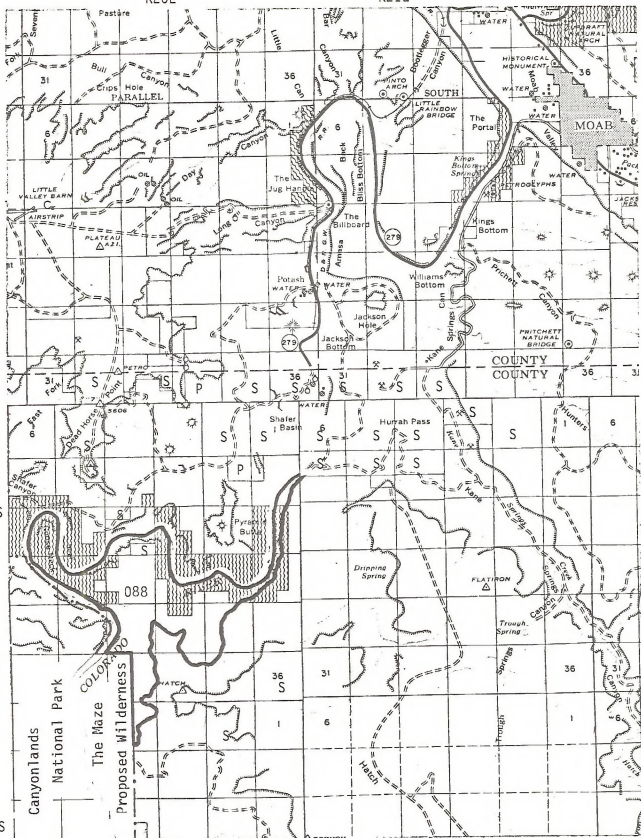
R21E

GRAND
COUNTY
—
SAN JUAN
COUNTY

T26S

T27S

T28S



UT-060-088 - SOUTH GOOSE NECK

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands
- National Park Boundary

UNIT NO: UT-060-100A

UNIT NAME: WESTWATER CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 9,240

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in the Roan Cliff range of Grand County. Deep cut canyons drain into the Westwater Creek which borders the unit. Roads define the borders of the unit, excluding three State sections in the east, west, and north. The unit consists of rugged canyons and fairly dense vegetative cover.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 9,420 acres of BLM administered land. There are no state or private lands within the unit. It was originally part of UT-060-100, Cottonwood Canyon intensive inventory; however, roads, pipelines and land ownership patterns have split the unit into three (A, B, and C) subparts. B and C will be discussed individually elsewhere. The unit is approximately 6 miles wide and 3 miles long.

B. NATURALNESS: Evidence of human activities within the unit appears to be associated primarily with oil and gas development. These imprints include about 1.75 miles of roads, 8 drill sites, approximately 4 miles of ways, 4 fences (approximately 80 feet total), and about 2.25 miles of pipelines. These imprints are substantially noticeable, causing a loss of naturalness. In the southern portion of the unit, human imprint patterns create narrow lobes of land (about a quarter to a mile in width) that are relatively natural. The remaining area of the unit (approximately 4,000 acres) tends to be natural and untrammelled by man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

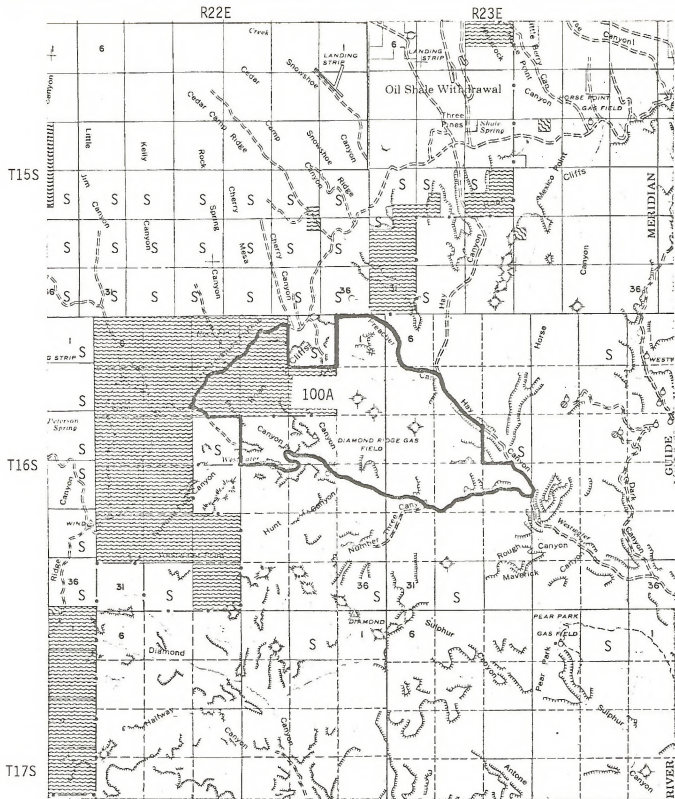
1. SOLITUDE: Topography and vegetative cover contribute to opportunities for solitude. In the southern portion of the unit opportunities for solitude are less than outstanding due to the size and narrow configuration of the lobes of land between the human imprint patterns. In the approximate 4,000 acres of natural land remaining, opportunities for solitude are less than outstanding due to the size and narrow configuration of the area.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Recreational opportunities possible within the unit include hiking, camping, hunting, and snowshoeing. Although these opportunities are primitive and unconfined in character, they are not found to be outstanding within the unit because of the limitations brought about by the size of the area and human imprint patterns surrounding it.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Archaeological supplemental values may be present in the unit. The unit has scenic values as well.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The Westwater Creek intensive inventory unit does not meet WSA requirements. A loss of naturalness has occurred to the southern portion of the unit due to an accumulation of substantially noticeable human imprints. These imprint patterns have created narrow lobes of relatively natural land between the impacted areas. As a result, the opportunities for solitude are less than outstanding within these narrow lobes. Approximately 4,000 acres of the unit remain natural, which is below minimum size requirements.



UNIT NO: UT-060-100B

UNIT NAME: DIAMOND CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 54,540

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in the Rook Cliff and Roan Cliff ranges of Grand County. Deep cut canyons fill the northern portion of the unit, while long (approximately 5 miles) and forked drainages with flat lobed benches comprise the central and eastern portions of the unit. Roads define the borders of the unit, excluding State sections and 3 areas of private land.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 54,540 acres of BLM administered land. There are 3,840 acres (6 sections) of State land within the unit. It was originally part of UT-060-100, Rook Cliffs-Cottonwood Canyon initial inventory unit; however, roads and inheld land patterns have split the unit into three (A, B and C) subparts. A and C are discussed individually elsewhere. The unit lies in T17-19S, R 21-24E of the Salt Lake Meridian. It is approximately 13 miles wide and 8 miles long, running on a northwest-southeast axis.

B. NATURALNESS: Evidence of human activities are associated with range, oil and gas development. These imprints occur along the borders in the east, west, south and north. They include approximately 7 miles of ways, about 2 miles of roads, 14 drill sites, about 6.5 miles of pipeline, 2 structures, 2 short stretches of fence, 4 stock reservoirs, and about a half mile of seismograph lines. The human imprints are substantially noticeable, causing a loss of naturalness to the areas affected along the borders in the east, west, south and north. In the remaining portion of the unit (95 percent), human imprints consist of about 6 miles of ways. These imprints are not substantially noticeable, leaving the remaining area natural and untrammelled by man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: Outstanding opportunities for solitude are restricted in the east, south, north and northwest portions of the unit. Narrow configurations of land have been created by substantially noticeable human imprint and non-Federal land inholding patterns, as well as by unit boundaries that isolate the area outside the bulk of the unit.

In the remaining portions of the unit the rugged incised topography and vertical separation between ridge tops and canyon bottoms enhances seclusion and contributes to the outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The landforms, vegetation, and habitat within the unit contribute to outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in much of the area. Hiking, backpacking, horseback travel and packing, hunting, winter sports and camping are possible.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Archaeological supplemental values may be present in the unit. The unit has scenic values as well.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 48,240 portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The proposed Flume Canyon WSA consists of rugged incised canyons and long fingered drainages. The only known human activity within the area is approximately 6 miles of "ways" apparent along the northwestern and southwestern borders. These imprints are minimal and substantially unnoticeable.

The proposed Flume Canyon WSA meets the size requirement of 5,000 acres of contiguous land.

The landforms within the proposed WSA provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the topographic screening. It also provides some outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, such as hunting, hiking, horseback travel and packing and winter sports.

The proposed Flume Canyon WSA is found to meet WSA criteria and is recommended to be studied further. The remaining 6,300 acres do not meet WSA requirements. A loss of naturalness along the intensive inventory unit boundaries has occurred to an accumulation of substantially noticeable human imprints. Also, narrow configurations of land have occurred due to human imprint and state inholding patterns, causing the areas to be isolated from the bulk of the unit. These areas do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the narrow configurations, size and lack of screening potential.

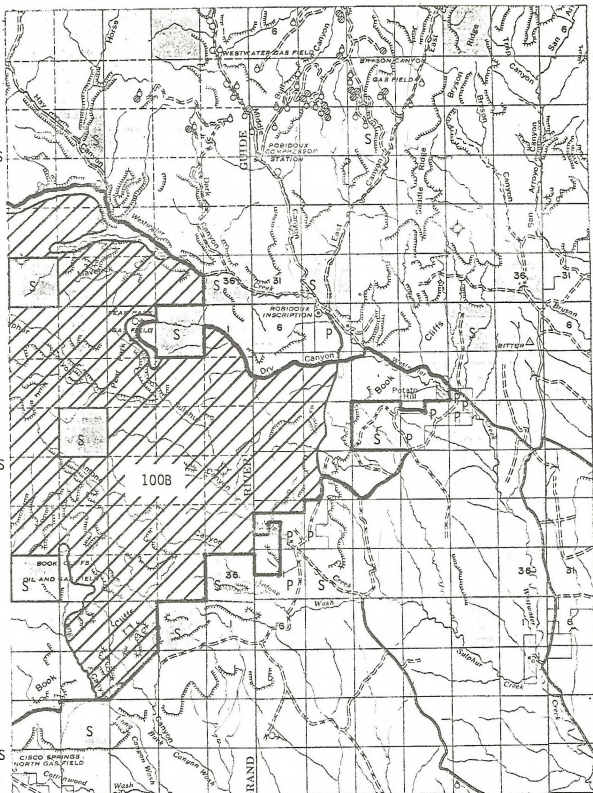
R23E



T17S

T18S

T19S



UT-060-100B - DIAMOND CANYON
(Sheet 2 of 2 - East Half)

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - Proposed WSA
-  - State Lands
-  - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-3/80

UNIT NO: UT-060-100C

UNIT NAME: COTTONWOOD CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 85,240

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is part of the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs formations in east-central Utah. It lies in Grand County north of Interstate 70, about 3 miles northwest of Thompson, Utah, and southeast of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 85,240 acres of BLM administered land; 6,040 acres of State land also lie within the unit boundaries. The unit was originally part of a larger unit (UT-060-100) which was subdivided into three parts by roads and pipelines. The boundaries roughly follow Sego Canyon, Diamond Ridge, Diamond Canyon, the edge of the Book Cliffs, and State and private land ownership patterns.

B. NATURALNESS: The topography consists of a series of stepped benches and ledges combined with a highly dissected canyon and ridge system. The major drainages of the unit are Cottonwood, Coal, Nash and Sagers Canyons. Vegetation varies from desert shrubs and pinyon-juniper woodlands to dense stands of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Human imprints are primarily associated with oil and gas exploration and development. Several areas are no longer natural due to a concentration of impacts. Two other narrow areas have been isolated from the bulk of the unit by patterns of permanent imprints. About 95 percent of the unit remains substantially natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The highly dissected canyon and ridge system together with dense stands of Douglas fir, ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Four areas no longer offer outstanding opportunities for solitude due to their sizes and configurations created by land ownership patterns and permanent human imprints. An area around Sagers Canyon has been isolated by permanent human imprint patterns and two sections of State land. This area lacks effective topographic and vegetative screening and thus does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The landforms, vegetation and habitats of the unit contribute to outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation throughout much of the unit. Challenging hiking, backpacking, horseback travel and packing, hunting, winter sports and camping are possibilities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit exhibits supplemental scenic, geologic, ecologic, archaeologic, and possibly historic values in its landforms, vegetative cover, year-round water, pictographs and petroglyphs, and possibly in a stone cabin in the south of the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 62,900 portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The proposed WSA meets size requirements, is generally natural in character, and presents outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

Other areas within the unit have lost their natural character, are isolated from the bulk of the unit by human imprint patterns, or have boundary constrictions which limit opportunities for solitude. Two areas, one in Left Hand Wash Canyon and the other in Cottonwood Canyon, are no longer natural due to the presence of roads, "ways" and oil and gas development. Roads, "ways," drill sites, fences and land ownership patterns have also isolated two narrow fingers of unimpacted land; one between the forks of Left Hand Wash Canyon and another along Diamond Canyon road, which no longer offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. Two other areas adjacent to private land in the east no longer offer outstanding opportunities for solitude due to their size and configuration.

UNIT NO.: UT-060-116/UT-060-117/CO-060-113A

UNIT NAME: WRIGLEY MESA/JONES CANYON
BLACK RIDGE CANYONS WEST

UNIT ACREAGE: 54,290

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: These three contiguous initial inventory units form one intensive inventory unit which straddles the Utah-Colorado State line. The unit lies just south of the Colorado River about 15 miles west of Grand Junction, Colorado, in Grand County, Utah and Mesa County, Colorado. It is under study by the Grand Junction, Colorado District Office of the BLM.

The unit is located on the northeast edge of the Uncompahgre Plateau with the Colorado River lying just within parts of the northern edge of the unit. It is bounded on the north by non-Federal land and roads along the Colorado River; on the east by a road onto Colorado Ridge; on the south generally by non-Federal land; and on the west by a road above Jones Canyon. A six-mile road has been excluded from the unit in the southeastern section.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 54,290 acres. No State or private land falls within unit boundaries. The adjusted Colorado initial inventory unit contains 49,190 acres. Utah units UT-060-116 and UT-060-117 were found not to be separated; they contain 2,700 and 2,400 acres respectively, for a total of 5,100 acres within Utah.

B. NATURALNESS: Minimal imprints occur on mesa tops and on the flats in the northwest corner along the Colorado River. No imprints occur within the canyon systems. The unit remains substantially natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

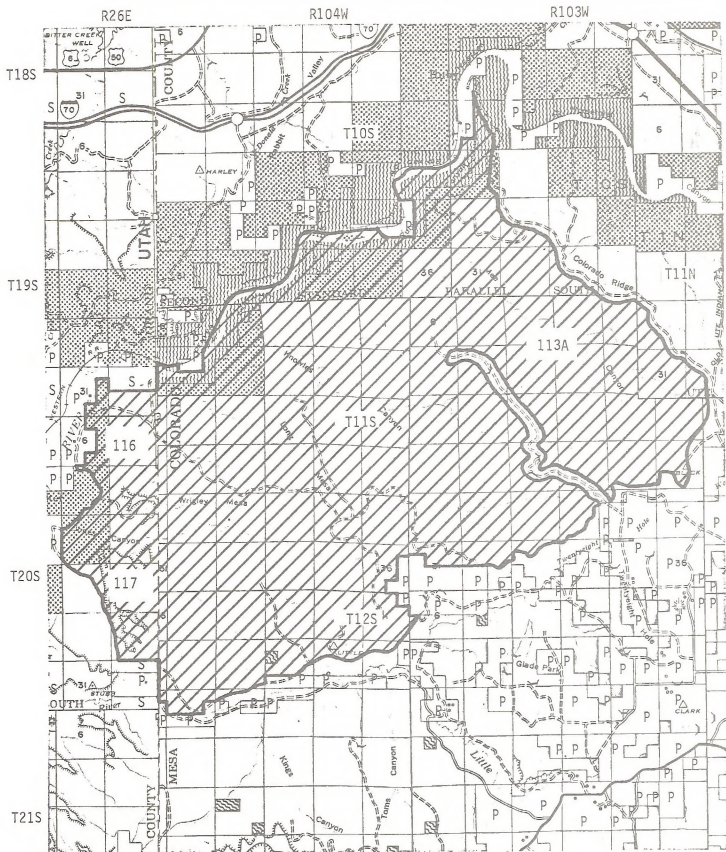
1. SOLITUDE: The unit provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. The numerous deep canyon systems offer topographic screening, both horizontally and vertically. The mesa tops offer vegetative screening. Additionally, the unit's large size and broad configuration enhance opportunities for solitude that may be present.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are present within the unit. Landscape variety, numerous focal features, numbers of wildlife and game species, and the inclusion of the Colorado River within portions of the unit provide diverse recreational opportunities. The unit provides exceptional opportunities for hiking and backpacking.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains geologic, scenic, and ecologic values; archaeologic values may be present. Three species of threatened or endangered fish and one rare butterfly are known to inhabit the area.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area meets size requirements and appears predominantly natural. The numerous canyon systems provide topographic relief and landscape variety conducive to both outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Vegetative screening enhances opportunities for solitude. The presence of the Colorado River within portions of the unit provides further diversity of recreational experiences possible. Supplemental values enhance the unit's qualities.



UT-060-116/117 - CO-070-113A - WRIGLEY MESA/JONES CANYON/BLACK RIDGE CANYONS WEST

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - Proposed WSA
-  - State Lands
-  - Private Lands

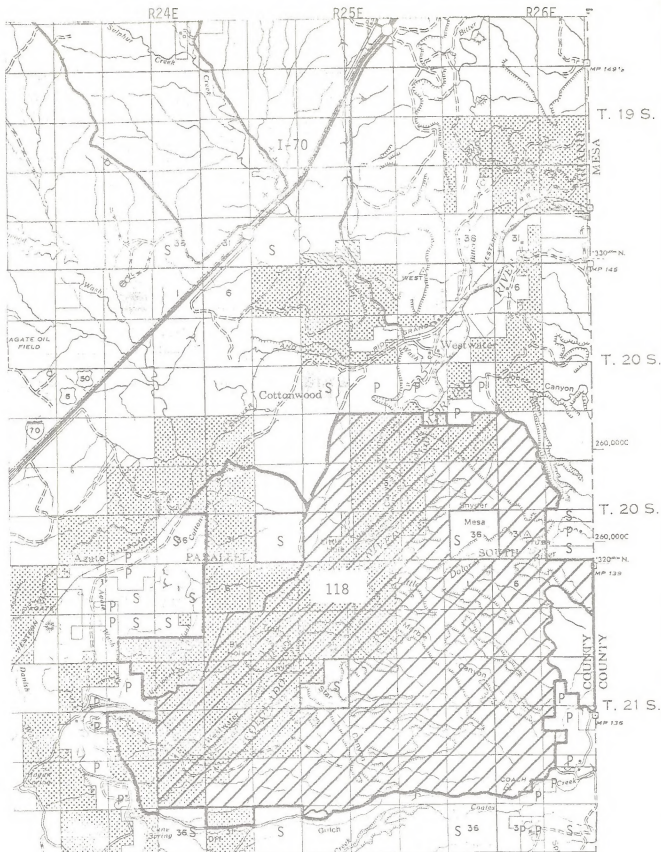
$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80





The proposed WSA contains Westwater, Little Dolores, Marble and Star Canyons, Snyder Mesa, Big Hole and Little Hole. The vegetation includes grasses, forbs, desert shrubs, pinyon-juniper woodlands and riparian trees and shrubs. These areas substantially retain their natural character and outstanding opportunities for solitude are present. Outstanding opportunities for river recreation, canyon hiking, rock scrambling and camping are also present.

The unit does contain supplemental historical, geological, ecological and scenic values. The area contains historical remnants, exposed rock of geologic interest, a transplant area for bighorn sheep and habitat for proposed or listed threatened and endangered species of fish.

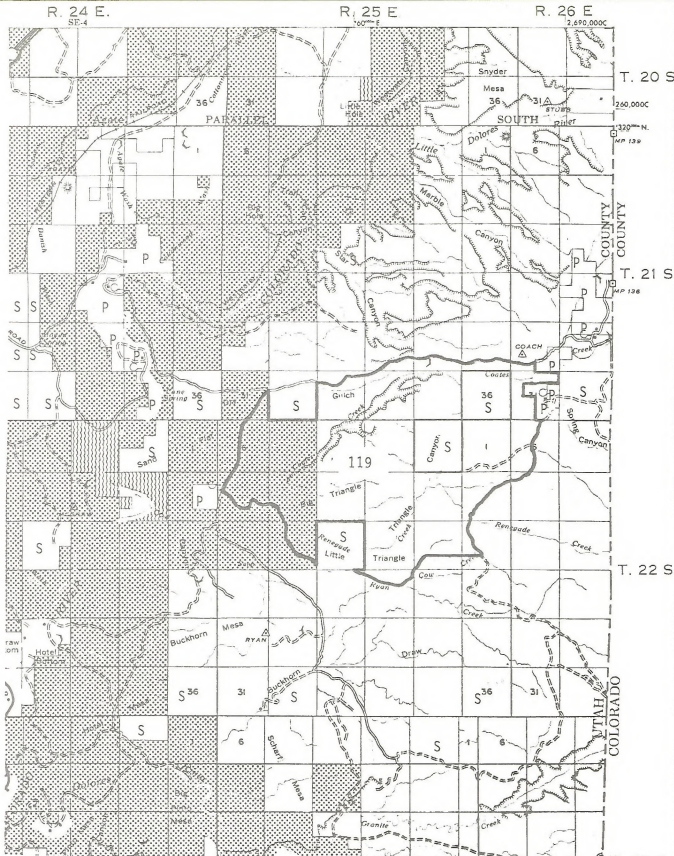


UT-060-118 - STAR-MARBLE CANYONS

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - Proposed WSA
-  - State Lands
-  - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-3/80



UNIT NO.: UT-060-120/CO-070-132B

UNIT NAME: RENEGADE POINT/RENEGADE CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 12,895

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: These two contiguous initial inventory units form one intensive inventory unit which straddles the Utah-Colorado State line about 30 miles southwest of Grand Junction, Colorado. It lies in Grand County, Utah and Mesa County, Colorado. This unit is under study by the Grand Junction, Colorado, District Office of the BLM. The unit lies within the Dolores Triangle, formed generally by the Colorado and Dolores Rivers and lies about midway between the two rivers.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 12,895 acres. No State or private land lies within unit boundaries. The Colorado portion contains 6,715 acres, the Utah portion 6,270 acres. The Colorado inventory unit was originally part of a larger unit, CO-070-132.

B. NATURALNESS: The topography of the unit consists of mesas and high slopes cut by creeks. Human imprints in the unit are minimal and are associated with cattle operations. A barite mine has been excluded from the unit. The unit appears generally natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The unit's narrow configuration tends to limit opportunities for solitude. The steep open slopes and the limited extent of the creek bottoms within the unit provide limited topographic screening. The scattered growth of pinyon-juniper with mountain shrubs in the higher elevations does not provide vegetative screening.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The configuration of the unit, steep terrain, and heavy mountain brush restricts access within the eastern and southern parts of the unit. The western portion contains open slopes lacking recreational challenge and does not present outstanding opportunities. Lack of focal features further limits recreational possibilities. The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains geologic and scenic values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.





UNIT NO.: UT-060-122/CO-070-132A

UNIT NAME: GRANITE CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 7,920

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in both Grand County, Utah and Mesa County, Colorado. It is administered jointly by BLM's Moab District (Utah) and Grand Junction District (Colorado). It is approximately 30 miles northeast of Moab, Utah and 33 miles southwest of Grand Junction, Colorado. The boundaries of the unit are comprised of a combination of roads and non-Federal land ownership boundaries, creating an area that averages approximately 9 miles long by 2 miles wide on an east-west axis.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 7,920 acres of BLM administered land; 4,800 acres in Utah and 3,120 acres in Colorado. No state or private land is located inside the unit boundaries. Originally, the combined unit was much larger. It consisted of Utah units UT-060-120 and 122 combined with Colorado unit CO-070-132A. The combined acreage was originally 31,500 acres. Subsequent field investigations disclosed the presence of roads not previously identified. Road locations caused the original unit to be subdivided into two combined intensive inventory units (this one and UT-060-120/CO-070-132B) and a number of undersized areas that were dropped from further consideration.

A. NATURALNESS: The unit appears to be generally natural. The imprints are located in two small parts of the unit. These consist of an old homestead and associated improvements located in the north-central part of the unit and a short length of way located in the southwest portion of the unit. These imprints are localized and impact only a small portion of the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude because of its physical characteristics. These include a narrow configuration and a general lack of topographic and vegetative screening. The areas offering opportunities for solitude, located in small parts of the mesa uplands and the western end of Granite Canyon, either do not have sufficient natural screening or are too limited in size to offer opportunities that are outstanding in quality.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding in the unit. Recreational opportunities center around hiking, backpacking, hunting and fishing and these would be constrained by the narrow configuration of the unit. Hiking and backpacking opportunities would be limited throughout the unit because of the

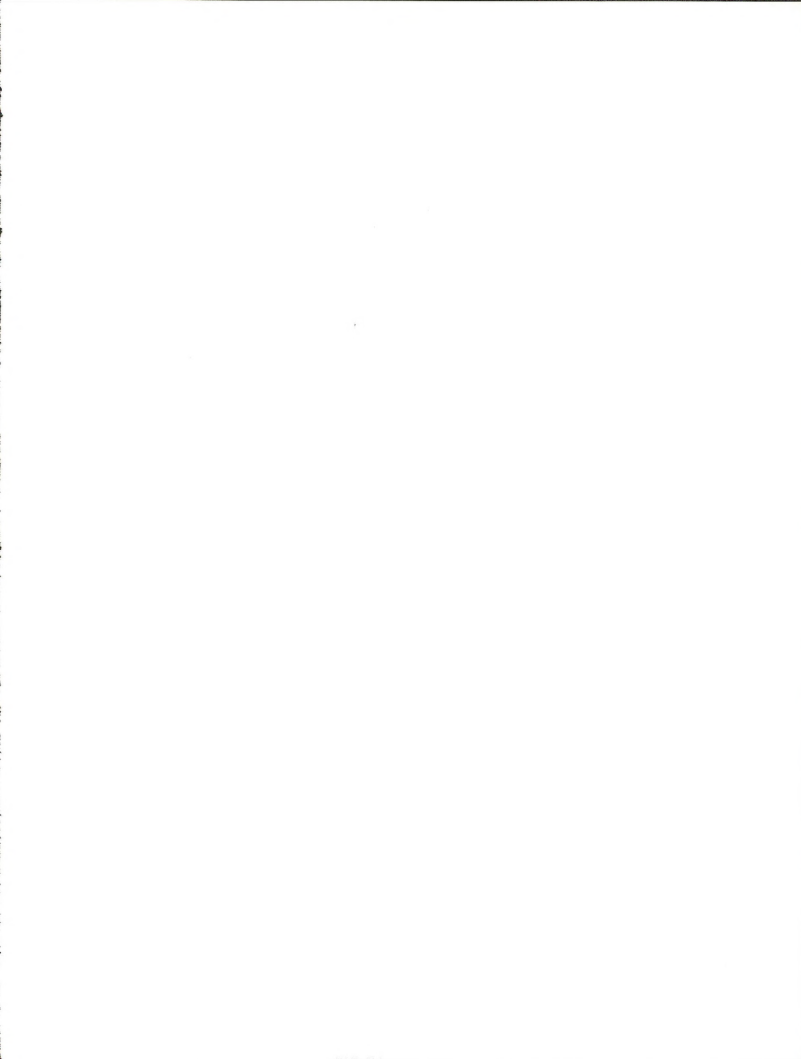
lack of focal areas, lack of challenge, and the proximity to unit boundaries. Configuration and terrain similarly limit hunting. The western end of Granite Creek was once stocked with trout, but populations are limited.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The presence of a marginal trout fishery, the presence of raptors, and the presence of scenic values are all considered supplemental values. In addition, historical values in the form of an old homestead are present.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit is primarily natural in appearance, it does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. The opportunities for solitude are limited by the long, narrow configuration of the unit, the general lack of extensive vegetative screening and the limited area of topographic screening. Although the area is considered suitable for hiking, backpacking, hunting and fishing, the opportunities for participating in these primitive and unconfined recreation pursuits are considered less than outstanding. The opportunities for these pursuits are limited by the lack of extensive areas of suitable terrain or screening and by the unit's configuration.



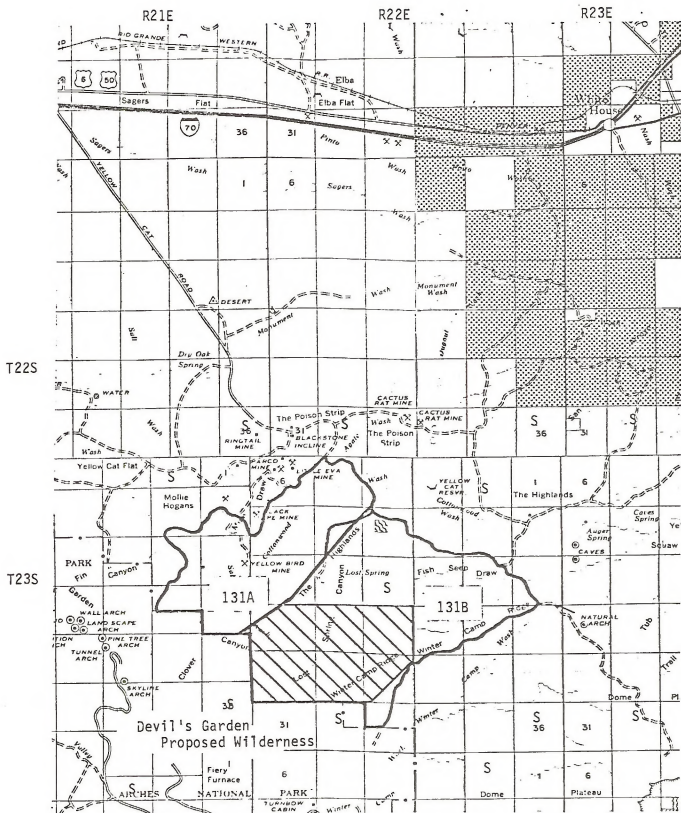


4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit contains 5,200 acres, and is adjacent to Arches NP wilderness proposal of 18,069 acres. Approximately 70% of the unit has lost naturalness due to intrusions; the majority of these imprints occur in the middle and northern portion of the unit. The southern 30% of the unit appears to be natural.

Topography of the unit consists of two main canyons (Salt Wash and Cottonwood Wash) running north to south perpendicular to the main axis of the unit. There are several drainages running east and west into Salt and Cottonwood Washes. Both canyons and drainages are wide and shallow, limiting screening potential from landforms. Vegetation consists primarily of low-growing sagebrush, Russian thistle and blackbrush, which are not conducive for solitude. Taken together, landforms and vegetation do not enhance opportunities for solitude. The size of the unit, when considered in conjunction with the NP wilderness proposal, does provide a feeling of vastness, but terrain is not similar to that of the proposed wilderness area. Opportunities for solitude are not outstanding.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are also limited. There are no focal points or scenic features of interest. Hiking and backpacking would not be challenging in the open flats and shallow canyons. Some hunting could occur, but wildlife populations are not outstanding in diversity of numbers. Opportunities for varied types of recreation are limited. In general, opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding.

Approximately 70% of the unit has lost natural characteristics due to imprints of human activity. Beyond that, the unit affords neither outstanding opportunities for solitude, nor outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Therefore, the unit does not meet WSA criteria, even when considered in conjunction with the Devil's Garden proposed wilderness, and should be released from interim management.



UT-060-131A - NORTH LOST SPRING CANYON
 UT-060-131B - SOUTH LOST SPRING CANYON

LEGEND



- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- National Park Boundary
- State Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
 MDO-12-79

UNIT NO.: UT-060-131B

UNIT NAME: SOUTH LOST SPRING CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE 8,420

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is adjacent to Arches National Park (NP), north of Moab in central Grand County. It is bordered by the park on the southwest, a pipeline right-of-way on the northwest, and Yellow Cat road on the north.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 8,420 acres administered by the BLM; an additional 640-acre tract of State land lies within unit boundaries. The unit is adjacent to the Devil's Garden wilderness proposal of Arches NP, which includes 18,069 acres. This unit was originally part of a larger unit, UT-060-131, which was split by the pipeline right-of-way.

B. NATURALNESS: Approximately 50% of the unit has been impacted by ranching operations and seismic work. The main canyon system of Lost Spring Canyon and Salt Wash remain relatively free of imprints.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The canyons within the unit provide outstanding opportunities for solitude because numerous intersecting canyons and drainages provide topographic screening. Rounded domes and spires of sandstone are also present, providing additional screening potential. Vegetative screening is limited.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit provides outstanding opportunities for hiking and related activities. This is especially apparent near the junction of Salt Wash and Lost Spring Canyon.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit has scenic values similar to those found in Arches NP around the Delicate Arch.

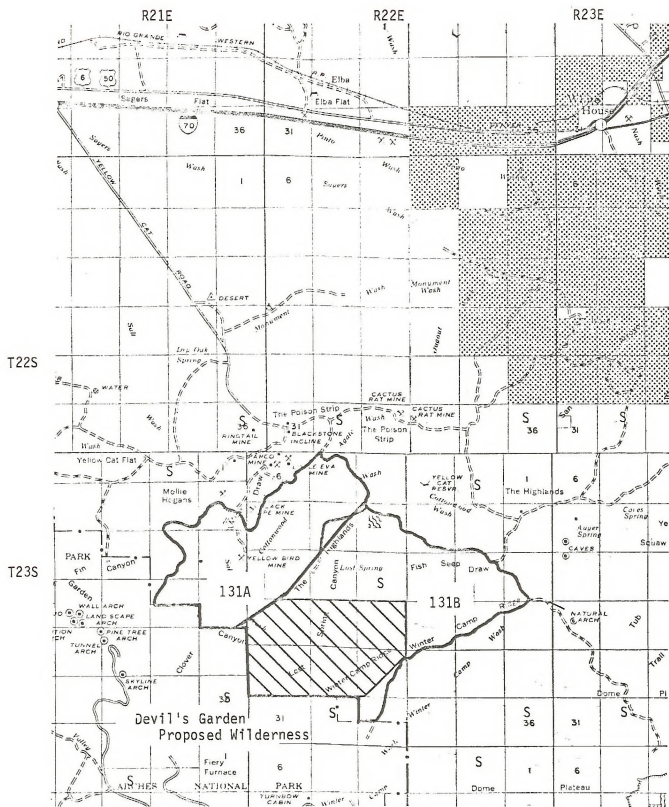
3. RECOMMENDATION: A 3,880 portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The proposed WSA consists of the acreage around Salt Wash and Lost Spring Canyon adjacent to Arches NP which remains substantially natural. The only known imprints of human activity within this area are a quarter mile seismograph line and a half mile of traveled "way," both apparent in the upper north-western corner of the unit. Both of these are in the process of natural revegetation now.

The proposed WSA meets size requirements due to its 2½ mile contiguous border with the Devil's Garden proposed wilderness area of Arches NP. The acres adjacent to the remaining ½ mile of boundary are impacted by a seismograph line and the road in Winter Camp Ridge.

The canyons within the proposed WSA provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to topographic screening and for primitive and unconfined recreation due to hiking opportunities and related activities, especially in relation to the park.

The proposed WSA is found to meet WSA criteria and is recommended to be studied further. The remaining 4,540 acres do not meet WSA requirements because of loss of naturalness and limited solitude due to land ownership patterns.



$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
 MDO-12-79

UNIT NO: UT-060-137

UNIT NAME: MARY JANE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 8,530

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies on the northeast flank of the LaSal Mountains in southeastern Grand County, Utah, about 14 miles east-northeast of Moab. The unit consists of a large mesa (Adobe Mesa) and Mary Jane Canyon to the north. These are oriented along a northwest to southeast axis, with a small part of Fisher Mesa (the other side of the canyon) also in the unit. The unit contains almost equal parts of flat mesa top, cliff face and talus slopes dropping from the mesas, and wide, open canyon floor.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 8,530 acres of BLM administered land.

B. NATURALNESS: About 90 percent of the unit appears natural. Human imprints consist of a road, seismograph lines, a travelled way, and 2 stock reservoirs. These affect about 850 acres on Adobe Mesa, and 100 acres have been chained on Fisher Mesa (the entire part of the mesa within this unit).

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Topographic screening is very limited in this unit, and vegetative screening is good in less than 10% of the unit. Opportunities for solitude are not outstanding in this unit due to their limited extent.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for recreation exist in this unit, but are not found to be outstanding. Terrain is mostly flat with climbing and bouldering opportunities along the Wingate Sandstone cliffs not being outstanding. Parts of the watercourse provide challenging hiking, but their limited extent in the unit diminishes the quality of the recreation experience.

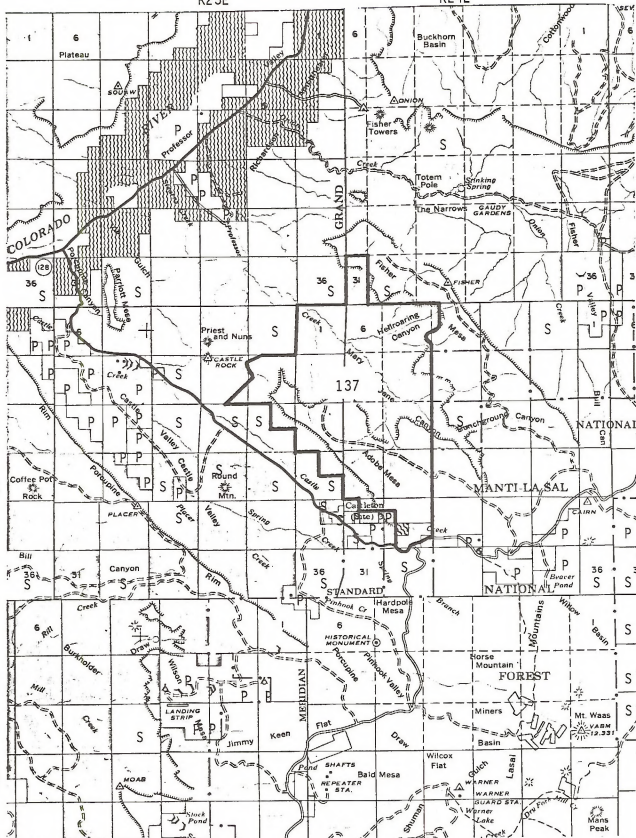
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Scenic values are good because of the Wingate Sandstone cliffs. Different elevations within the unit provide ecological values, with very different vegetational communities in proximity.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.
4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: This unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and, therefore, cannot be recommended as a Wilderness Study Area.

T24S

T25S

T26S



UT-060-137 - MARY JANE CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands
- National Forest Service Boundary

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-138

UNIT NAME: NEGRO BILL CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 9,420

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is located in southern Grand County, Utah, about 3 miles east of the city of Maob. The main topographic feature of this unit is Negro Bill Canyon, draining west along the southern boundary. It is steep-walled with many vertical sandstone faces, and is over 400 feet deep throughout the unit. The canyon is about eleven miles long but state sections cross it in two places near the head, leaving only 7½ miles in the unit. The remainder of the unit is mesa toplands, moderately dissected by several side canyons of Negro Bill in the south and by Jackass Canyon (100 to 200 feet deep) through the middle. There is an area of high sandstone fins east of the mouth of the canyon. Vegetation is pinyon, juniper, sagebrush and cacti on the mesa toplands, ranging from sparse in the west to moderately dense in the east. In Negro Bill Canyon there are rushes, cat tails, cottonwood trees, tamarisk, willows, Indian ricegrass, single-leaf ash, and blackbrush in addition to those plants on the mesa tops. Vegetation along the stream is dense in most places.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 9,420 acres of land administered by BLM. There are also 160 acres of State land within the unit boundaries which were not inventoried for wilderness.

B. NATURALNESS: Human imprints in this unit are mostly in the northern third of the unit. These include 6 miles of ways, 7 miles of seismograph lines, and 3 stock reservoirs. This concentration of evidence of human activity causes an apparent loss of naturalness, even though this area has a substantial amount of relief. There is a road in the mouth of Negro Bill Canyon, and a cement foundation from an old building. About ½ mile of the road existed prior to the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in 1976. The remainder (about 1 mile) was constructed after the passage of FLPMA and cannot be considered when evaluating the naturalness of this unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Topographic screening exists in Negro Bill Canyon and in the area of sandstone fins. Vegetative screening is present in the eastern part of the unit, but is very limited in the west. Riparian vegetation in the bottom of the canyon provides some localized screening. The narrow configuration of the unit and non-Federal land ownership patterns detract from the opportunities for solitude within the unit. Negro Bill Canyon

provides some vertical separation, but the narrow configuration combined with non-federal land ownership patterns which cut the canyon in two places diminish opportunities which might otherwise be present. Side canyons running into Negro Bill Canyon are not extensive enough to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Negro Bill Canyon offers some opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, but these are less than outstanding. The perennial stream and riparian vegetation provide opportunities to hike, camp, picnic, swim and wade. The canyon and side canyons offer hiking opportunities. The high sandstone fins east of the canyon mouth also offer hiking opportunities. However, the limited extent of any one of these areas renders opportunities less than outstanding. The unit does not offer a diversity of recreation pursuits.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Scenic values are very good in Negro Bill Canyon with many sheer sandstone walls and other formations. The perennial stream provides riparian vegetation and natural pools.

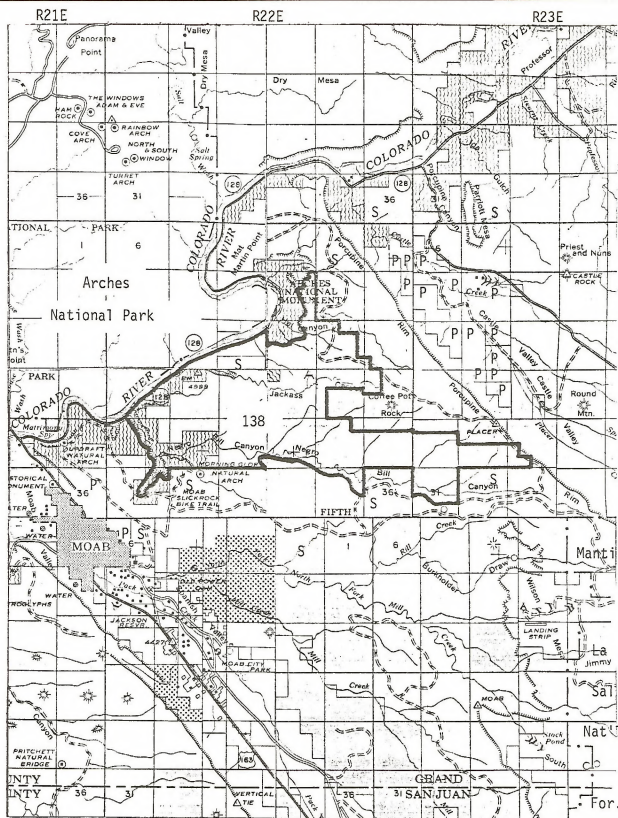
3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The natural part of this unit is of sufficient size to meet WSA criteria, and appears generally natural. However, the unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. The northern portion of the unit does not appear natural. The configuration of the natural area is less than two miles wide. The canyon bottom is cut in two places by non-federal land ownership patterns. Although portions of the unit offer some topographic and vegetative screening, opportunities for solitude are diminished by the configuration of the unit. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation exist within the unit, but are limited in areal extent. The unit does not offer diverse recreational opportunities. The unit is not considered to provide outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and so does not meet WSA criteria.

T24S

T25S

T26S

GRAND
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COUNTY

UT-060-138 - NEGRO BILL CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands
- National Park Service Boundary
- National Forest Service Boundary

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-3/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-139A

UNIT NAME: MILL CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 17,820

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is located west of the La Sal Mountains, between Spanish Valley and Wilson and South Mesas. It is 3 miles east-southeast of Moab, in Grand County, Utah. The drainages of South and North Fork of Mill Creek (including Rill Creek and Burkholder Draw) make up this unit. Canyons are up to 400 feet deep, and the toplands between are flat to rolling, with a rugged area of exposed sandstone fins and ridges in the northwest. Vegetation varies from riparian communities in much of the stream beds to widely scattered pinyon and juniper on most of the toplands. Higher elevations in the east have dense pinyon-juniper and some stands of Ponderosa pine.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 17,820 acres of BLM-administered land.

B. NATURALNESS: Human imprints occur along the northern boundary road (7 short ways and 2 seismograph lines), on Wilson Mesa (chained area affecting about 200 acres), and in the south and southwest (18 miles of ways and 9 miles of seismograph lines). Such a concentration of evidence of human activity has caused a loss of apparent naturalness in these areas (about 7,100 acres).

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: Topography provides excellent screening in the canyons and some parts of the toplands. Vegetation is thick enough to provide good screening only in parts of the canyon bottoms and the higher elevations in the east. The combination of these factors indicates outstanding opportunities for solitude in over half this unit including canyon bottoms, sandstone fins and ridges, and the higher elevations in the east.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: There are many outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in this unit. The canyons, with year-round water, provide excellent opportunities for many forms of recreation (hiking, backpacking, swimming and wading, climbing, photography, and nature study). Some of these activities are also possible on the toplands.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Scenic values are excellent in this unit, and there are several petroglyph panels in North Fork Mill Creek. Perennial streams support riparian communities, providing supplemental ecological values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 10,630-acre portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Over half of this unit meets all the criteria for a WSA. Being of sufficient size, appearing substantially natural, and providing outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation, it is recommended as a WSA. The remainder of the unit does not appear generally natural because of the obvious evidence of human activity described above. Not meeting this requirement for WSA status, it should be dropped from further study.

R. 22 E.

2,570,000

2,580,000

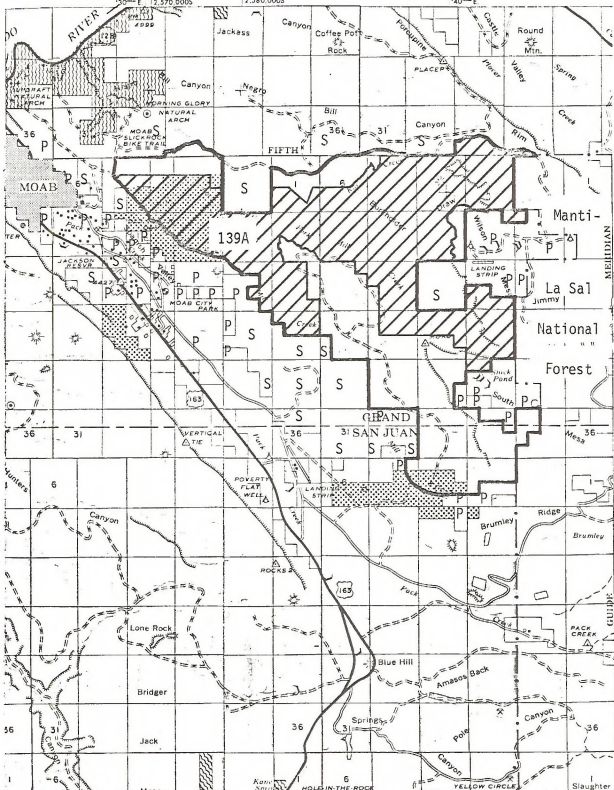
R. 23 E.

T25S

T26S

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COUNTY

T27S



UT-060-139A - MILL CREEK

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - Proposed WSA
-  - State Lands
-  - Private Lands
-  - National Forest Service Bndry.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-2/80

UNIT NUMBER: UT-060-140A

UNIT NAME: BEHIND THE ROCKS

UNIT ACREAGE: 19,300

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located on the Grand-San Juan County line just southwest of Moab. It is bounded for 11 miles on the northeast by the cliff face above Moab and Spanish Valley, parallel to and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of U.S. Highway 163. The Colorado River runs just outside the unit on the northwest. The Pritchett Canyon road forms the western boundary. The unit is characterized by Navaho sandstone formations, including knobs and fins, which have weathered from the red rock.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 19,300 acres of BLM administered land, 7,780 acres in Grand County and 11,520 acres in San Juan County. A State section of 640 acres lies within unit boundaries on the county line. The unit is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles wide.

B. NATURALNESS: The southwestern portion of the unit has been heavily impacted by minerals exploration activities. The cumulative result of several miles of roads, ways and seismograph lines has been the loss of naturalness of about 5,640 acres (30%) of the unit. The Moab Rim jeep trail runs through the northern tip of the unit, shearing about 730 acres from the main body of the unit. The remainder of the unit remains relatively natural, having only a few short ways associated with minerals exploration.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The majority of the natural part of the unit presents outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the horizontal and vertical screening provided by the rock formations. Although the unit is narrow, the 1000-foot cliff face bordering the unit for 11 miles provides vertical separation from nearby cultural imprints (Moab and U.S. 163). Vegetational screening is minimal, but the outstanding screening provided by the Navajo fins compensates for this.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The red rock fins provide outstanding opportunities for dayhiking, backpacking, rock climbing and scrambling. The many access routes in and around the fins provide diversity. Other types of recreation, such as horseback riding, may be possible but are not optimal due to the rugged terrain.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit has geologic, scenic, and archaeological supplemental values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 12,930 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The majority of the unit meets WSA criteria. However, the southwestern portion of the unit has been impacted by mineral exploration activities and about 30% of the unit south of Hunters Canyon has lost its natural character. The northern tip of the unit has been impacted by the Moab Rim jeep trail, which severs about 730 acres from the main body of the unit. The remaining 12,930 acres remain apparently natural and meet size requirements.

The weathered Navajo sandstone formations provide outstanding opportunities for solitude, especially in the northern portion of the unit where weathering has created a series of red rock fins. Both horizontal and vertical screening are provided by the rock formations. The 1,000 foot cliff bordering the length of the unit provides vertical separation from nearby cultural imprints, overriding the narrowness (2-2½ miles) of that natural part of the unit. The rock formations also provide outstanding opportunities for dayhiking, backpacking and related activities. Supplemental geologic, scenic, and archaeologic values enhance recreational opportunities present.

The portion of the unit remaining apparently natural meets WSA criteria and should be studied further. The remainder of the unit should be released from further study based on loss of naturalness.

R. 22 E.



396

UNIT NUMBER: UT-060-164

UNIT NAME: LOCKHART BASIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 7,300

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The inventory unit is adjacent to the Maze proposed wilderness north of the Needles district of Canyonlands National Park (NP). It lies about 2 miles west of the Needles Overlook on Hatch Point. Terrain is similar to that of the Maze proposed wilderness, having finely dissected gullies and canyons cut into sparsely vegetated red rock.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 7,300 acres of BLM administered land. No state or private land is found within unit boundaries.

B. NATURALNESS: No intrusions or human imprints were found within the unit, yet grazing has occurred throughout most of the area. The unit appears to be natural and untrammelled by man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Landforms in the unit provide for outstanding opportunities for solitude because they consist of numerous narrow, twisting drainages which empty either into Indian Creek or run outside unit boundaries into the Colorado River.

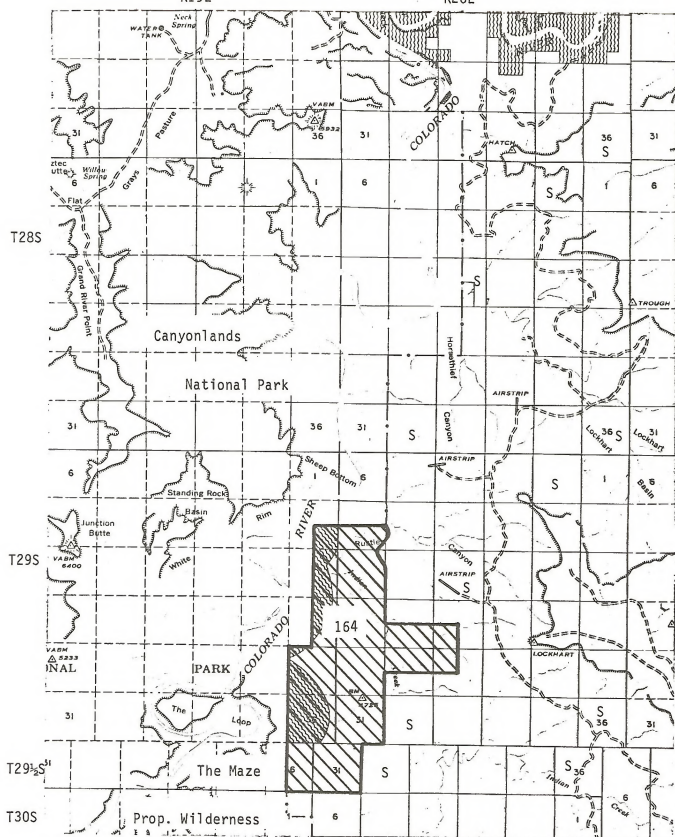
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit provides outstanding opportunities for hiking and related activities. This is especially apparent in Indian Creek and the surrounding drainages.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The proposed Indian Creek WSA meets size requirements, being 7,300 acres. Additionally, it is contiguous to 7 miles of the Maze proposed wilderness of Canyonlands NP (105,980 acres). All of the unit appears to be in a natural state and untrammelled by man.

The canyons within the proposed WSA provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to topographic screening and primitive and unconfined recreation due to hiking and related activities. Indian Creek and its related drainages especially afford outstanding opportunities. The proposed WSA also has a year-round source of water, enhancing recreational use.

The proposed WSA is found to meet all WSA criteria and is recommended to be studied further.



LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- S - State Lands
- National Park Service Boundary

UNIT NO.: UT-060-165

UNIT NAME: SIX SHOOTER PEAKS

UNIT ACREAGE: 10,130

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is just east of the Needles section of Canyonlands National Park, about 25 miles northwest of the town of Monticello in San Juan County, Utah. Topography consists of wide, open basins separated by flat-topped mesas 400 feet above. Two sandstone pinnacles (North and South Six Shooter peaks) reach over 900 feet above the basin floors. Vegetation is sparse throughout the unit, low shrubs and grass in the basins, widely scattered pinyon and juniper on the mesas.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 10,130 acres of BLM land. No private or state land is within the boundary.

B. NATURALNESS: There are human imprints in most parts of the unit including one way, several seismograph lines, a shale pit and drift fence. None of these are very noticeable, and the unit does appear generally natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Wide open basin floors and flat mesa tops account for about 70% of the unit, providing very little topographic screening. Even the slopes of the mesas provide limited screening. Vegetation is very sparse, mostly low shrubs and grasses with some widely scattered pinyon and juniper. This small unit has an hourglass-like configuration, pinched to less than 3/4 of a mile wide in the middle by state and private lands, and does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The topography of this unit does not indicate good opportunities for primitive recreation. Wide, open basins and flat mesas do not provide challenging or varied terrain, and the only focal features are the two Six Shooter Peaks, sandstone pinnacles which are scenic but provide little recreation potential. This unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The Six Shooter Peaks provide scenic and geologic values.

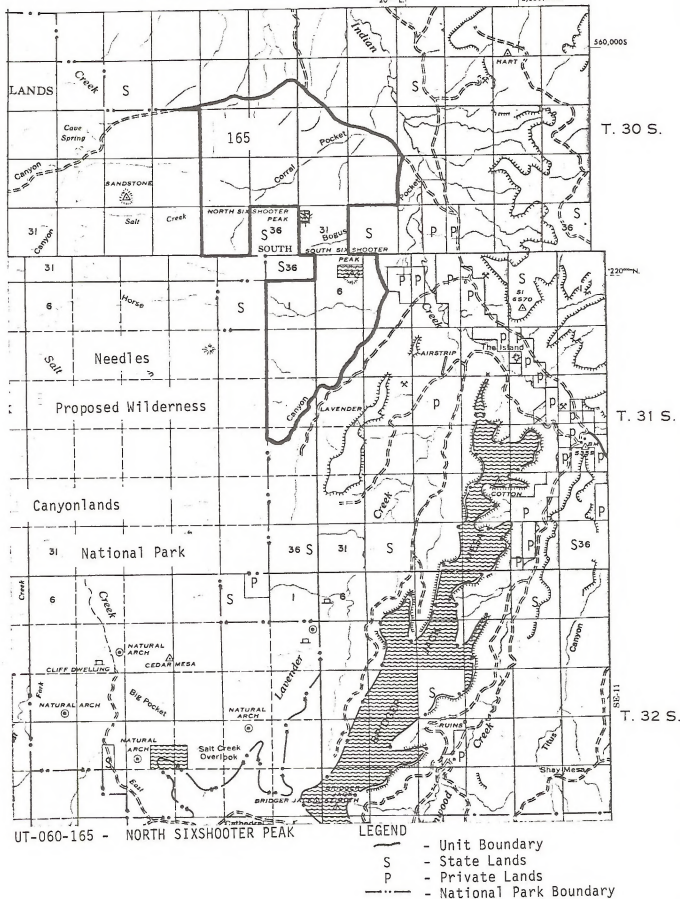
3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: This unit does meet the size criteria for a WSA, and does appear generally natural (in spite of human imprints in several places). It does not offer outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. Because it does not meet this third criteria for WSA status, it should be released from the wilderness inventory process.

R. 20 E.

R. 21 E.

2,550,000 S



UNIT NO: Ut-060-167

UNIT NAME: BRIDGER JACK MESA

UNIT ACREAGE: 5,300

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located east of the needles section of Canyonlands National Park about 18 miles west northwest of the town of Monticello in San Juan County, Utah. It consists of a long, narrow mesa top which is generally flat in the south, with sandstone domes and knolls rising up to 450 feet above the mesa top in the north. Pinyon and juniper vegetation covers about 75% of the unit, dense on half the mesa, with large grassland parks covering the other 25%.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 5,300 acres of BLM-administered land.

B. NATURALNESS: There are no significant imprints of human activity in this unit. The entire top of Bridger Jack Mesa appears natural and untrammelled by man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

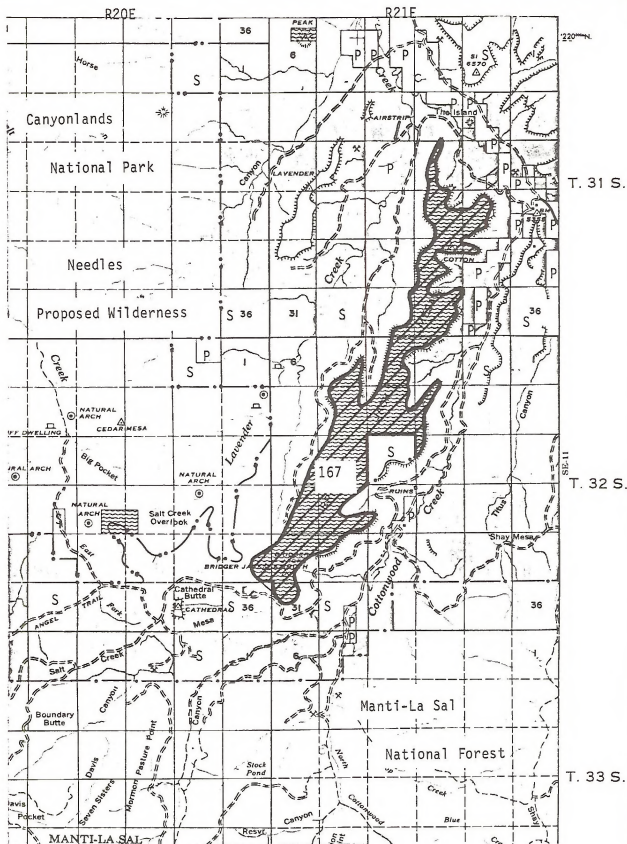
1. SOLITUDE: Topographic screening is limited in the south, but a good deal better in the north. Vegetative screening is good in places throughout the unit, with thick pinyon and juniper. These factors, in combination with the vertical isolation from surrounding areas, indicate outstanding opportunities for solitude in this unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: There are many opportunities for primitive recreation in this unit, including hiking, backpacking, hunting, horseback riding, climbing, photography, bird watching, sightseeing, biological and zoological observations, and scientific study. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in this unit are outstanding because of the variety of opportunities existing.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Scenic values are good in this unit, and there are four identified archaeological sites.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: This unit meets all criteria for a WSA (size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities, and therefore should be studied further and protected under interim wilderness management.



UT-060-167 - BRIDGER JACK MESA

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- State Lands
- Private Lands
- National Park Boundary
- National Forest Boundary

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80

UNIT NO: UT 060 169

UNIT NAME: RUTLER WASH

Unit Acreage: 27,870

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is located south of Canyonlands National Park in San Juan County, Utah about 24 miles west northwest of Monticello. Open parks and wide, flat drainages separated by high buttes (up to 750 feet high) make up the west and northern part of the unit (about 60 percent). Very rugged terrain along the eastern boundary covers the remainder of the unit with canyons dropping 800 feet in one and a half miles in the south and sandstone spires and pinnacles in the northeast. Vegetation is sparse throughout the unit, ranging from scattered piñon and juniper in higher areas and slopes to sage and grasses in the parks and wash bottoms.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 27,870 acres of land administered by RLM. Five state sections totalling 3,200 acres are within the boundaries but were not inventoried for wilderness.

B. NATURALNESS: There are many imprints of human activity along the western and southern boundaries, including five short ways, three drill sites, chained areas totalling 300 acres, and two roads; one three miles long and one four miles long. Cumulative impacts of many minor imprints in the west and a few major imprints in the south have caused these areas (adjacent to the boundary) to lose their natural appearance. The remainder of the unit (25,520 acres) still appears generally natural, in spite of a short way in the northeast.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

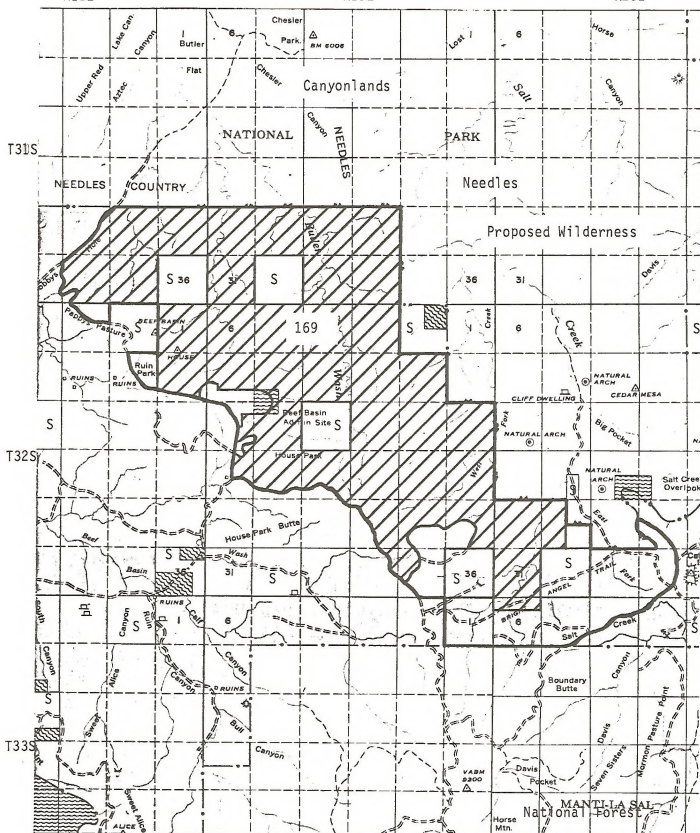
1. SOLITUDE: Half of the unit offers only limited topographic screening, and vegetative screening is very limited throughout the unit. Topographic screening is very good in the other half of the unit, including the canyons in the southeast, the needles in the northeast, and most of Butler Wash. Outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in this eastern part of the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: This unit offers outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, hiking, or backpacking in the several forks of Salt Creek; climbing and exploring around the needles, and following Butler Wash or its side canyons among the buttes. These opportunities are greatly enhanced by supplemental values.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Scenic values are exceptional with alternating red and buff bands of sandstone in the south and intricate pinnacles in the northeast. There are also numerous archaeological sites in the unit (11 inventoried, many others not cataloged).

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 21,960 acre portion of the unit is proposed for WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The areas described in Section 2.B above do not appear generally natural, and, therefore, cannot be included in the WSA. The remainder of the unit is of sufficient size, appears generally natural, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Since it meets all criteria, it is recommended as a WSA.



UT-060-169 - BUTLER WASH

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- State Land
- National Park Boundary
- National Forest Boundary

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-171

UNIT NAME: SWEET ALICE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 9,880

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located on the slopes which drop from Wild Cow Point down to Beef Basin. The entire unit is in San Juan County, Utah, about 34 miles west of Monticello. Most of the unit consists of short canyons which drop rapidly, but are not very narrow. Vegetation in these deep, but relatively open canyons is moderately scattered pinyon and juniper, although both Ponderosa pine and riparian vegetation occur in different parts of the canyon bottoms.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: This unit contains 9,880 acres of BLM-administered land.

B. NATURALNESS: Five short "ways" enter the unit from the boundary roads along the northwest, the longest extending slightly over one mile into the unit. These are all located in the canyon bottoms, and are noticeable only from the canyon bottoms themselves or the slopes immediately above them. Most of this unit appears generally natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

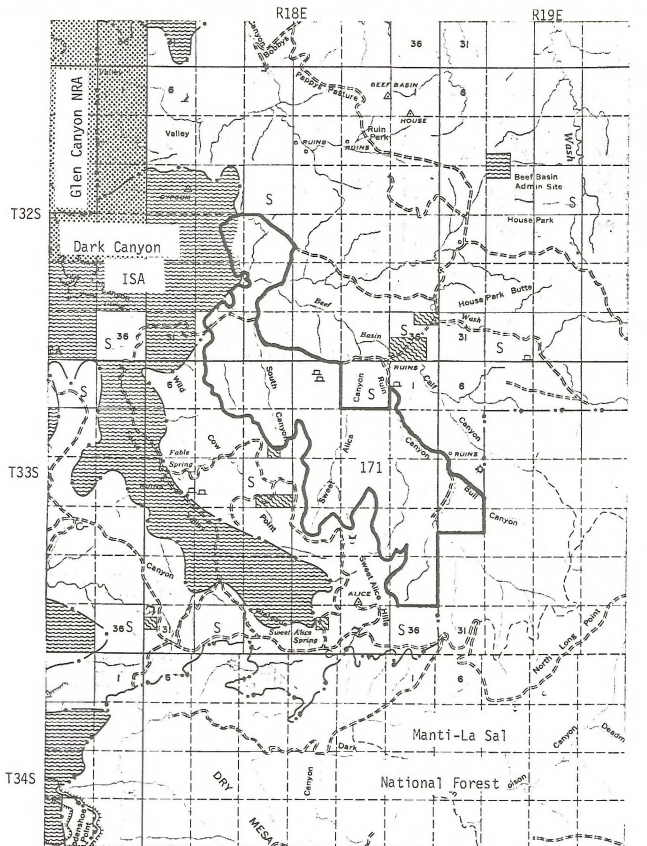
1. SOLITUDE: Topography and vegetation both offer some screening in this unit, but even in combination they do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Canyons are very open and moderately scattered pinyon and juniper do not provide very good screening on the uneven slopes. In the Canyon bottoms there are some thick stands of vegetation, but also broad open areas. The small size of this unit and its configuration (no canyon longer than 3 miles) further limit opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The canyon's short length and open terrain limit recreation potential, which was not found to be outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There are 25 recorded archaeological sites in this unit, and many other unrecorded sites. Scenic values are also good in parts of this unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: This unit is of sufficient size, and the majority of the unit does appear natural. It does not offer outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and therefore does not meet all the criteria for a WSA.



UNIT NO.: UT-060-175

UNIT NAME: MIDDLE POINT

UNIT ACREAGE: 5,990

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located on the western end of Dark Canyon Plateau, in San Juan County, Utah, about 43 miles west of Monticello. It is adjacent to Dark Canyon Primitive Area, an Instant Study Area. The terrain is relatively even, sloping moderately to the west with one shallow canyon. Pinyon and juniper are widely scattered in the west to moderately thick in places, with several openings containing low shrubs and grasses.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: This unit contains 5,990 acres of BLM-administered land.

B. NATURALNESS: A road extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles out onto Middle Point where there is a 300 acre chaining. The chaining will become substantially unnoticeable through natural processes, and most of the unit appears generally natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

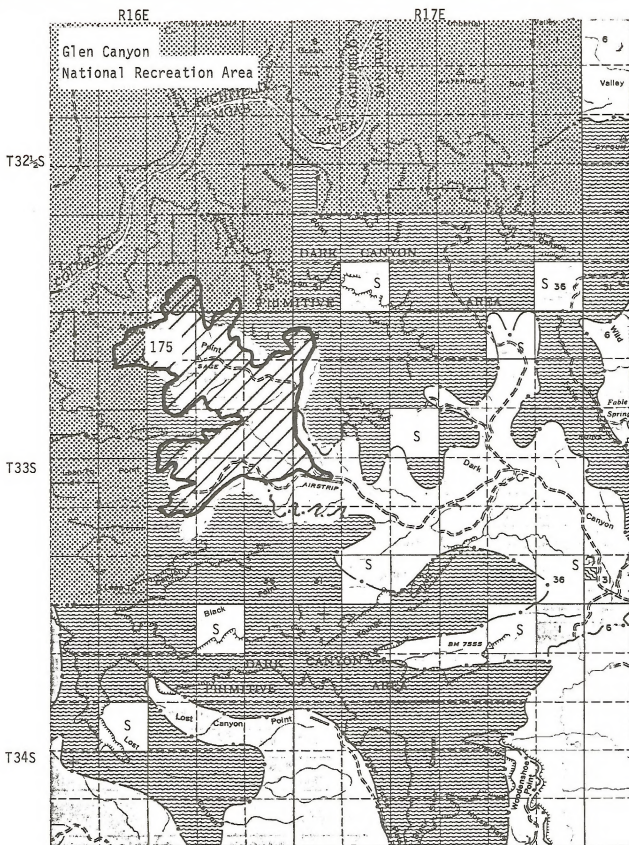
1. SOLITUDE: Screening is limited in the western part of the unit, but the canyon and some areas with moderately dense pinyon and juniper vegetation in the east do provide screening. The location and westward inclination of the unit provide broad vistas of uninhabited country which greatly increase the feeling of solitude. This unit does offer outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Topography in this unit is not varied, and much of the unit is relatively flat. The canyon system in the southeast does provide a feature of recreational interest, and when considered with the Instant Study Area (which surrounds it on three sides), this unit may provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There are no known supplemental values in this unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is proposed for a WSA with the exclusion of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile road.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: This unit meets the criteria for a WSA. Because the chaining is over 20 years old and well on its way to natural rehabilitation, it is included in the WSA recommendation.



UT-060-175 - MIDDLE POINT

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- State Lands
- Dark Canyon ISA Boundary
- National Park Service Boundary

½" = 1 mile

MDO-2/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-181

UNIT NAME: MANCOS MESA

UNIT ACREAGE: 51,440

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in western San Juan County, approximately fifty miles west of Blanding, Utah. The unit is bounded on the west and north by the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA). The unit is bounded on the east by the rim of Red Canyon and on the south by the rim of Moki Canyon. It is adjacent to the proposed Moki-Mancos Mesa wilderness area of Glen Canyon NRA (41,700 acres).

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 51,440 acres of public land managed by the BLM. The acreage on the Situation Evaluation from the initial inventory is slightly smaller, but more accurate measurement during the intensive inventory resulted in this acreage. Within the unit's boundaries, but not evaluated in the wilderness inventory are eight State sections totaling 5,120 acres.

B. NATURALNESS: Mancos Mesa is a high mesa, over 6,000 feet in the southeast, sloping down to the west (elevation 4,800 feet along the west boundary.) The mesa top contains sandstone ridges, buttes and other erosional formations, and large areas of wind-blown sand.

The major topographic features of the unit are the three major canyons and the small segments of two other canyons that cut through the unit. The length, depth and directional flow of the canyons are varied. The canyons are steep walled, rugged, and winding, with exposed sandstone. Vegetation of the canyons is sparse with occasional Cottonwood trees and riparian vegetation in the moist seep and spring areas. Vegetation of the mesa tops is very sparse and low growing. Buffalo berry, Mormon tea, Cliffrose, Indian ricegrass and occasional scattered pinyon-juniper occur.

The southeastern portion of the unit contains numerous drill sites and approximately 25 miles of roads. This portion of the unit (25%) shows significant impacts of human activity. The remainder of the unit remains in a natural state.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

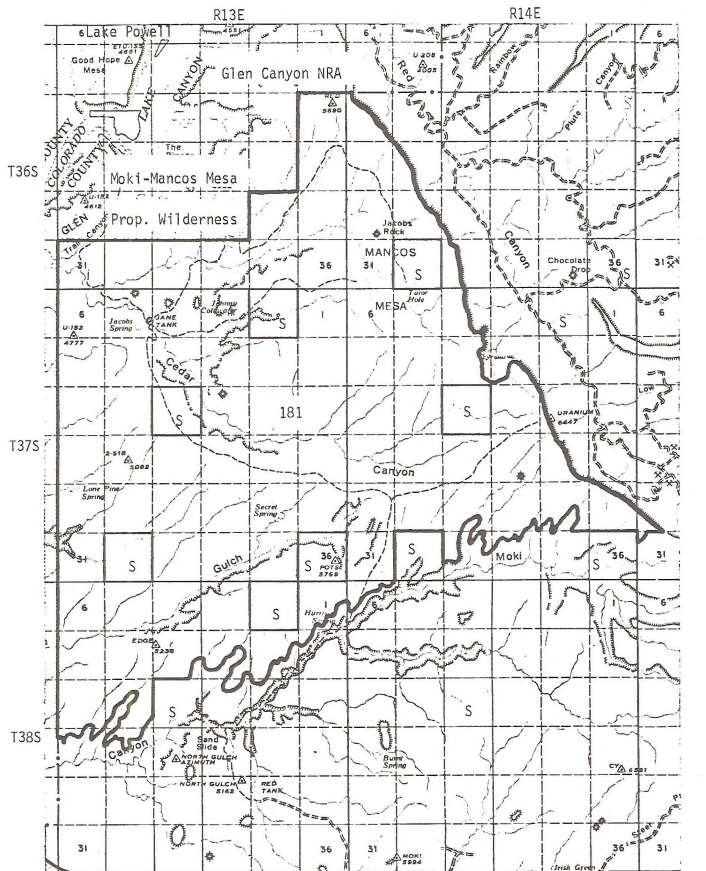
1. SOLITUDE: Opportunities for solitude exist within the unit; however, these are less than outstanding due to the limited natural screening present within the unit. The vegetation within the unit is low and sparse and the areas of topographic relief are chiefly restricted to the limits of the canyons. A majority of the area is open.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are considered to be less than outstanding. This is attributed to the limited natural screening and the lack of focal features that would provide an environment for either a variety of primitive recreation pursuits or an outstanding experience in any one primitive recreation pursuit.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Three archaeological sites have been identified in the unit. The area has scenic values due to the canyons, drifting sand, and sandstone formations. Views of the Henry Mountains to the northwest are available from within the unit. The area provides a large relatively undisturbed wildlife habitat. Bighorn Sheep have been sighted in the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Although the unit is large and is essentially natural in appearance, it does not provide outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. Without these attributes, it does not satisfy the requirements for wilderness designation. The area should be dropped from further consideration as a possible wilderness area and released from interim wilderness management.



UT-060-181 - MANCOS MESA

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- National Park Service Boundary

1/2" = 1 mile
MD0-3/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-188

UNIT NAME: PINE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE 15,180

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in San Juan County approximately 30 miles west-southwest of Blanding, Utah. The unit lies south of State Highway 95, and east of State Highway 263. The unit's south boundary is contiguous to the Grand Gulch Primitive Area, an Instant Study Area.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 15,180 acres of public land administered by the BLM. The unit is approximately 14 miles long northeast to southwest and about two miles in width.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit lies on the Grand Gulch Plateau with elevations of approximately 6500 feet in the east descending to 5,200 feet in the west.

The plateau is cut by three steep walled canyons that drain southwesterly into the Grand Gulch Primitive Area. Vegetation on the flat to gently rolling benchtops is sparse, consisting of desert shrub communities with scattered pinyon-juniper. The canyon bottoms are vegetated with a shrub, pinyon-juniper mixture. The pinyon-juniper increases in density in the higher elevations in the eastern portion of the unit.

The southwest portion of the unit contains noticeable imprints of man. In this area there are 3½ miles of "ways," 3 miles of seismograph lines, a drill site and a stock reservoir. There is low, sparse vegetation and little topographic relief to provide screening for these imprints. In the east portion of the unit a way extends for 2½ miles into a drill site, minimal impact is created due to the screening provided by the dense pinyon-juniper in this area. The majority (80%) of the unit appears in a natural condition.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The plateau in the western portion of the unit provides little screening for solitude. The increased density of pinyon-juniper vegetation in the eastern portion provides a greater degree of screening, but opportunities for solitude are not outstanding. The topographic relief of the deep winding canyons in the central portion of the unit provides excellent topographic screening. These canyons, which lead to Grand Gulch, provide seclusion and outstanding opportunities for solitude.

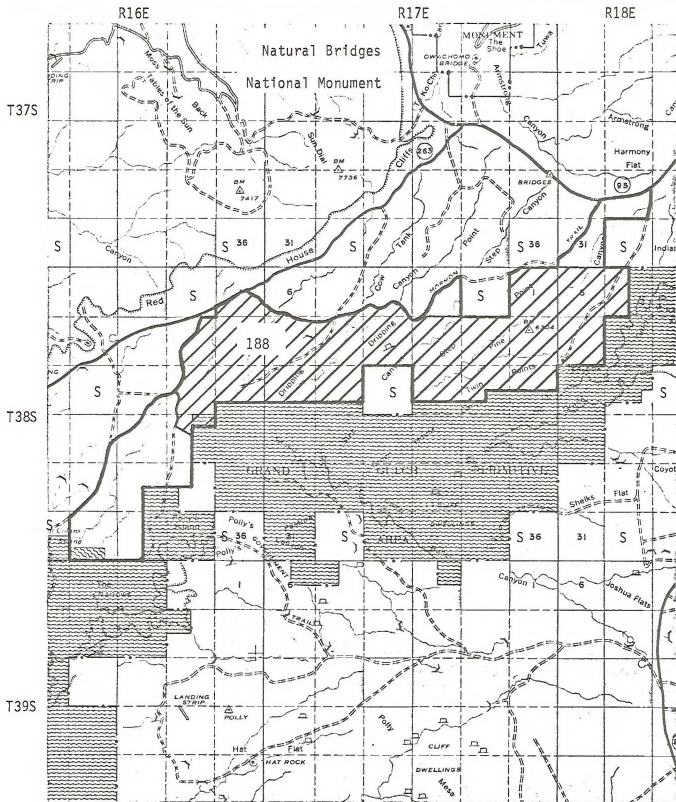
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The three canyons that cut through the unit provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, especially since the canyons provide access routes to Grand Gulch Primitive Area. The presence of the adjacent

Grand Gulch Primitive Area to the south, the archaeological ruins, and plentiful water within the canyons in the unit combine to create outstanding opportunities for recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There are numerous (over 50) identified archaeological sites within the unit. Approximately one-half are in the canyons, the others are on the plateau. High scenic values also occur in the canyons.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 11,300 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A boundary adjustment has been made in the north portion to exclude two small areas, 270 acres and 780 acres due to irregular configuration that creates narrow fingers of land. Another boundary adjustment has been made in the southwest portion to delete 2,830 acres due to loss of naturalness caused by ways, seismograph lines and a drill pad. The remaining 11,300 acres are being recommended for further study due to their remaining in a natural condition and providing outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. The numerous archaeological sites and the presence of the Grand Gulch Primitive Area to the south increase the opportunities within the unit.



UT-060-188 - PINE CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- S - State Lands
- - - Grand Gulch ISA Boundary
- - - National Park Service Boundary

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-2/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-191

UNIT NAME: CHEESEBOX CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 27,520

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in the southwest portion of San Juan County, approximately 32 miles west of Blanding, Utah and 40 miles south of Monticello, Utah. The unit is one mile north of the Natural Bridges National Monument and is bounded on the south by State Highway 95. The unit has a very irregular configuration extending from north to south with a narrow finger extending to the west.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 27,520 acres of public land and encloses two state sections totaling 1,280 acres.

B. NATURALNESS: Topography consists of steep walled canyons of slickrock sandstone eroded out of the Cedar Mesa sandstone complex. Three canyons, Cheesebox, Hideout and K&L drain southwesterly to White Canyon which drains to the northwest. White Canyon is the largest in the unit. It lies in the southern portion of the unit, winding approximately eleven miles through the unit. The mesa lands above the canyon are composed of flat to rolling landforms with a southwest aspect. The Cheesebox is a small butte in the south portion of the unit resembling a cheesebox. A prominent mesa in the middle of the unit approximately one mile in width and length rises approximately 1,000 feet above the surrounding lands and has noticeable coloration (layers of red and white banded sandstone). Two smaller mesas lie at the head of Cheesebox Canyon. A flat plateau, Deer Flat, lies in the eastern portion of the unit. Vegetation of White Canyon consists of riparian vegetation with scattered cottonwood trees in moist areas. Very little vegetation occurs in the other three canyons because of the slickrock formations and scouring by flash floods. The tablelands are composed of scattered pinyon-juniper trees with desert shrubs.

The eastern portion of the unit contains numerous imprints of man. Approximately 2070 acres have been chained with large amounts of deadfall being present. There are approximately 200 bulldozed drill pads, two active mines and 16 miles of bladed road in this eastern portion. In the central portion of the unit an eight mile road extends between Cheesebox and Hideout Canyons and leads to an active uranium mine. A way extends in the northern portion of the unit for approximately 3½ miles. Two small chained areas, approximately 150 acres each, occur on bench tops in the northern portion of the unit. In the western finger of the unit an airstrip and two maintained roads occur impairing the naturalness.

Approximately 30% of the unit contains noticeable imprints of man. The remaining 70% is substantially natural.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The topographic relief and vegetative screening of White Canyon and the topographic relief of the other three winding slickrock canyons combine to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The areas of significant human intrusions offer little opportunity for solitude.

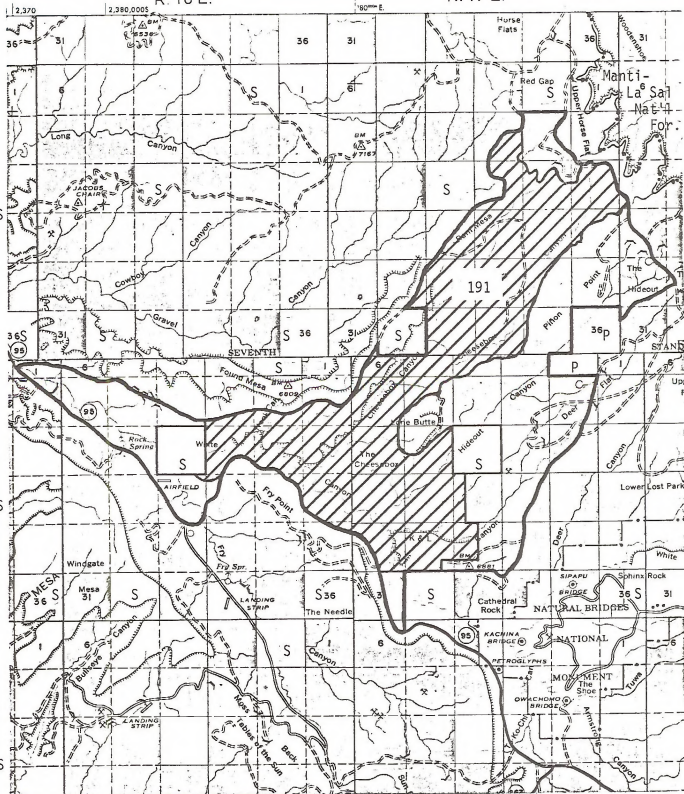
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The rugged steep-walled canyons, and the pinyon-juniper vegetated plateaus, ridges and mesas offer outstanding opportunities for recreation. Recreational values are further enhanced by the archaeological and geological values of the canyons. The heavily impacted eastern portion of the unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit has 36 recorded Anasazi Indian sites. The canyons are of geologic and scenic interest. Views of the Henry Mountains, Navajo Mountain, and Elk Ridge are available from the plateau area of the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 15,410 acre portion of the unit is proposed as a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The heavily intruded eastern portion of the unit (8,550 acres) is being deleted. Two chained areas totaling 700 acres in the northern portion are being deleted. The extending finger of land in the western portion (2,600 acres) is also being deleted due to imprints of man and configuration, as access is via a narrow (less than one-eighth mile) portion of the unit. Along the southern boundary a 260 acre parcel is being deleted due to irregular configuration.

The remaining area (15,410 acres) of the unit is being recommended for further study as the Cheesebox Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The canyons, ridges and slickrock sandstone formations provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. The supplemental archaeological, geological, and scenic values enhance the opportunities available within the unit.



UT-060-191 - CHEESEBOX CANYON

LEGEND

- LEGEND
- Unit Boundary
 - Proposed WSA
 - S - State Lands
 - - National Park Service Bndry.
 - - - - National Forest Service Bndry.
 - P - Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}'' = 1 \text{ mile}$
MDO-2/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-194

UNIT NAME: HARMONY FLAT

UNIT ACREAGE: 10,470

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located southeast of Natural Bridges National Monument (NBNM) in San Juan County, Utah, about 25 miles west of Blanding. It is on the Grand Gulch Plateau, mostly flat with shallow canyons draining west into NBNM. Vegetation is dense pinyon and juniper (12-20 feet high spaced 8-15 feet apart), thinning along the canyon rims. There are a few small sagebrush flats in the southeast.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 10,470 acres of BLM-administered land. One state section (640 acres) is within the boundaries, but was not inventoried for wilderness.

B. NATURALNESS: There is evidence of human activity near the unit boundary in several areas, but over 90% of the unit appears generally natural. National Park Service projects (a well and landfill) in the northwest are substantially unnoticeable, as is a one mile long "way" in the east. A clearing bladed for a fence along the southern boundary road and an old access road to NBNM in the southwest are obvious imprints, affecting less than 10% of the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

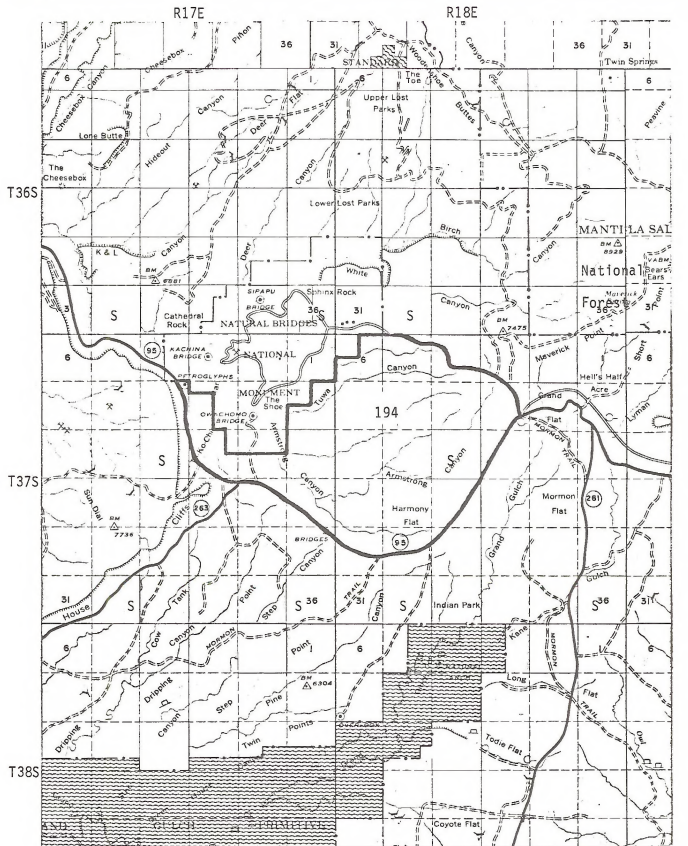
1. SOLITUDE: Vegetative screening is good, but the unit is small and topography provides very limited screening. Opportunities for solitude exist in this unit, but are not outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Topography in this unit is not varied or challenging, and there are no focal features in the unit. These factors, in combination with the small size of the unit, do not indicate outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: This unit contains many archaeological sites.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: This unit meets the size and naturalness criteria for a Wilderness Study Area (WSA), but does not offer outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.



UT-060-194 - HARMONY FLAT

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- - - National Park Service Boundary
- - - National Forest Service Boundary

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile

MD0-2/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-196

UNIT NAME: Bullet Canyon

UNIT ACREAGE: 8,730

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is in southern San Juan County, 32 miles west-southwest of Blanding, Utah. The unit's north boundary is contiguous to the Grand Gulch Primitive Area. The unit is roughly eight miles long and two miles wide.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 8,730 acres of public land administered by the BLM.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit consists of a flat to rolling plateau cut by canyons and drainages flowing in a northwesterly direction to Grand Gulch, the drainages being tributaries of the gulch. The largest is Bullet Canyon, 550' deep where it enters the Grand Gulch Primitive area. Vegetation on the plateau consists of moderately dense pinyon-juniper forest and sagebrush.

Old chainings occur on Sheiks Flats and in an area along Highway 261 on the eastern boundary. Total acreage chained is approximately 830 acres, regrowth is noticeable. A traveled way crosses the central part of the unit from south to north. The unit also contains minor imprints of three stock ponds, three developed springs, and old seismograph lines. The majority of the unit appears in a natural condition with man's imprints substantially unnoticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

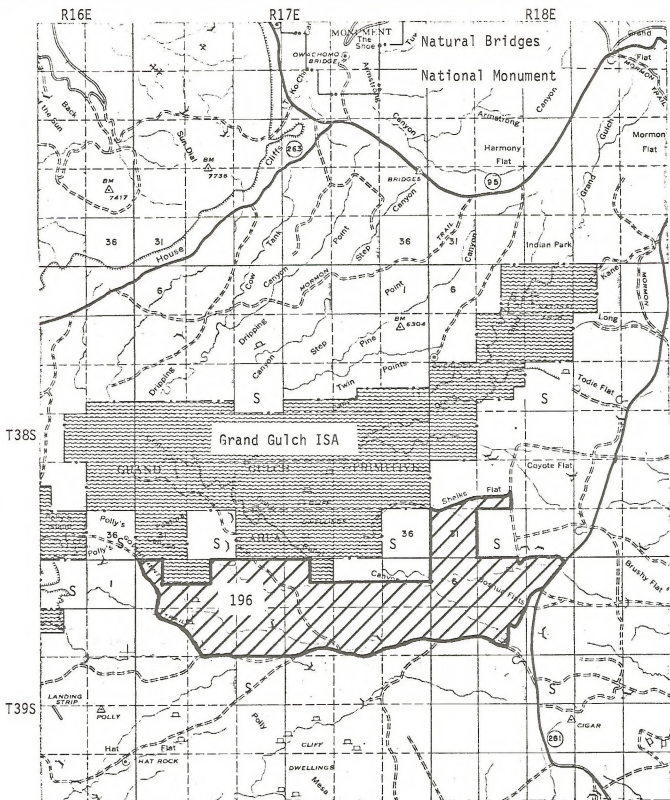
1. SOLITUDE: The pinyon-juniper vegetation of the plateau provides good screening for a number of users. The winding, steep sided canyons offer the best opportunities for solitude. Such opportunities are further enhanced by the flow of the canyons to the adjacent Grand Gulch Primitive Area. Outstanding opportunities for solitude are present within the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The deep, narrow, winding canyons offer outstanding opportunities for hiking, rock climbing, and general exploration. The diversity of terrain from canyons to pinyon-juniper plateaus create an interesting setting for recreational activities. The numerous archaeological sites in the canyons and the presence of the Grand Gulch Primitive Area further enhance the opportunities available.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains high cultural/historical values, evidenced by the numerous (over 100) archaeological ruin sites. Bullet Canyon's buttes, pinnacles, fins and alcoves offer excellent scenic values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit remains in its natural condition with man's imprint being substantially unnoticeable. The canyons and pinyon-juniper vegetated plateaus offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and recreation. The opportunities are further enhanced by the unit's sharing of common boundaries with the Grand Gulch Primitive Area and the archaeological values present in the unit.



UNIT NO.: UT-060-197/198

UNIT NAME: SLICKHORN & JOHNS CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 60,710

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in southern San Juan County, about 35 miles southwest of Blanding, Utah. The unit is bounded on the south by the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and on the west by the Grand Gulch Primitive Area.

The unit consists of the Polly Mesa area of the Grand Gulch Plateau, cut by two large canyon systems. The mesa toplands are flat to rolling, and are vegetated with pinyon-juniper and sage flats. The two major canyons, Slickhorn and Johns Canyon, are deep, meandering, and have vertical and broken sandstone walls. Johns Canyon widens considerably as it drains to the southwest. Pinyon-juniper occurs on the lower talus slopes, sagebrush and rabbitbrush are common in the bottoms, cottonwood, tamarisk, and willows occur in the moist areas.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 60,710 acres of public land administered by the BLM. Seven state sections totalling 4,480 acres lie within the unit's boundary; the state sections are not inventoried for wilderness characteristics.

In the initial inventory this unit was inventoried as two separate units. During the intensive inventory a field inspection revealed that a road that was thought to divide the parcel of land into two units did not completely separate this parcel. As a result the two units were combined to form one unit which was inventoried as a whole. The acreage figure listed here does not agree with the combined figure of the two original units due to an error in the original computation.

B. NATURALNESS: The northwest portion of the unit is significantly affected by man's activities. There are two roads totalling 10 miles, ways totalling four miles, short seismograph lines, a drill site, an airstrip, a corral, and several stock reservoirs in this area. In the northeast corner of the unit man's imprints also create a significant amount of impact. There are 16 miles of roads, three miles of ways, two drill sites, a corral, a developed spring, and three stock reservoirs. In the southeast portion of the unit significant human imprints also occur; there are 6½ miles of road, 5½ miles of ways, two drill sites, an abandoned homestead with two structures, a corral, and an area that has been railed and sprayed. Minor imprints of a short way and a seismograph line occur along the eastern boundary road.

Approximately 20% of the unit has significant human impacts, the remainder of the unit retains its natural character.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: There are outstanding opportunities for solitude in most of the unit. The long, deep canyons provide excellent topographic screening; the pinyon-juniper vegetation of the plateau also provides good screening. The large size of the unit and the adjacent Grand Gulch Primitive Area and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area further enhance the opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The variety of terrain, from forested plateaus to deep, winding, slickrock canyons, provides outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. These numerous opportunities for exploration and the terrain provide a variety of challenges to the hiker.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit offers archaeological, geologic, scenic, and historic values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 46,800 portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Of the unit's 60,710 acres, 13,910 acres are being recommended to be deleted due to the significant impact of man's activities and configuration. A 4,540 acre portion in the northwest corner is being deleted. A 7,300 acre portion in the northeast corner is being deleted, and a 2,070 acre portion in the southeastern corner is being deleted.

The remaining 46,800 acres are in a natural condition with man's activities substantially unnoticeable. The canyons of the unit offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Since the unit meets the wilderness criteria, it is being recommended for further study.

UNIT NO.: UT-060-201

UNIT NAME: ROAD CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 76,170

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies on the Grand Gulch Plateau in the south-central portion of San Juan County, Utah. The central and northern areas of the unit consist of a portion of the Grand Gulch Plateau. Predominant vegetation of the plateau is pinyon-juniper and sagebrush. The plateau is cut by two major canyon drainages, Lime Creek and Road Canyon, which flow to the southeast. The canyons are characterized by lower talus slopes, steep sandstone walls, and various sandstone erosional formations. Riparian vegetation occurs along the moist canyon bottom areas; pinyon-juniper occurs sporadically on the talus slopes. The southern portion of the unit consists of a low area known as the Valley of the Gods and the Comb Wash area. Terrain in this portion is generally flat to rolling; vegetation consists of sparse desert shrub communities.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 76,170 acres of public land managed by the BLM. Within the boundaries of the unit lie 5,040 acres of state land that are not being inventoried for wilderness characteristics.

B. NATURALNESS: The major impact is created by a six mile long road that has three spur roads extending to state sections in the central portion of the unit. On a bench parallel and south of Lime Creek Canyon a road extends for 6½ miles. In the northwest corner of the unit a 250 acre chained area and seismograph trail occur. Scattered ways, fences, seismograph trails, corrals, stock ponds, and drill pads occur along and adjacent to the boundary roads, the overall impact not being significant. Approximately 95% of the unit remains in a natural condition; the roads in the north and north-central portion create the strongest impact.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

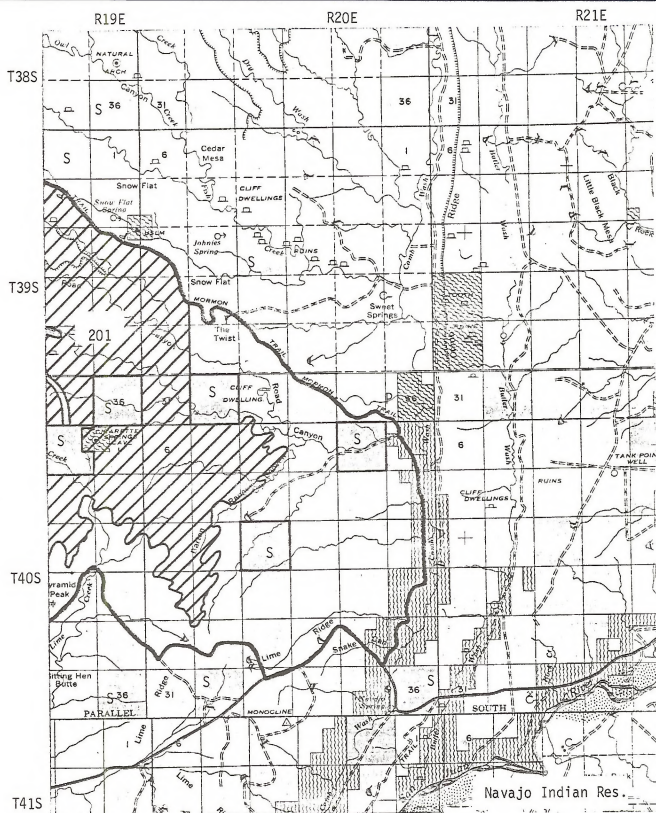
1. SOLITUDE: Outstanding opportunities for solitude are present within the canyon drainages of the unit. The canyons provide extensive topographic and vegetative screening. The open character of the southern and eastern portions of the unit does not provide opportunities for solitude. The plateau of the north-central portion, with its pinyon-juniper vegetation, provides a degree of screening with opportunities for solitude not being outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The canyons and their tributaries offer outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. The meandering course, talus slopes, vertical sandstone walls, and various erosional features provide a challenging and scenic setting for hiking and exploration. The pinyon-juniper vegetation and sandstone formations of the plateau offer additional recreational opportunities. Recreational opportunities are limited in the south and eastern portions of the unit and are not considered to be outstanding.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit has archaeological, biological and scenic values. There are over 70 Anasazi sites recorded within the unit. The abundant water in the unit creates an important summer wildlife habitat. The historic Hole-in-the-Rock Trail forms the north and east boundaries of the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 34,740 acre portion of this unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit remains in its natural state and has outstanding opportunities for solitude and for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The boundary of the WSA deviates around the roads on the plateau on the north-central portion of the unit, resulting in a deletion of 30 acres. The road extending for 6½ miles on the bench parallel and south of Lime Creek Canyon was constructed after the passage of the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), thus the effect of this later constructed road cannot be considered in evaluating intrusions in this inventory. A 260-acre parcel has been omitted in the northwestern corner due to the imprints of a seismograph line and a chaining. In accordance with OAD 78-61, Change 3, an exception was granted by the Director to adjust the boundaries of this unit. Under this authority the southern and eastern portions of the unit are being omitted from the WSA due to the lack of outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation in these areas. This affects about 41,140 acres. A total of 41,430 acres does not meet WSA criteria and is recommended to be released from interim wilderness management.



UNIT NO.: UT-060-204

UNIT NAME: FISH & OWL CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 52,050

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located 29 miles southwest of Monticello, Utah. The unit lies on the Grand Gulch Plateau and is deeply dissected by three major canyons, Dry Wash, Fish Creek, and Owl Creek. The plateau is flat to gently rolling and is vegetated with pinyon-juniper mixed with a sagebrush-desert shrub community. The canyons drain to the southeast and reach a confluence in the southeast lowlands of the unit. The canyons are 500 and 600 feet, have steep sandstone walls and formations. Springs and potholes are plentiful except in Dry Wash Canyon, the widest of the three. The lower talus slopes of the canyons harbor scattered pinyon and juniper trees. In moist areas of the canyons, riparian vegetation occurs.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 52,050 acres of public land managed by the BLM. Within the boundaries are 3,240 acres of state land which are not being inventoried for wilderness characteristics.

B. NATURALNESS: Evidence of human activity within the unit occurs primarily in the northeast portion of the unit with 910 acres of chaining, six miles of "ways," $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of seismograph lines, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roads, and a large fence constructed of bulldozed pinyon-juniper, extending for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles into the unit. These imprints in the northeast portion noticeably impair the naturalness in this portion. Other imprints of man (ways and drill pads) are scattered around the perimeter of the unit, but do not create a significant impact on the naturalness of the unit. Most of the unit remains in its natural state; 3520 acres in the northeastern portion of the unit have been affected by man's activities.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The steep walls, tributaries and lush vegetation of Fish and Owl Canyon offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. Dry Wash Canyon, which has a differing character with its wide bottom and benched slickrock walls, also offers outstanding solitude to users. The plateau above the canyons provides pinyon-juniper screening to compliment the solitude found in the canyon bottoms. The northeast portion of the unit, with its obvious imprints of man, does not provide a setting for outstanding solitude.

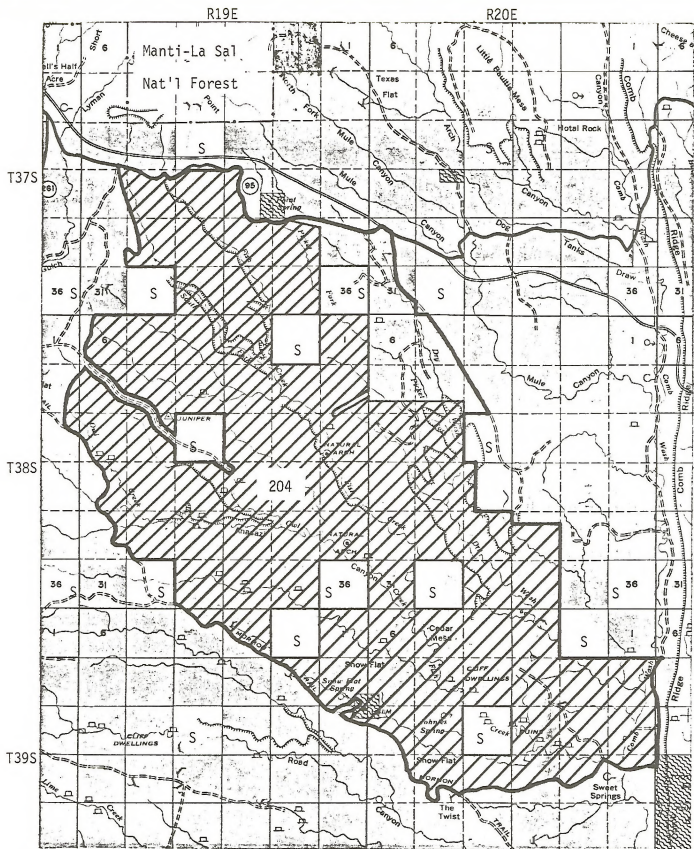
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The miles of deep, rugged meandering canyons within the unit offer outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined recreation. The varied landforms and character of the canyons with their diversity in vegetation provide differing settings for primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

The northeast corner of the unit with its noticeable human imprints does not offer outstanding opportunities for recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit has archaeological, geological, scenic, scientific, and educational values. The area was a major occupational site for the Anasazi Indians. There are approximately 240 archaeological sites in Fish Creek and 120 sites in Owl Creek Canyon. The rock formations offer scenic and geologic values. The four species of fish found in Fish Creek provide scientific interest. The areas could provide important educational values through the interpretation of natural processes and the archaeological sites of the Anasazi Indians.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 48,530 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A 3,520 acre portion on the northeast corner of the unit is being recommended to be deleted due to a loss of naturalness created by human activity. The remainder of the unit retains its natural character with man's imprint substantially unnoticeable. The canyons of the unit provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive and unconfined recreation.



UT-060-204 - FISH CREEK CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- Proposed WSA
- State Lands
- National Forest Service Bndry.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MD0-2/80

UNIT NO: UT-060-205A

UNIT NAME: ARCH CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 7,500

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in the south-central portion of San Juan County approximately 30 miles southwest of Monticello, Utah. To the north the unit is adjacent to the Manti-LaSal National Forest. The unit has a very irregular configuration. The boundaries narrow the unit to a one-quarter mile width in the central portion. The unit lies at the foot of the Abajo Mountains. The unit is bisected by Arch Canyon which drains from the southeast to the southwest. Riparian vegetation occurs in the canyon bottoms, and scattered pinyon-juniper occupy the talus slopes. Ponderosa pine occur in the upper reaches of the canyon. Pinyon-juniper is the dominant vegetation on the tablelands.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: An error was made in computing the acreage of the original unit 205. During the intensive inventory a road was discovered on Texas Flat which divides unit 205 into two units which are now 205A, Arch Canyon, and 205B, Mule Canyon. Accurate measuring during the intensive inventory determined the following acreages in the two resulting units: 205A, 7,500 acres; 205B, 5,600 acres.

B. NATURALNESS: Arch Canyon has a "way" seven miles long which travels the length of the canyon from its mouth to the Forest Service boundary. The "way" meanders through the wash bottom and follows the natural course of the streambed. An eight foot high chain-link fence surrounds the Arch Canyon Ruin and alcove. A four strand barbed wire drift fence crosses the mouth of Arch Canyon. Along the eastern boundary four short ways enter the unit. A short road leads to a private campsite. Along the south boundary is a short "way," a fence, and a seismograph line. Along the western boundary there are 850 acres of chainings within the unit. A stock pond, drill pad and three "ways" lie within the chainings.

Imprints of man are scattered throughout the unit, particularly along the perimeter. The chainings are revegetating to a natural condition, and the way along the bottom of Arch Canyon creates a minor impact. Man's imprints are substantially unnoticeable. The unit remains in its natural condition.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

1. SOLITUDE: The configuration of this unit limits its potential for solitude. A State section lies across Arch Canyon, the principal topographic feature of the unit. Although the topography in this canyon provides good screening, the intruding State section divides it, leaving only two short segments of the canyon under BLM management. This, combined

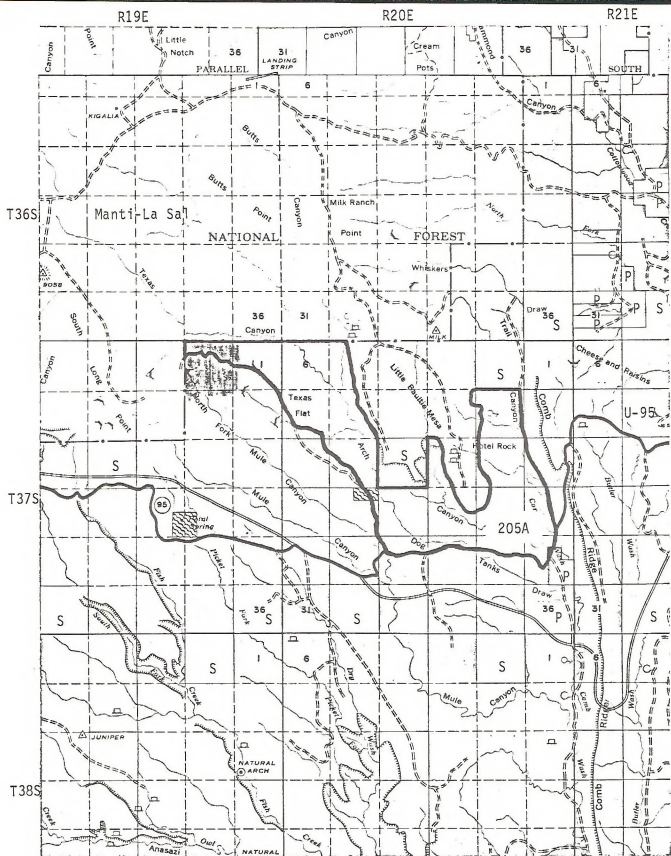
with inadequate natural screening in the flats to the east and south that make up the rest of the unit, result in less than outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The flat, open terrain in the south and east of Arch Canyon provides very limited opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. The opportunities for Arch Canyon are limited by the short segments of the canyon remaining on either side of the intruding State section.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit contains archaeological and geologic values. There are 15 recorded archaeological Anasazi Indian sites in Arch Canyon and a few sites occur on the tablelands above the canyon. There are exposed sandstone reefs 400 to 800 feet high, with spires and large rock formations. A large sandstone arch is a prominent feature of Arch Canyon.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit's configuration and lack of adequate screening limits the opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. These opportunities are further reduced as the result of the fragmentation of Arch Canyon by a section of State land. Since the opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are less than outstanding, this unit does not meet the criteria.



UT-060-205A - ARCH CANYON

LEGEND

- Unit Boundary
- S - State Lands
- P - Private Lands
- - - National Forest Boundary

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-1/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-205B

UNIT NAME: MULE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 5,600

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies in the south-central portion of San Juan County, approximately 32 miles southwest of Monticello, Utah. The unit is located on the Grand Gulch Plateau just south of the Manti-LaSal National Forest. The plateau of the unit is cut by two forks of Mule Canyon that drain to the southeast. The canyons are characterized by exposed bands of red and white sandstone, the walls are a series of slanted benches which lead to lower talus slopes. The tablelands are flat to gently rolling with exposed slickrock. Vegetation of the tableland consists of pinyon-juniper. Vegetation in the lower canyons consists of scattered pinyon-juniper, cottonwood, buffalo berry, and yucca. The northern portion of the canyons contain maple and gamble oak. Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir occur in the upper portions of the canyon.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: An error was made in computing the acreage of the original unit 205. During the intensive inventory a road was discovered on Texas Flat which divides unit 205 into two units which are not 205A Arch Canyon and 205B Mule Canyon. Accurate measuring during the intensive inventory determined the following acreages in the two resulting units: 205A, 7,500 acres; 205B, 5,600 acres.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit is in a natural condition; along the north boundary 280 acres have been chained and seeded with Crested wheatgrass in 1955. There is one earthen dam stockpond in the chained area. The area appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with man's imprint substantially unnoticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

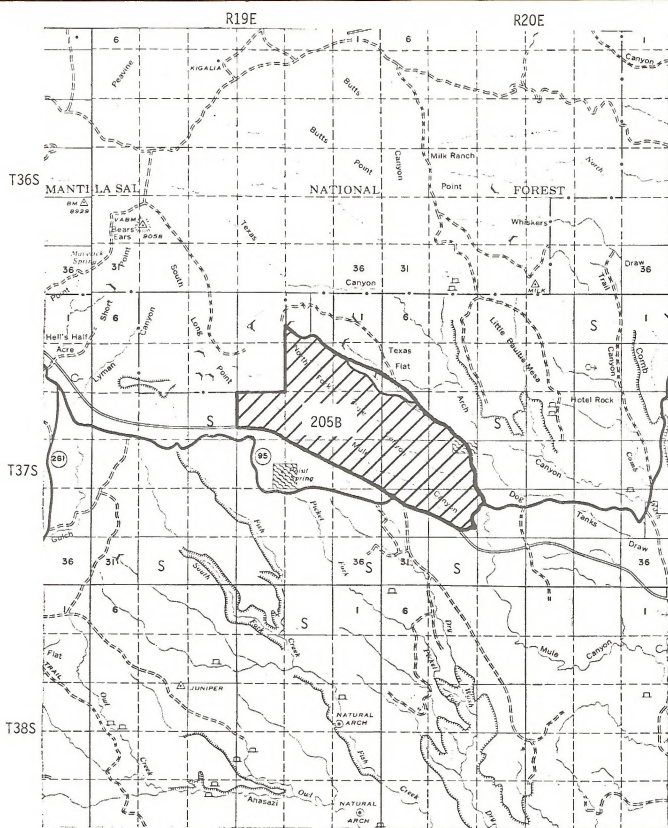
1. SOLITUDE: The pinyon-juniper forested tablelands and the deep, winding north and south forks of Mule Canyon with lush vegetation provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The deep, narrow, winding canyons offer opportunities for hiking and exploration. The mesa tops provide moderate forest cover and offer little restriction to movement. The unit offers outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The unit has archaeologic and geologic values. The unit exposes several layers of geologic formations as it rises 1,200 feet from south to north. The unit has 26 known archaeological sites.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 5,320 portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A 280-acre chained portion along the northern boundary is being deleted due to a loss of naturalness. The remaining 5,320 acres of the unit retain their natural character and offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.



$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-2/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-224

UNIT NAME: SHEIKS FLAT

UNIT ACREAGE: 3,070

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: This unit is located east of Grand Gulch Primitive Area (GGPA), an Instant Study Area, which forms its western boundary. It is west of State Highway 261, 24 miles north of Mexican Hat in San Juan County, Utah. The entire unit is flat plateau top with a few very shallow drainages. Vegetation is pinyon and juniper which is moderately dense (10' - 20' spacing), thinner around the sage flats which cover 20% of the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 3,070 acres, all administered by BLM.

B. NATURALNESS: Five hundred acres along the southern boundary have been chained, although sage and grasses have since grown in the area. One road and a seismograph line (each about 1/2 mile long) enter from the southern boundary road, and a "way" passes through the unit for one mile in the southwest. The "way" and seismograph line are barely noticeable and the road is noticeable only from within 100 to 200 feet. Most of this unit (about 2,500 acres) appears generally natural.

D. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

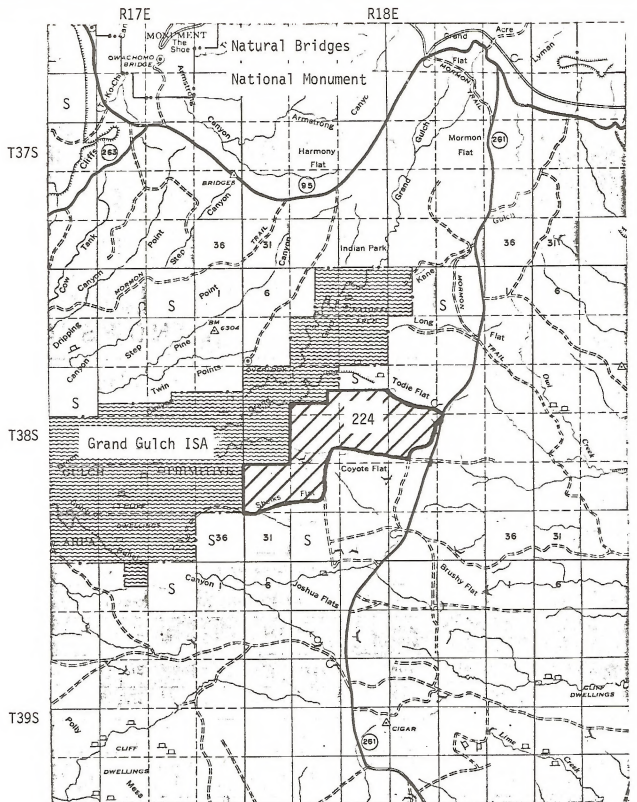
1. SOLITUDE: Topography provides very little screening through the unit. In most of the unit, vegetation provides good screening offering outstanding opportunities for solitude in conjunction with the Instant Study Area to the northwest.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: This unit is very flat and has few topographic features. It does provide outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation because of its contiguous boundary with Grand Gulch Primitive Area.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There are supplemental values associated with archaeological ruins in the area. There are 43 known ruin sites in this small unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Even though this unit is less than 5,000 acres, it meets the size requirement because it is contiguous to GGPA, an Instant Study Area. The area appears generally natural, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.



UNIT NO.: UT-060-227/CO-030-265A

UNIT NAME: SQUAW AND PAPOOSE CANYONS

UNIT ACREAGE: 9,670 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in the southeast portion of San Juan County, Utah. It is contiguous to the Colorado, Montrose District BLM Wilderness Inventory Unit No. CO-030-265A.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 9,670 acres of BLM-administered lands and 640 acres of state land. These boundaries are contiguous for six miles with the state of Colorado to the east. The west border is composed of private and BLM-administered lands, the south border is composed of state and BLM lands.

B. NATURALNESS: About 17% of the unit has lost its natural character due to a chaining containing 1,230 acres in the west portion of the unit and a 180 acre chaining in the southeast. There is also a road system in the north portion of the unit which is about two miles long with cuts and fills, a stockpond, and a drill hole and pad which has been scarified and seeded. The remainder of the unit remains relatively natural with an old revegetated exploration road which is substantially unnoticeable and washed out in many places in the stream bottom which travels the length of Squaw Canyon.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The unit is affected by an irregular configuration of chained areas and a state section which affects solitude within the western portion of the unit. The landforms are composed of two major canyons and a plateau area to the west called Bug Point. Bug Point has been severely chained. The vegetation within the unit is composed of stands of pinyon-juniper trees with cottonwood trees and riparian vegetation in the creek bottom. Neither the topography nor the vegetation provide good natural screening. The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The gentle topography and vegetative screening offer primitive and unconfined recreation for approximately 83% of the unit. Although these attributes offer primitive and unconfined recreation, it is not considered to be outstanding because of the lack of striking features and the general land forms.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Archaeology is a supplemental value to the unit. Large Anasazi sites can be found within the interior of the unit with smaller sites along the lower portions of Squaw Canyon. Intermittent streams are found in the bottom of Squaw and Papoose Canyons.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 6,580 acre portion of the unit in Utah is proposed for a WSA

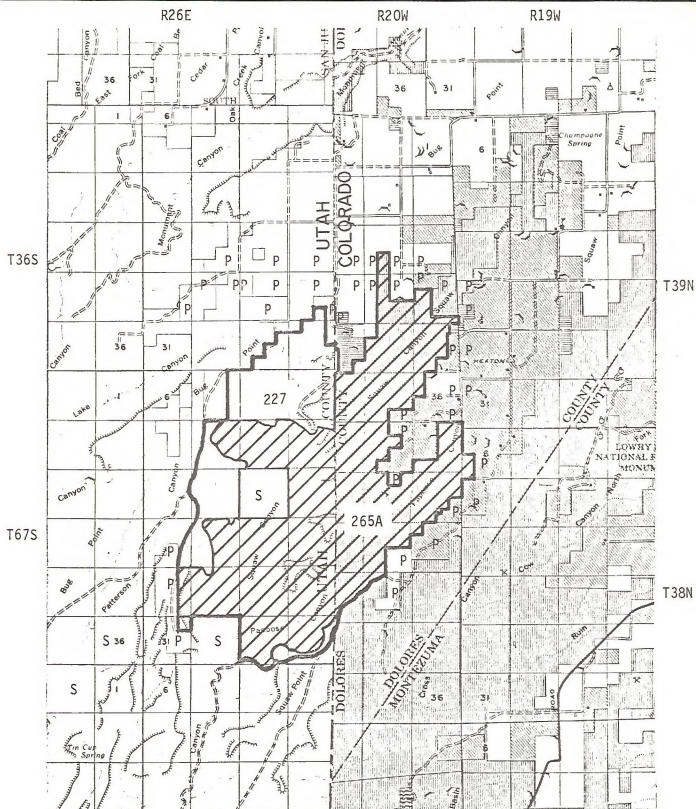
4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit contains about 9,670 acres of BLM-administered lands and 640 acres of state land. Approximately 1,680 acres have been deleted from the proposed WSA due to a road system on the east boundary of the unit and a chaining of 1,230 acres in the western portion of the unit. In addition a small 180 acre portion has been chained in the southeast portion of the unit. The accumulative effect of human imprints and boundary adjustments account for 31% of the unit or 3,090 acres of BLM-administered lands. A state section in the upper middle portion of the unit extends from a chaining and becomes part of the area which has been excluded from the proposed Wilderness Study Area (WSA).

Colorado is proposing their portion of the unit as a Wilderness Study Area (WSA). The majority of the unit (69%) is natural and has opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. On the Utah side within the unit, 6,580 acres are being proposed as a Wilderness Study Area.

Topography and vegetative patterns within the unit provide opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation because of the pinyon-juniper tree canopy and slightly dissected washes. Cottonwood trees are scattered along the major wash bottoms of Squaw and Papoose Canyon with mixed areas of riparian vegetation. Although the area is vegetated and slightly dissected, it does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

Supplemental values present within the unit include large archaeological Anasazi sites in the upper canyons and smaller habitation sites in the lower portions of the canyon.

The Moab District did not find opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation to be outstanding; however, the Utah portion is contiguous to the Colorado unit which was found to meet the criteria for a Wilderness Study Area and is, therefore, recommended for a Wilderness Study Area. The two units will be merged into a single unit following the public comment period for the Utah intensive wilderness inventory.



UT-060-227/CO-030-265A - SQUAW AND PAOOSE CANYONS

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - Proposed WSA
-  - State Land
-  - Private Land

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-2/80

UNIT NO.: UT-060-229/CO-030-265

UNIT NAME: CROSS CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 2,112 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located approximately 30 miles southeast of the city of Monticello, Utah and 28 miles northwest of Cortez, Colorado, in the southeast portion of San Juan County, Utah. The unit is approximately two miles wide at the south portion and narrows to one-half mile in the north portion. This area was intensively inventoried at the request of the Colorado Montrose District BLM to determine if the area has wilderness characteristics.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit includes approximately 2,112 acres of BLM-administered lands. No other inholdings are found within the unit boundary.

B. NATURALNESS: Approximately 70% of the unit or 1,400 acres appear natural. Impairments within the unit are two old mineral exploration "ways." The first way is one-half mile long and ends at an old prospect hole. The second way follows a northerly trend for 1½ miles and ends in state section No. 16. Both of these ways were originally bladed into cryptogamic badland soil which is extremely slow to revegetate or to restore to a natural appearance. Two earthen dammed stock ponds lie along the longest of the two ways. A four-strand barbed wire fence extends one-half mile from the southern boundary north along the Colorado state line. A new oil well with associated pad and waste pit, has been drilled one-half mile from the Colorado border with a disturbed area of approximately 200 by 300 feet. This well was drilled after the initial inventory period. At that time the area was not being considered for intensive inventory.

Two chainings lie within the unit on the western boundary. The northern most chaining contains 500 acres and the chaining directly south contains 200 acres of chained area. Both chainings have heavy deadfall within and cause a loss of naturalness to the unit which accounts for about 30% of the unit. A three-strand barbed wire fence lies within the northern chaining and has been bladed into the chaining.

These imprints of human activity cover approximately 30% of the unit leaving the remainder of the unit in a natural condition (70%).

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Landforms within the Utah portion of the unit consist of a large eroded bowl with gradual sides to the west which end at the rim of Squaw Point, a flat finger of land. Badland type formations form the majority of the landforms with a few scattered pinyon-juniper

trees and scattered and associated desert shrub communities. This landform extends into the state of Colorado which is adjacent to the unit boundary. Vegetative screening is very sparse with pinyon-juniper trees 10 to 15 feet high associated with desert shrubs under one foot in height. Some low hills have very little vegetation and appear almost bare except for some low growing scattered grasses. Taking into consideration the minimal screening, low landforms and the badland type of character of the area, outstanding opportunities for solitude are not found within the majority of the Utah portion of this unit; however, a small portion of the unit adjoining the Colorado side was thought to have potential for this type of opportunity when considered with the proposed WSA on the Colorado side of the unit.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are limited within this unit. The low badland characteristics of the unit would not attract recreationists seeking an outstanding recreation experience.

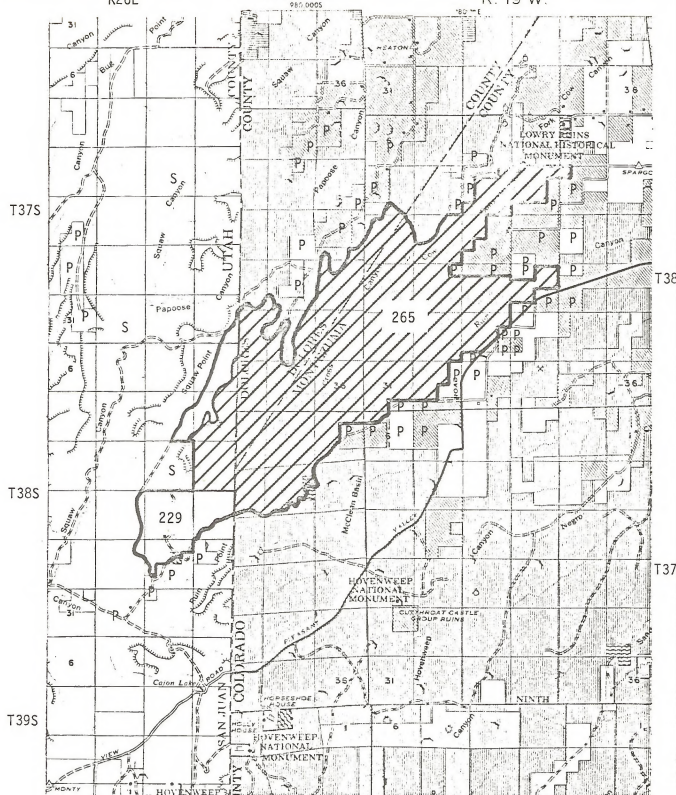
Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not considered to be outstanding within the majority of the Utah portion of the unit; however, a small portion of this unit adjoining the Colorado side may have potential for this type of opportunity when considered with the proposed WSA on the Colorado side of the unit.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Archaeology: There have been four cultural archaeological sites identified within this unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The Utah portion has 2,112 acres of which 1,000 acres is being proposed as a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) in conjunction with the Colorado Montrose District BLM Unit CO-030-265 which has 9,160 acres and is being recommended as a WSA.

During the intensive inventory, it was determined that 70% of the unit still retained its natural appearance; however, due to the limited screening, low topography and moderate elevation change within the unit, the majority of the area does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. The Montrose District felt that the Utah portion adjacent to their proposed WSA should be studied with their WSA. They felt that it might be found to have wilderness characteristics if considered with their WSA during the study phase. This part of the Utah side of the unit contains 1,000 acres.



UT-060-229/CO-030-265 - CROSS CANYON

LEGEND

-  - Unit Boundary
-  - State Land
-  - Private Land
-  - National Park Boundary

UNIT NO.: UT-060-232/CO-030-263

UNIT NAME: LITTLE RUIN CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 1,000 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit located in southeastern San Juan County, Utah, is contiguous to the State of Colorado on the east, the Navajo Reservation on the south, Hovenweep National Monument and private land on the west, and state and private lands on the north. The unit is also being intensively inventoried by the Colorado Montrose District BLM, Unit CO-030-263 Rare Lizard and Snake Instant Study Area.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit was not found to meet Wilderness Study Area (WSA) criteria. The unit contains 1,000 acres of BLM administered lands. Approximately 10% has lost its natural character due to an electrical powerline and associated way. The remainder of the unit appears relatively natural, containing two "ways", one 3/8 mile in length and the other one, one mile in length. The Colorado Montrose District BLM has recommended that CO-030-263 be dropped from Intensive Inventory, based on this recommendation. The Utah portion of the unit will also be deleted because the size is under the required 5,000 acre criteria.

B. NATURALNESS: The majority of the unit (90%) appears to be predominantly natural and free of human imprints. Within the 10% of the area which shows human imprints there are three "ways" and a powerline right-of-way. The first way is in the southwest in Little Ruin Canyon and travels north to south for 3/8 mile. Along this way is a three-strand electric powerline with 35 to 40 foot wooden power poles which extends along the bottom of Little Ruin Canyon for 5/8 mile in the south part of the unit and 1/4 mile in the northern portion of the unit. The second way intrudes from the Utah-Colorado border and travels one mile in a northeast to southwest direction and ends in the bottom of Little Ruin Canyon. The third way extends into the unit from the north for one-half mile. These human imprints make up about 10% of the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The gentle topography of Little Ruin and Keeley Canyons to the west and the flat to rolling terrain on the plateau area to the east do not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The canyons are approximately 1/8 mile wide and about 120 feet deep. Little Ruin Canyon is dissected by private land which cuts the canyon off in its central portion and also a powerline which runs the entire length of the canyon. Other areas have a broad open aspect which is not conducive to outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Little Ruin Canyon is cut off by private lands in its center making access from one end of the canyon to the other impossible without crossing private lands. The plateau area to the west is flat and rolling and extends into the Colorado Unit CO-030-263. This sparsely covered landform would not attract recreationists seeking outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The area is contiguous to Hovenweep National Monument, which is an archaeological National Monument administered by the National Park Service. There are two recorded sites within the unit. This unit is adjacent to the Colorado BLM Montrose District's Rare Lizard and Snake Instant Study Area, along the Utah-Colorado border.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit contains 1,000 acres of BLM administered lands. Ten percent of the unit has a loss of naturalness due to a three strand electric powerline which protrudes into the unit for 5/8 of a mile on 35 foot wooden power poles. This electrical powerline supplies Hovenweep National Monument with electric power. This powerline is a very noticeable intrusion. Two "ways" intrude into the unit, one for one-half mile in the north, and one for one mile in the northeast.

Topography and vegetative patterns in the unit provide some vegetative screening with most desert shrubs only three to four feet in height which is the predominant ground cover throughout the unit. Sparsely scattered pinyon-juniper trees dot the landscape and are found predominantly on the north facing slopes. These types of vegetative screenings do not offer outstanding solitude potential.

Topography consists of two canyons, Little Ruin and Keeley which are approximately 120 feet deep. Little Ruin Canyon only enters the unit for 3/8 mile and then exits into private lands to re-emerge for 1/8 mile to the northwest. The private land in Little Ruin Canyon effectively blocks off the canyon forming an irregular boundary on the western border of the unit. Keeley Canyon branches off Little Ruin for one-half mile and exits to the northeast boundary of the unit. These two canyons do not possess outstanding opportunities because of their shallow depth and short lengths. The east portion of the unit is composed of flat to rolling lands with low desert shrubs three to four feet in height and sparsely scattered juniper and pinyon trees. Both the vegetative and topographic screening within this part of the unit do not offer outstanding opportunities for wilderness activities such as solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

This unit does not meet the minimum size requirement by itself. It was intensively inventoried because it was contiguous to the Colorado Rare Lizard and Snake ISA (CO-030-263). Since the Montrose District has recommended that this ISA be dropped from further consideration, this unit cannot be considered as meeting any of the size requirements. Based on the Montrose District recommendation for the ISA, this unit does not qualify for further consideration.

VERNAL DISTRICT

Intensive Inventory Recommendations

Inventory Number	Unit Name	Proposed as WSA	Not Proposed as WSA
UT-080-103	West Cold Springs	X	
UT-080-104	Wild Mountain		X
UT-080-110	Hoy Mountain		X
UT-080-113	Diamond Breaks	X	
UT-080-200	Stone Bridge Draw		X
UT-080-208	Boone Springs		X
UT-080-414	Daniel's Canyon	X	
UT-080-415	Moonshine Draw	X	
UT-080-419	Bull Canyon	X	
UT-080-605	Sand Wash		X
UT-080-612	Nine Mile Canyon		X
UT-080-615	Argyle Canyon		X
UT-080-616	Devils Canyon		X
UT-080-707	East Big Pack Mountain		X
UT-080-708	Big Pack Mountain		X
UT-080-709	West Pack Mountain		X
UT-080-715	Bitter Creek		X
UT-080-721	Atchee Ridge		X
UT-080-722	Rat Hole Ridge		X
UT-080-730	Winter Ridge		X

UNIT NO.: UT 080-103/C0 010-208

UNIT NAME: WEST COLD SPRINGS

UNIT ACREAGE: 4,730 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located in northeast Utah and overlaps into Colorado; the majority of the unit is within Colorado. The unit is within Daggett County, Utah and Moffat County, Colorado. The unit was jointly inventoried by the Vernal and Craig Districts of the BLM. The unit consists of the western portion of the south slopes of Cold Springs Mountain, north of Brown's Park.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit consists of 45,020 acres of public land administered by the BLM of which 40,290 acres are in Colorado and 4,730 are in Utah.

B. NATURALNESS: The Cold Springs Unit is the rough and steep south-facing slopes of Cold Springs Mountain with the top of the mountain only partially in the unit. The majority of the top of the mountain is state and private land north of this unit. Many drainages exist with two major ones being Beaver Canyon along the west and Spitzle Draw along the east. The vegetation near water is diverse, containing willows and other riparian vegetation. The top of the mountain is flat and grassy with patches of aspen and pinyon-juniper. The majority of the unit, the south-facing slopes, consists of sage and dense pinyon-juniper. The imprints found in this inventory and considered to be major are associated with grazing activities and are excluded. The major imprints deleted have little or no vegetative screening. The constant use, hand maintenance, wide distribution, and the cumulative number of imprints cause an unnatural effect. The eastern boundary has been adjusted to the Matt Trail, a foot trail running north-south, with small adjustments occurring along the southern and northern boundaries, resulting in a deletion of 25,810 acres. Within Utah, 1,530 acres are excluded due to imprints related to grazing activities. These imprints are also visually noticeable due to the lack of vegetation, constant use, and ongoing maintenance. The remainder of the unit, 17,684 acres, is in a natural condition with only minor imprints of man.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Due to the varied topography and dense vegetation, the adjusted Cold Springs unit does offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. A sense of vastness exists, caused by the size and high elevations. Intimacy can be found in the draws

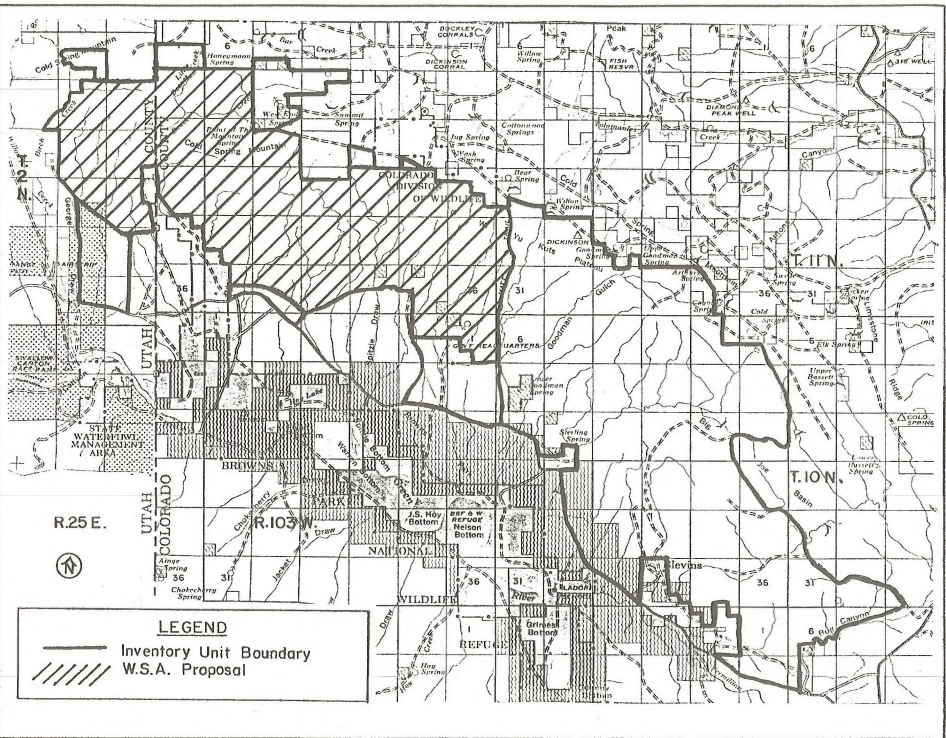
and canyons. The dense vegetation caused by the presence of water offers screening from other's activities. The large size and blocked configuration also enhance the variety and extent of places to experience solitude. When taken cumulatively, the opportunities for solitude are outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Due to the diverse topography and vegetation, the presence of water, and the variety in wildlife, this unit has outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. The size and configuration also enhance the variety and extent of places to experience primitive recreation. The canyon, draws, and steep slopes of the mountain offer opportunities for backpacking, hiking, photography, scenic viewing, hunting, and fishing. In general, the number of activities available and quality of the experiences associated with them provide this unit with outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Supplemental values that have been recorded are limited due to lack of inventories. The area is known to possess prehistoric and historic cultural values. During prehistoric times the area was first utilized by the Fremont culture and later by the Ute and Shoshoni tribes. No sites have yet been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. The endangered peregrine falcon has been observed in this unit. Parthenium ligulatum, a threatened and endangered plant species, has been located within this unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Two small areas in Utah, totaling 1,530 acres are being recommended to be deleted from the unit due to irregular configuration. In Colorado, 25,810 acres are being recommended to be deleted, mostly due to imprints of man and a small area due to configuration. The remaining 17,680 acre portion of the unit is being recommended for further study. This portion is a large tract of land without any significant permanent improvements. The recommended area exhibits a high degree of naturalness with a diverse mixture of vegetation and a varied topographic relief. Because of the large size, rugged terrain, and vegetative screening, outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation do exist. These factors qualify the adjusted unit for further wilderness study.



UNIT NO.: UT 080-104

UNIT NAME: WILD MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 130 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies approximately 45 miles northeast of Vernal, Utah, is adjacent to the Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery and straddles the Utah-Colorado border with the majority of the unit being within Colorado. The unit consists of the rounded mountainous landform known as Wild Mountain, elevation 8,600 feet.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 4,650 acres with 130 acres in Utah and 4,520 acres in Colorado. The unit lies adjacent to the Jones Hole Fish Hatchery and is adjacent to the Dinosaur National Monument.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit consists of the top and slopes of Wild Mountain, high elevation 8,624 feet. With the exception of the steep vertical wall in the southeast portion of the unit that leads to the Jones Hole Creek drainage, the majority of the terrain consists of gently rolling sagebrush covered slopes. Scattered within the unit imprints of man occur, related to livestock grazing. Numerous reservoirs and fences occur. Infrequently used two track "ways" create noticeable imprints on the rolling open landscape.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Opportunities for solitude are very limited within the unit due to the unit's open character with little vegetative or topographic screening. The presence of the Dinosaur National Monument to the south would not increase the unit's potential for providing solitude.

2. RECREATION: Recreational opportunities are fairly limited within the unit, terrain is repetitious and does not provide an interesting setting for recreational experiences of hiking, camping or backpacking. One recreational opportunity is available for a very limited number of users on the small area on the top of Wild Mountain. This offers a 360° vista of the near and distance surrounding landscape.

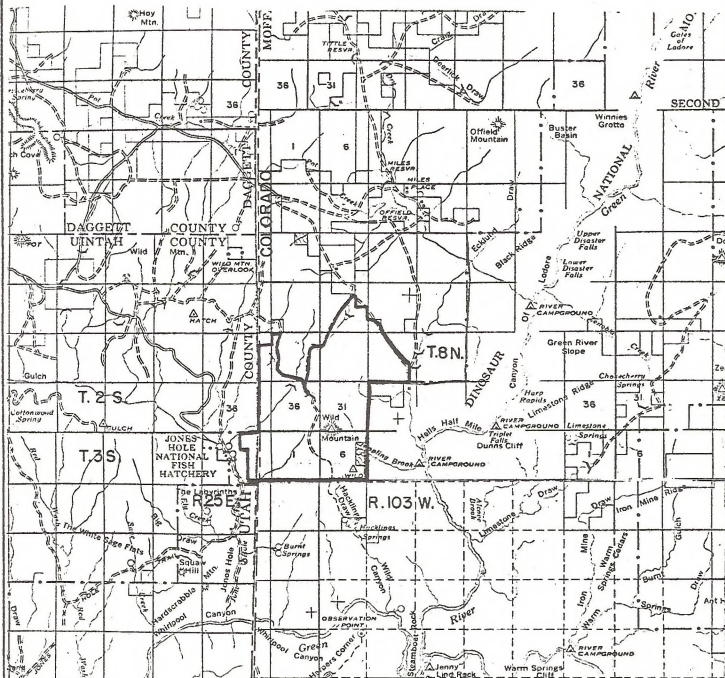
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Within the unit is the open top of Wild Mountain which offers a dramatic 360° vista of the surrounding landscape. The unit is contiguous to the Dinosaur National Monument.

3. RECOMMENDATION: This unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude due to the unit's open character with its lack of vegetative or topographic screening.

The unit's naturalness is somewhat impaired by the intrusion "ways" that extend into the unit.

The unit does not provide an outstanding opportunity for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Recreational opportunities are limited within the majority of the unit. The top of Wild Mountain does offer a 360° landscape vista, but this activity does not provide an outstanding wilderness experience due to its singularity and the very confining nature of the terrain/activity/relationship.



LEGEND

- Inventory Unit Boundary
- W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-110

UNIT NAME: HOY MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 5,515 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located approximately 33 miles northeast of Vernal, Utah and straddles the Colorado-Utah state line with roughly equal portions of the unit within each state. The unit has a very irregular broken configuration, created by the adjacent private land ownership. The unit consists of the singular peak of Hoy Mountain (8800'), an irregularly shaped mountain with steep side slopes cut by numerous drainages and exposed quartzite rock outcroppings.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 10,769 acres. The Utah-Colorado state line crosses the unit with 5515 acres in Utah and 5254 acres in Colorado. The shape of the unit is very irregular and disjointed, created by the adjacent private land.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit consists of the peak of Hoy Mountain (elev. 8850'), and its steep side slopes with numerous quartzite rock outcroppings. Vegetation is varied, pinyon-juniper being dominant, with scattered areas of mountain mahogany, ponderosa pine, fir and aspen. Imprints of man occur within the unit along the lower elevations mostly associated with grazing in the form of trails, ways and water developments.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The rugged terrain and screening vegetation do allow opportunities for solitude. Such opportunities are limited due to the topography of the unit being that of a singular small mountain peak which would concentrate users on the top of Hoy Mountain. The irregular configuration limits use of the side slopes of the mountain.

2. RECREATION: The terrain and vegetation offer an interesting and challenging setting for hiking and backpacking. Abundant wildlife provides opportunities for hunting and wildlife observation. The topography of the unit, being the singular peak of Hoy Mountain, limits the dispersal ability of the unit and the number of users. The irregular shape and narrow portions of the unit restrict movement and confine activities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area does not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The adjacent private land creates a very irregular configuration with narrow portions of land that confine and restrict movement and activities. The topography, being that of a singular mountain peak, limits use and influences use to be concentrated on the small mountaintop area, reducing the opportunities for solitude. The restrictive shape and singular topographic feature prevents the opportunities for solitude or a primitive or unconfined type of recreation from being outstanding.



UNIT NO.: UT 080-113/CO 010-214

UNIT NAME: DIAMOND BREAKS

UNIT ACREAGE: 8,080 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit overlaps the Colorado-Utah state boundaries, with approximately 80% of the unit being within Colorado. The unit lies approximately 100 miles west of Craig, Colorado and 56 miles southeast of Manila, Utah. The unit is south of Brown's Park National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent to the Dinosaur National Monument in the northeast portion. The topography consists of a broken land mass known as the Diamond Mountains, part of the eastern extent of the Uinta Range. The unit consists of numerous irregular peaks of 7600 feet to 8600 feet that descend to lower elevations of 5600 feet to 7300 feet. Terrain and vegetation are varied.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit straddles the Utah-Colorado border, with 33,990 acres in Colorado and 8,080 acres in Utah. A joint intensive inventory was done of Unit CO 010-214/UT 080-113 by the Craig and Vernal Districts. The boundary is being recommended to be adjusted to delete 5,490 acres due to irregular configuration.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit exhibits a high degree of naturalness with a diverse mixture of vegetation from sagebrush lower flats to aspen, fir and ponderosa pine in the higher elevations; topographic relief is varied with numerous mountain-tops, ridges and steep-walled draws. The overall impact of the imprints do not significantly detract from the naturalness of the unit in relation to the unit's large size and the varied topography and vegetation.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The large size of the unit with the diversity in terrain represented by numerous mountain meadows and peaks, valleys, steep-sloped draws and a diverse vegetative stand that provides screening opportunities, combine to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Numerous draws, including Chokecherry, Yellow Jacket, Warren Hoy Creek and Davis, provide excellent opportunities for solitude because of the steep side slopes providing isolation. The variety of vegetation in the high rugged terrain in valley bottoms, draws and ridges, allows for numerous opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The large size of the unit with its diversity of terrain and vegetation offers excellent opportunities for varied forms of primitive or unconfined types of recreation. The abundant wildlife of the unit and the sharing of common borders with the Dinosaur National Monument further enhance the opportunities for recreation. Excellent opportunities exist within this unit for backpacking, scenic viewing, hunting, photography, and other forms of recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Several prehistoric sites and one historic site, which has since burned down, have been recorded in this area. This area was utilized in prehistoric times by the Fremont culture, and lithic scatter granaries. and pictograph/-petroglyph sites are known to exist in the area. The area was occupied later by the Ute and Shoshoni historic tribes, fur trappers and traders, and rancher-settlers. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle have been noted in the unit. The protected bighorn sheep ranges in the eastern portion of the unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A 36,580 acre portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA. The remaining portion is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: A boundary adjustment to exclude 5,490 acres (4,180 in Utah, 1,310 in Colorado) due to irregular configuration caused by adjacent land ownership patterns along the southwestern boundaries is being recommended. The remaining 36,580 acres are being recommended for further study. This large portion of land retains its primeval character and lacks significant permanent improvements. The unit exhibits a high degree of naturalness with a diverse mixture of vegetation and a varied topographic relief. Because of the large size, rugged terrain, and dense vegetation, outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation exist. These factors, including the supplemental values, all meet the criteria of a Wilderness Study Area.



UNIT NO.: UT 080-200

UNIT NAME: STONE BRIDGE DRAW

UNIT ACREAGE: 2,280

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies approximately 20 miles northeast of Vernal, Utah and is contiguous to the Dinosaur National Monument. The unit is a small strip of land, approximately one mile wide by four miles long, that lies at the base of Split Mountain. The Island Park Road forms the north boundary. Terrain is uniform, with rolling hills and moderate slopes, cut by occasional shallow drainages.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 2,280 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

B. NATURALNESS: The terrain consists of moderate slopes and rolling hills; occasional shallow washes cut through the unit. There is little elevational variation within the unit. Vegetation ranges from big sagebrush in the lower elevations to juniper on the hillsides. Imprints of man consists of two intrusion ways and a developed spring.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The size and shape of the unit offer limited opportunities for solitude. The slight elevational changes with moderate slopes allow little terrain screening. The juniper vegetation found in some areas does provide a degree of screening. The bottoms of the washes within the unit also offer topographic screening in limited areas of the unit. The size, shape, terrain and vegetation offer but a marginal degree of solitude.

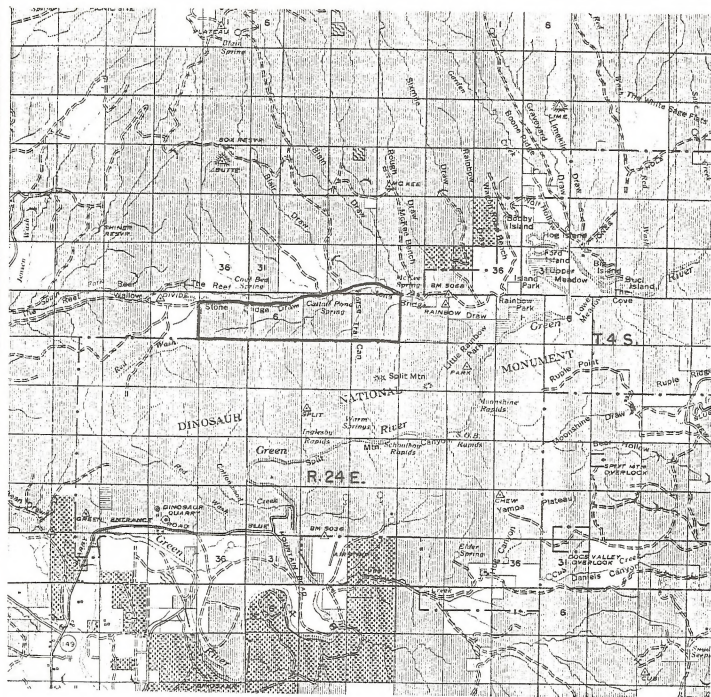
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit is lacking in outstanding features or focal points. There is little variety or change in the terrain to provide a challenging recreational experience. The unit's size, shape, terrain and vegetation do not provide a setting conducive to an outstanding recreational experience. The presence of the Dinosaur National Monument to the south does not significantly increase the opportunities for recreation within the unit. The steep north slope of Split Mountain, adjacent the unit, acts as a barrier to the interior of the Monument to users of the unit.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The area is contiguous to an area of the Dinosaur National Monument that has been formally

recommended to Congress as wilderness. To date, no action has been taken on the National Park Service's recommendation.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The configuration of the unit, the small size, the terrain, and the vegetation do not provide a setting for outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The presence of Dinosaur National Monument to the south does not significantly enhance the unit's potential for solitude or recreation. The unit's topography and terrain, being radically different from the unique ruggedness that gives the Dinosaur National Monument its character, does not compliment the wilderness values of the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Wilderness designation for this strip of land would not significantly enhance or improve the outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive or unconfined recreation found in the Dinosaur National Monument, as it does not enhance the unique qualities of the land in the Dinosaur National Monument.



LEGEND

- Inventory Unit Boundary
 // // // // W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-208

UNIT NAME: BOONE SPRINGS

UNIT ACREAGE: 27,483

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located approximately 27 miles northeast of Vernal, Utah. The unit is contiguous to the Dinosaur National Monument in the southeast. The unit consists of the south-facing drainage slope of the Diamond Mountain Plateau. A portion of the Diamond Gulch drainage occurs in the northeastern portion of the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 27,483 acres public land administered by the BLM.

B. NATURALNESS: The unit is located on the south-facing drainage slope of Diamond Mountain Plateau. The unit is cut by numerous washes and draws that drain from the Diamond Mountain Plateau to the Green River. The terrain in the southern portion of the unit consists of rolling hills and sage flats cut by occasional drainages. Vegetation in this portion is predominantly sagebrush with scattered pinyon-juniper. Further to the north, the terrain becomes rugged with numerous drainages and steeper slopes that lead to the Diamond Mountain Plateau. The pinyon-juniper increases in density in the higher northern portions of the unit.

There are three large chainings in the northern portion of the unit. The chainings are on south slopes, being visible from much of the unit. The strong edge effect and unnatural linear quality of the chainings are strong visual evidence of man's manipulation of the land surface. Numerous ways also intrude the unit, affecting the naturalness in portions of the unit.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

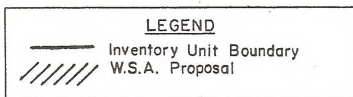
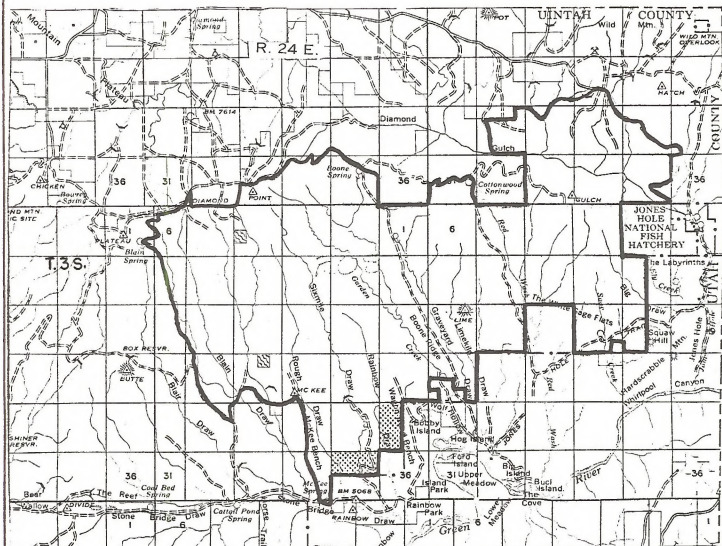
1. SOLITUDE: The west and east portions of the unit are impacted by the large chainings; the terrain and vegetation of the southerly portions offer limited opportunities for solitude due to the openness and lack of screening vegetation. Opportunities for solitude would be available in the north central portion and the Diamond Gulch area. These areas being separate from one another would break the continuity of experience, both areas being too small to provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit could provide for hiking, backpacking, scenic and geologic sightseeing, and camping, but the impact of the large highly visible chained areas and the intrusion ways detract from the overall wilderness experience within the unit. The unimpacted areas are separated from each other and their size limits the opportunities available.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Critical deer winter range; contiguous to the Dinosaur National Monument, scenic and geologic quality.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The large chainings and "ways" within the unit are noticeable imprints of man's influence on the land surface. The areas unaffected by these imprints are separated and are of limited size to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or an unconfined and primitive type of recreation.



UNIT NO.: UT-080-414

UNIT NAME: DANIEL'S CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 5,920

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is 20 air miles east of Vernal, Utah. The unit lies between Blue Mountain and Yampa Plateau and includes Daniel's Canyon. The northwest corner borders Dinosaur National Monument.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 5,920 acres. The entire unit slopes to the west and the land form is a large "V". A dominant land and scenic feature is Daniel's Canyon. It is deep, narrow and has steep walls rising up to 1,600 feet. Only a portion of this canyon; however, is on public land. Scattered stands of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush and other browse species vegetate the unit.

B. NATURALNESS: This unit has limited human impact. Imprints consist of a stock drive trail across the unit, a small maze of jeep trails on low buttes near the western boundary, a seldom operated rock quarry with one mile of access road, three miles of barbed-wire fence and four small stock reservoirs. Most imprints are along the eastern boundary. Daniel's Canyon has retained its primeval characters.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The unit provides an opportunity for solitude because of the topography and vegetative screening. Daniel's Canyon is rugged, with excellent screening provided by large boulders, tangled box elder trees, ledges and water chutes. The canyon is secluded by steep walls with access only possible at the top or mouth of the canyon. The remainder of the area, broken by shallow canyons and buttes, offers some screening, along with the scattered pinyon-juniper.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The unit offers several forms of recreation: photography, nature study (bird watching and geology), deer hunting, horseback riding, and hiking. There are excellent panoramas of the Uintah Basin and Split Mountain Canyon. The livestock trail is a ready-made trail for horseback riding. For hiking, Daniel's Canyon is very rugged and scenic.

The focal point in this unit is Daniel's Canyon; however, ownership is divided between public, state, and private. The lack of control over the non-federal property adversely affects access and divides the outstanding portion of the land form.

The area recommended for wilderness by the Park Service joins this unit mainly on the face of a cliff and at the rim of Daniel's Canyon. Areas of the Monument not recommended for wilderness join this unit on the west boundary. From the non-wilderness area, access is best to the Daniel's Canyon unit.

Because of divided land ownership of the scenic Daniel's Canyon and difficulty of access from that portion of the Monument recommended for wilderness and contiguous to this unit, recreation was judged to not be outstanding.

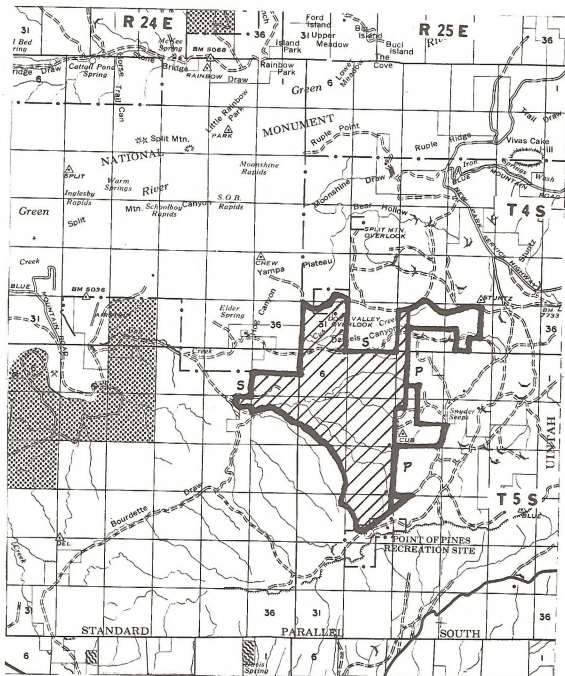
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Outstanding view of the Split Mountain anticline and canyon and other exposed rock formations.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Overall, the unit has the potential for outstanding naturalness, solitude and recreation, if the state land, Section 32, T. 4 S., R. 25 E., were acquired. The unit expands recreational opportunities for Dinosaur National Monument.

The narrow fingers of public land along the eastern boundary are recommended to be dropped on the basis of configuration and naturalness. Eliminated would be the rock quarry and its access road and the majority of the livestock fencing. This would reduce the acreage by 890 acres.

DANIELS CANYON



LEGEND

———— Inventory Unit Boundary

////// W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-415

UNIT NAME: MOONSHINE DRAW

UNIT ACREAGE: 3,747

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is 21 air miles east of Vernal, Utah. The west and a portion of the north boundaries border Dinosaur National Monument. The Park Service has formally recommended the contiguous area for wilderness designation. The east and south boundaries follow along unpaved roads on top of Blue Mountain.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 3,747 acres of public land. It is T-shaped and some 3 miles long and 2 1/2 miles wide.

B. NATURALNESS: The eastern two-thirds is rolling terrain covered with shrub vegetation. The northeast corner consists of draws that plunge downward some 2,000 feet to the Green River. The southwest portion consists of broken terrain covered with pinyon-juniper stands with sagebrush parks interspersed.

The imprint of man is evident in the eastern half. Five reservoirs are present, two barbed-wire fences cross through the entire unit, and three ways intrude. Generally the western half still retains its natural appearance. The way in Doc's Valley is nearly overgrown and the fence on the western boundary is not highly visible.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Because of rough topography, high vegetation, and the contiguous Dinosaur National Monument, the western portion offers opportunities for solitude. The somewhat flat, low shrub covered terrain of the eastern half does not provide outstanding solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Standing alone, the unit provides minimum opportunities for hiking, horseback riding and photography. However, when the unit is considered in context with Yampa Plateau within the Dinosaur National Monument, these recreational opportunities are greatly increased. From the Plateau, outstanding views of Split Mountain Canyon and the Green River are available. Possibilities would exist for a trail between Split Mountain Canyon and Hatch Point.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None.

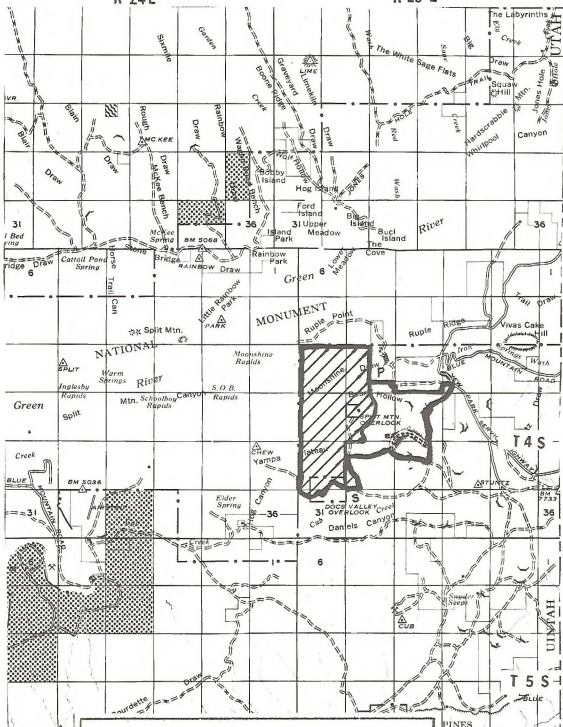
3. RECOMMENDATION: The western portion of the unit is proposed for a WSA (2,490 acres). The eastern portion is not proposed for WSA (1,257 acres).

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit is contiguous to an area that has been formally recommended as wilderness by the National Park Service. The western half of this unit complements the land form of the outstanding scenic view area of the Yampa Plateau. The Moonshine Draw retains its wilderness character because of its extremely steep slopes. Half of this Draw is under Park Service ownership and the other half under the Bureau of Land Management. The inclusion of this area as wilderness can provide continuity of land use and bridge the gap between the Yampa Plateau and Ruple Point for the Park Service.

The eastern portion is recommended to be dropped because of its lack of naturalness and configuration of the unit.

R 24E

R 25 E



 Inventory Unit Boundary
 W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-419/CO-010-001

UNIT NAME: BULL CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 520 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located along the Colorado-Utah border, north of U.S. 40 (Moffat County, Colorado; Uintah County, Utah).

Note: During the initial inventory, two units (1A and 1B) were identified in Colorado. Field investigation during the Fall of 1979 determined that the "road" separating the two units had been originally constructed in portions but was not being maintained to insure regular and continuous use. This "road" did not meet the road definition used in the BLM wilderness inventory. The units have been combined for further wilderness consideration.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The Bull Canyon unit contains approximately 12,297 acres of contiguous Public Land. The boundaries were adjusted in Colorado to exclude private land, a powerline, ways and reservoirs. The surrounding lands are predominantly public lands with the Dinosaur National Monument road/right-of-way located to the east. About 520 acres are in the Vernal District of Utah. Minor boundary adjustments were made in Utah to exclude narrow, small pieces of public land extending from the bulk of the unit. A private inholding of 320 acres exists in the Colorado portion of the unit. This private land was not inventoried for wilderness characteristics. The unit has oil and gas and grazing leases.

Note: The final combined acreage for this unit is approximately 4,000 acres less than the acreages reported in the initial inventory for Units 1A and 1B. The minor boundary adjustments made during the final intensive inventory do not account for this difference. An electronic planimeter was used to compute the final acreages; thus, the original acreage figures were in error.

B. NATURALNESS: The Bull Canyon Unit offers a wide variety of topographic relief. The dominant features are the canyons created by eroded sandstone. Bull Canyon is the dominant landform within the unit. It is a four mile long, extensively eroded sandstone drainage which combines with K Creek, Middle Creek, Richardson Draw and Buckwater Draw to form a highly scenic canyon land area. Cottonwoods line the streambeds, with pinyon-juniper the dominant vegetation in the remainder of the unit.

Minor imprints of man can be found in the forms of a jeep trail and broken reservoir. These imprints do not represent significant surface disturbances. Natural revegetation is occurring which diminishes the visual impact. The bulk of the unit remains in a natural condition.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Due to the large size, blocked configuration, rugged topography and dense vegetation of the unit, the opportunities for solitude are outstanding. On the higher elevations in the unit, a visitor would be aware of wide open spaces, and have numerous vistas which can enhance a feeling of solitude. The canyons provide numerous opportunities to become isolated from others.

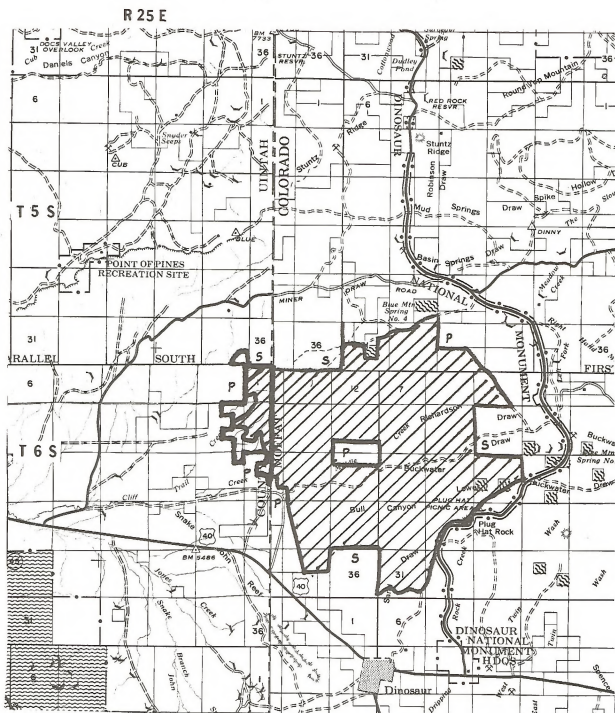
2. RECREATION: The outstanding scenery of the canyonlands, interesting geology, and big game wildlife values of the unit contribute to a variety of primitive recreational opportunities. These include hunting, hiking, photography and wildlife and scenic viewing. The cumulative effect of the recreation resources gives this unit outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Historic: The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition camped near the present location of K Ranch, to draw water from a flowing well and to hunt buffalo. The encampment is well document in Escalante's diary, written in 1776.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area has long been recognized and valued for its truly outstanding scenery. The highly eroded sandstone canyons provide numerous opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. The imprints of man are few in number leaving the area in a natural condition. This area is the primary focus of two scenic overlooks developed by the National Park Service on the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument road. The area meets all the wilderness inventory criteria and is, therefore, recommended for further study.

BULL CANYON



LEGEND

- Inventory Unit Boundary
- //// W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-605

UNIT NAME: SAND WASH

UNIT ACREAGE: 19,503

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies approximately 25 miles south of Myton, Utah, and 50 miles southwest of Vernal, Utah. It is bounded on the east by a nine-mile stretch of the Green River, the south boundary is the Sand Wash Road. The unit consists of the Little Desert Plateau, and the tributary drainages that cut the plateau in the eastern portion leading to the Green River.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 19,503 acres of public land administered by BLM. (The acreage figure differs slightly from that of the initial inventory due to refinements in mapping and acreage computation.)

B. NATURALNESS: The unit consists of a portion of the Little Desert Plateau, the steep side slopes of tributary washes that lead to the Green River, and the west bank of a portion of the Green River. Vegetation of the flat to gently-rolling plateau consists of black sage, shadscale and shortgrass. Dominant vegetation along the river bottom is greasewood, tamarisk and cottonwood.

The southeastern corner of the unit contains Sand Wash boat launch facilities. The impact is very noticeable in the immediate area but is well screened by topography from the rest of the unit. Scattered imprints in the form of ways, fences, old drill pad, and a corral occur mostly around the perimeter of the unit with the overall impact not being significant.

D. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The major portion of the unit consists of the Little Desert Plateau. The open character of the plateau offers little opportunities for solitude. The plateau offers numerous overlooks down upon the lower terrace, the wash bottoms and the Green River bottoms, affecting the solitude if other users are present. The topography restricts use and movement, tending to confine users. Opportunities for solitude within the unit are limited and not outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The steep topography change from the upper plateau to the Green River bottom limits use and confines movement. The majority of the unit being the plateau of Little Desert offers little opportunity for an interesting or outstanding recreational experience. The dense greasewood

vegetation along the river limits the desirability of hiking along the river bottom. The shape and size of the unit allow it to be easily traversed in one day, limiting the wilderness type of experience it could provide.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Three species of rare and endangered plant species are found within the unit:

Cryptantha grahamii - Graham Catseye

Sclerocactus glaucus - Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus

Penstemon grahamii keck - Graham Beardtongue

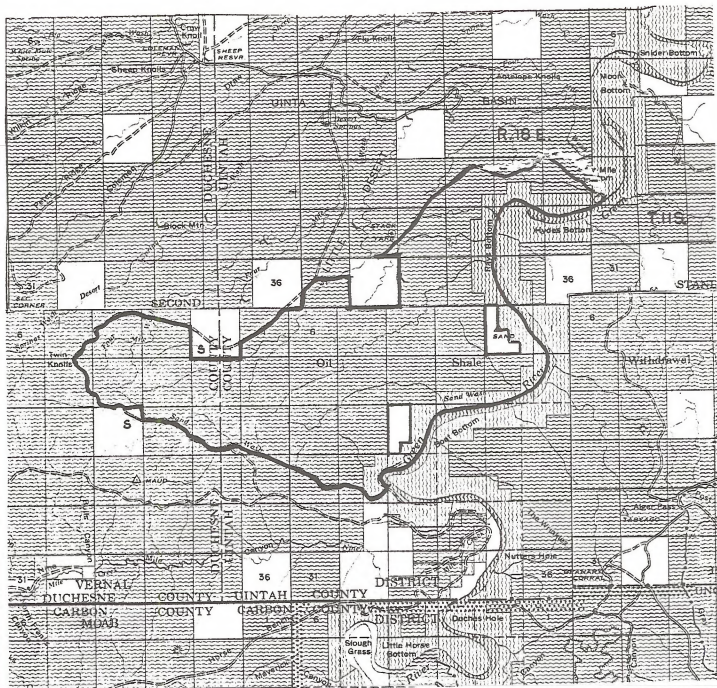
Socio-Cultural values are:

Sand Wash Ferry

Desolation Canyon National Historic Landmark

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The majority of the unit consists of the Little Desert Plateau which offers little opportunity for solitude or recreation. The steep walls and talus slopes of the drainages in the eastern portion of the unit restrict use and confine movement which further limits solitude.



LEGEND

- Inventory Unit Boundary
 // // // // W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-612/060-069

UNIT NAME: NINE MILE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 20,040

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies approximately two miles west of the Green River and thirty-eight miles south of Myton, Utah. The unit has an irregular configuration, is bounded to the north by Wrinkle Road, to the west by private land and the Cottonwood Canyon Road, and to the south and southeast by a road along Horse Bench. The unit overlaps the Carbon-Duchesne County line with the majority of the unit being within Carbon County. There are two sections of state land within the exterior boundaries of the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 20,040 acres and is located approximately 2 miles west of the Green River and 78 miles southwest of Vernal, Utah. 13,430 acres is within the Moab District and 6,610 acres is within the Vernal District.

B. NATURALNESS: Nine-Mile Creek flows through the northern portion of the unit. The Creek has formed a wide flat-bottomed canyon with steep rock walls and talus slopes. The unit consists of flat benchland and rolling lands cut by steep-walled drainages that lead to Nine-Mile Canyon from the north and south. These drainages are narrow-bottomed, meandering steep-walled canyons with rock outcrops and talus slopes. In the north and northeast portions of the unit, the vegetation is sparse, benchlands being of black sage and shadscale. Nine-Mile Canyon bottom has lush riparian vegetation. As the elevation of the unit increases to the southwest, vegetation changes to scattered pinyon-juniper and increases in density in the far southwest area of the unit.

Various short ways occur on the flat benches adjacent the north and south boundary roads; impact is minimal. Extensive gas production activities occur in the southwest corner of the unit with drill sites, pumping stations, pipelines, ways, and an airstrip. In the extreme southwest corner of the unit man's activities are very noticeable. The rest of the unit retains its natural character with man's imprints substantially unnoticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Solitude is limited in the majority of the unit that consists of flat benchland and gradual sloped terrain that is covered by sparse low growing vegetation. As the

elevation increases in the southwestern portion of the unit the change to pinyon-juniper vegetation offers greater screening. The wide canyon bottom of Nine-Mile Canyon offers solitude as well as the narrow meandering drainage bottoms that lead to Nine-Mile Creek from the north and south. Opportunities for solitude are not outstanding as solitude is not available on the benchlands and rolling unscreened terrain, and in areas adjacent the gas production activities in the southwest corner of the unit. The steep-walled canyons confine users to the narrow ribbon-like canyon bottoms allowing solitude for but a low number of users. The relatively short portion of Nine-Mile Canyon with its state and adjacent private ownership limits the potential for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Nine-Mile Canyon offers opportunities for petroglyph and geologic study but use is limited by the short length within the unit, each end being under state and private ownership. It would not be possible to hike the canyon to its confluence with the nearby Green River without leaving the unit. This confines movement and limits the quality and continuity of the experience of hiking the canyon bottom. The water is of questionable quality and the dense stands of greasewood and tamarisk limit the appeal of hiking along the canyon bottom. Within the unit a state-owned section crosses the canyon and breaks the continuity of public land ownership. Movement in and out of the tributary canyons leading to Nine-Mile Creek is restricted by the adjacent boundary roads. Recreational opportunities of an outstanding nature are not available on the bench tops, rolling terrain, and canyon bottoms.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Nine-Mile Canyon has sites of numerous prehistoric petroglyphs and other rock art.

Rare and endangered plant species include:

Cryptantha grahamii - Graham Catseye

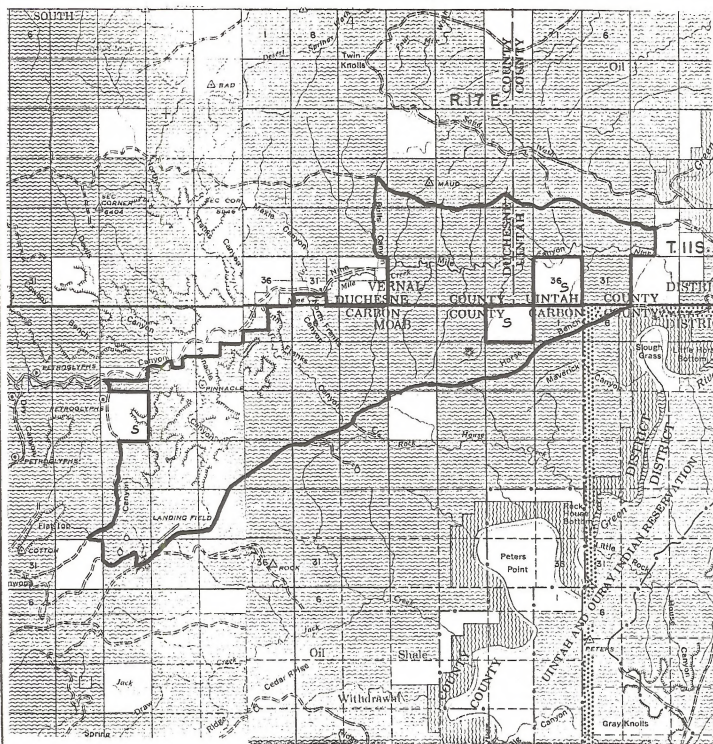
Sclerocactus glaucus - Uintah Basin Hookless Cactus

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Opportunities for solitude are not outstanding as solitude is not available on the benchlands and the steep-walled canyons confine users to the narrow canyon bottoms, allowing solitude for but a low number of users. Gas production activities in the southwestern portion of the unit limit solitude in the adjacent area.

Outstanding opportunities for recreation are limited as movement is restricted by the terrain/boundary relationships which restrict movement from the benches to the canyon beginnings and from canyon to canyon. Dense stands of greasewood along Nine-Mile Canyon bottom limits the desirability of hiking along Nine-Mile Creek. Adjacent land ownership and state inholdings further limit the continuity of use of the area. The unit's boundaries and adjacent ownership patterns confine and restrict movement and use of the unit.



LEGEND

- Inventory Unit Boundary
- W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-615

UNIT NAME: ARGYLE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 36,460

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies approximately 23 miles south of Duchesne, Utah and 12 miles west of the Sand Wash launch site on the Green River. The unit has a wedge shaped configuration, being sandwiched between the Bad Land Cliffs to the north and Argyle Canyon to the south. The north boundary is National Forest land, Gate Canyon Road forms the east boundary and Argyle Canyon Road and private lands form the south boundary. The unit consists of terrain influenced by southerly drainages from the Bad Land Cliffs leading to Argyle Creek.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 36,460 acres public land administered by BLM. (The acreage figure differs from the initial inventory acreage figure due to refinements in mapping and acreage computation.)

B. NATURALNESS: The terrain consists of southerly flowing drainages, canyons and ridges that lead from the south-facing escarpment of the Bad Land Cliffs to Argyle Creek. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper which increases in density to the west. To the extreme west, vegetation changes to fir, spruce, mountain mahogany and scattered patches of aspen. The northeast portion is imprinted by ways, drill pads, and fences. Short "ways" and fences intrude the unit along the southern boundary. The majority of the unit remains in a natural condition.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The shape in relationship to the repetitious terrain and scattered pinyon-juniper vegetation does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

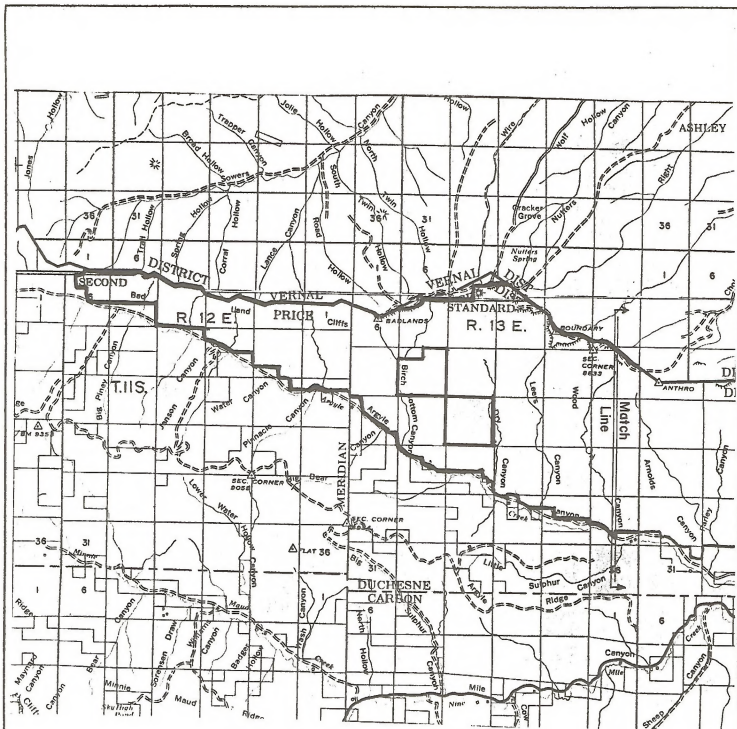
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Use patterns are restricted by the unit's shape in relationship to the terrain. The Bad Land Cliffs create a northern barrier. Use would be restricted to hiking in and out of short drainages from the south. The unit does not offer an outstanding or diversified setting for recreational activities to take place.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Endangered plant species are listed as follows:

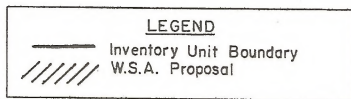
Astragalus detritalis - Debris milkvetch
Erigonum hylophilum - Bad Lands buckwheat

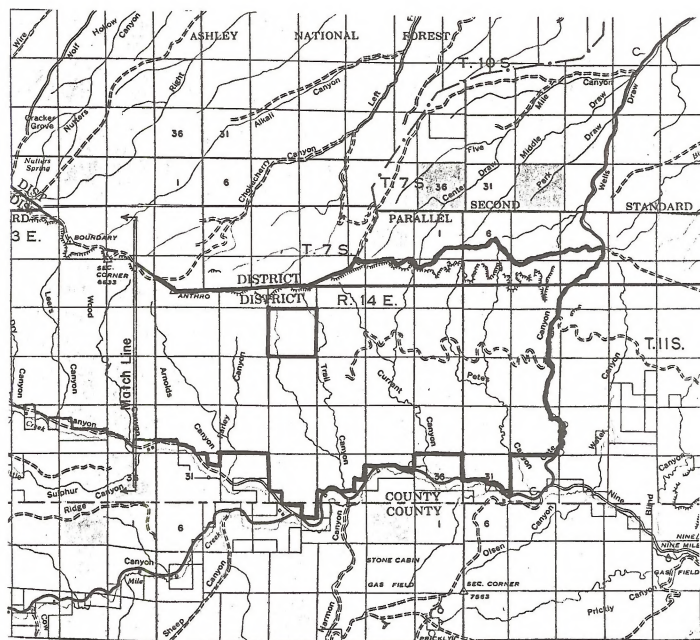
3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The vegetation and terrain do not provide for the experiencing of outstanding solitude. Use patterns and movement are restricted by the terrain in relationship to the shape, configuration and the boundaries of the unit. Recreational opportunities are limited.



West Portion of Unit 080-615





East Portion of Unit 080-615

LEGEND

Inventory Unit Boundary

W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-616

UNIT NAME: DEVILS CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 11,120

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies 36 miles south of Myton, Utah and 12 miles west of Sand Wash boat launch site on the Green River. The unit is a parcel of land approximately four miles wide, lying between Wrinkle Road to the north and Nine-Mile Canyon to the south.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 11,120 acres and straddles the Carbon-Duchesne County line with 6917 acres in Duchesne County and 4203 acres in Carbon County.

B. NATURALNESS: The terrain consists of flat benchland cut by small steep-walled canyons. The north wall of Nine Mile Canyon occurs along the south boundary of the unit, intermittently broken by private land ownership. Benchland vegetation is very sparse with semi-desert black sage-shadscale communities. Canyons consist of rock outcroppings and talus slopes. Imprints of man consist of two ways, a drill pad and fencing; the overall impact is negligible.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The flat benchland offers little opportunities for solitude. Solitude is available for a limited number of users in the bottoms of the meandering canyons.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities are limited on the flat benchlands. The interior canyon bottoms offer opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and geologic study. Such opportunities are limited due to the relative short length of the canyons and the canyon mouths being outside of the unit. Dispersal ability would be low and the unit could accommodate but a small number of users as there are only two small canyons within the unit.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: A portion of the north wall of Nine-Mile Canyon occurs within the unit. Nine-Mile Canyon is on the State Register of Historic Places and is nominated to the National Register. There are many cultural resource sites of prehistoric origin evidenced by numerous petroglyphs and other rock art.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: This unit does not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Solitude is limited on the flat benchtops. Solitude is not outstanding in the canyon bottoms of the interior canyons due to their short length. The larger canyon is divided by a 640-acre section of state land. Existence of nonfederal property adversely limits control of movement through the canyon bottom in the future. There is little recreational opportunity within the unit. Hiking is limited due to the canyon mouths being out of the unit and a state section blocking one. Only portions of one wall and not the bottom of Nine-Mile Canyon are within the unit, thus limiting the use. The unit's small size, portions of canyons, and restricted movement limit the opportunities available.

A detailed topographic map of the Vernal area in Duchesne County, Utah. The map shows a grid of townships and ranges, with specific sections highlighted in red. Key features include the Vernal Dunes, Vernal Canyon, and the Vernal Dunes National Monument. The map also shows the location of the Vernal Dunes National Monument, the Vernal Dunes National Monument, and the Vernal Dunes National Monument. The map is titled 'Vernal, Duchesne County, Utah' and includes a scale bar and a north arrow.

Inventory Unit Boundary
W.S.A. Proposal

UNIT NO.: UT 080-707

UNIT NAME: EAST PACK MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 5,775

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located 42 air miles southwest of Vernal, Utah. Private and state lands along Willow Creek form the east, south and north boundaries. On the west, the boundary is the Pack Mountain Loop Road.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 5,775 acres of public land. The shape of this area is nearly rectangular. The average width is 1 1/2 miles and the length is 5 miles. There is no inholding of non-federal property.

B. NATURALNESS: No structures, ways or developments exist within the unit - only a seismograph line that parallels the western boundary road. The unit contains outstanding naturalness.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: It would be difficult to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people in this unit because of its small size, sparse and open vegetation pattern, and the presences of long sight distances. Opportunity for solitude is not outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Due to its small size, this unit contains only a portion of the Big Pack Mountain landform, thus limiting freedom of movement. Scenic views are rated as moderate and no outstanding recreational focal point exists.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: A plant listed as endangered is suspected to be growing on this unit. The plant is known as Graham catseye, Cryptantha grahamii.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed as a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Though the area still retains its natural character, solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation values are not outstanding. Detriments included small size, lack of screening, long sight distances and lack of recreational potential.

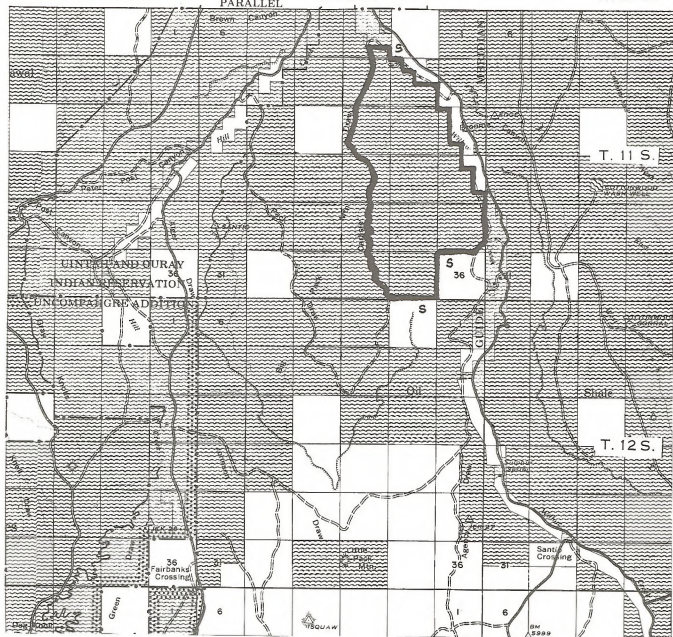
R. 19 E.

NE-13

PARALLEL.

R. 20 E.

R. 21 E.



UNIT NO.: UT 080-708

UNIT NAME: BIG PACK MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 7,730

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located 42 air miles southwest of Vernal, Utah and consists of the eastern one-third of Big Pack Mountain. Its shape is nearly rectangular, the average width being 1 1/2 miles and the length about 5 miles. Private and state lands along Willow Creek form the east, south and north boundaries. On the west the unit boundary is the Pack Mountain Loop Road. The area is characterized by open, barren, rocky landscape, dry washes and exposed earth protected only by sparse vegetation.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 7,730 acres of public land with no inholdings of non-federal land.

B. NATURALNESS: The imprint of man is substantially unnoticeable. No significant structures, ways or developments were found -only a seismograph line that parallels the eastern boundary road for 1 1/2 miles, a rustic corral and a restored drill pad.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Limited opportunity for solitude because of the inability of a visitor to avoid the sights and sounds of others. The unit is too small, the terrain is open and sparsely vegetated, and the lack of screening potential permits long sight distances.

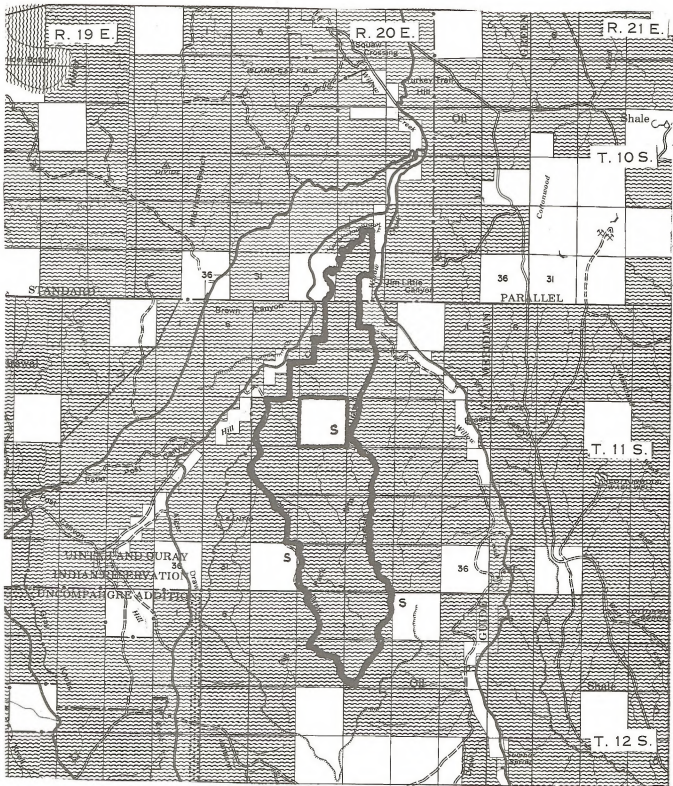
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The starkness of the terrain provides a certain fascination to the hiker. However, the small size of the unit, lack of prominent features or focal points and the presences of only moderate scenic views do not qualify this unit as being outstanding recreation potential.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There is the probability of an endangered plant, Graham catseye (Cryptantha grahamii), growing in this unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed as a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The small size and scarcity of vegetative or topographic screening do not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or wilderness types of recreation.

BIG PACK MTN.



UNIT NO.: UT 080-709

UNIT NAME: WEST PACK MOUNTAIN

UNIT ACREAGE: 9,815

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Forty-four miles southwest of Vernal, Utah, this unit lies in the remote Pack Mountain area. A tilted plateau lined with steep slopes and rimrock is characterized by open, barren, rocky landscape; dry washes; exposed earth protected only by an erosion pavement or sparse vegetation. The unit consists of the western and southern one-third of Big Pack Mountain.

State and private land and the Johnson Draw Road form the southern boundary, the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation forms the west and north boundaries and the Big Pack Mountain Loop Road borders the unit on the east.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 9,815 acres of public land.

B. NATURALNESS: The natural character has been retained. Three ways and a seismographic trail pass through the unit, however, they do not substantially affect the natural appearance of the landscape. The only other imprint is a stock reservoir which has a minor impact.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The unit offers limited opportunities for solitude due to its small size, openness and lack of vegetative screening. The narrow shape confines movement within the unit and limits a visitor's opportunity to find privacy from others.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The single greatest feature is the view from the rim of the plateau. A broad view of outstanding quality is available. Hiking is probably the best suited activity, but is rated poor because of the unit's configuration. State land nearly pinches off access to the northern and eastern portions. Also, areas near the rim with the greatest variety in landform and vegetation are on non-federal property. Overall, recreational opportunities are limited.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: There is the probability of an endangered plant, Graham catseye (*Cryptantha grahamii*) growing in this unit.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

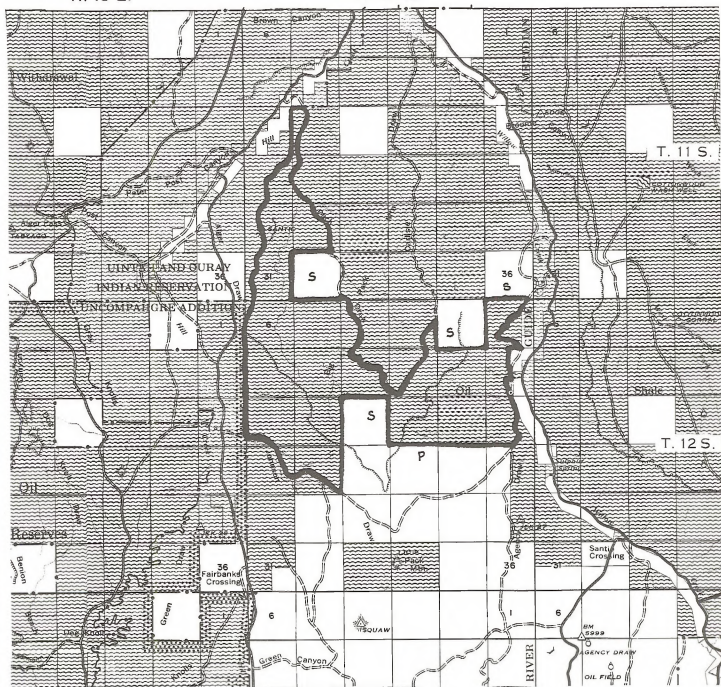
4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: Though the area still retains its natural character, it does not have outstanding solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. Principal reasons are the lack of screening, broken land ownership and shape of the unit.

WEST BIG PACK MTN.

R. 19 E.

R. 20 E.

R. 21 E.



UNIT NO.: UT 080-715

UNIT NAME: BITTER CREEK

UNIT ACREAGE: 14,463

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The area is 68 road miles south of Vernal, Utah and the north boundary is the road between Bitter Creek Corral and the Kings Well Road. The southeast boundary follows the Kings Well and non-federal property lines. The western boundary consists of the road from Bitter Creek Corral to the southern portion of Kings Well Road.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The size of the unit is 14,463 acres with no inholdings of non-federal land. However, contiguous state and private property give this unit a distorted triangular shape. Terrain consists of gently rolling hills, and Bitter Creek Canyon, a dominant feature, cuts through the center of the unit. In some locations, perennial water flows. The water is brackish and not potable. Dominant vegetation consists of big and black sage, and greasewood. Open stands of pinyon-juniper grow on the hillsides and higher elevations.

B. NATURALNESS: Six ways totaling some ten miles intrude the unit. Two are significant because they are visible from distances and show signs of repeated use. A bulldozed seismograph line runs across the unit. Other imprints of less importance consist of an abandoned oil drill site, a water well and a metal grain storage bin.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

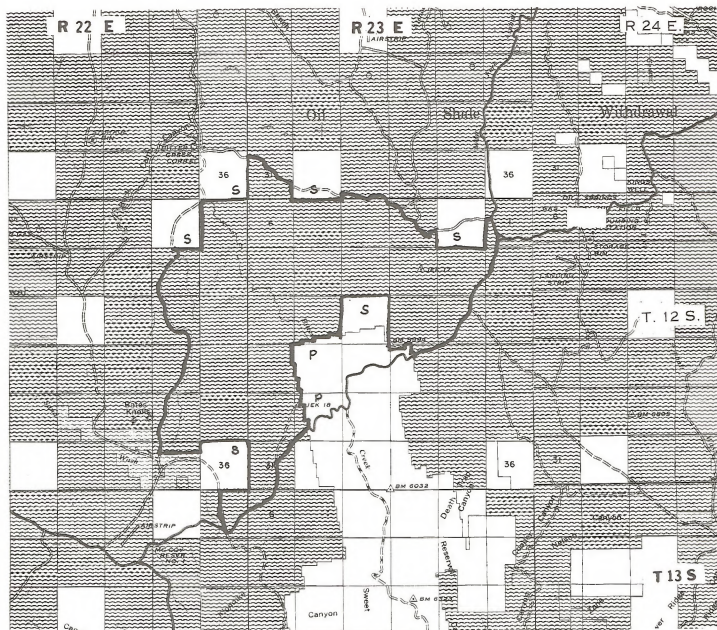
1. SOLITUDE: When the size of the unit is considered in relation to the rolling topography and sparse vegetation, the area is not adequately large enough to provide for a feeling of outstanding solitude. In many places a visitor can easily look across the unit to the other side, thus other parties would be visible. However, in Bitter Creek Canyon where long sight distances are limited, solitude is present.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The openness of the terrain and the triangular configuration permit the visitor to hike across the unit within a few hours. Size limits unconfining recreation. Dense greasewood and brackish steam water in Bitter Creek also detract from the recreational opportunities.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The imprints of man are noticeable. Two ways and the seismographic line were considered significant because of their visibility. Because of the openness of the terrain and vegetation, its small size and odd shape, the unit does not qualify for outstanding solitude, primitive or unconfined recreation, or naturalness.

BITTER CREEK



LEGEND

— Inventory Unit Boundary



UNIT NO.: UT 080-721

UNIT NAME: ATCHEE RIDGE

UNIT ACREAGE: 13,853 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies 55 air miles southeast of Vernal, Utah along the Utah-Colorado border on Atchee Ridge. The unit is oblong in shape; 6 miles long and 2 to 3 miles wide. Boundaries follow along the Rector Ridge Road on the west, the Atchee Ridge Road on the south, Davis Canyon Road on the east and the private land and Evacuation Wash Road on the north. The unit is composed of three side ridges and canyons of the much larger terrain feature, Atchee Ridge. Pinyon-juniper dominates with Douglas fir growing in small stands on the steep north slopes.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

A. SIZE: The unit contains 13,853 acres in Utah and 720 acres in Colorado of public land with one section of state land or 4 percent enclosed within the unit.

B. NATURALNESS: In the southern portion, several "ways" intrude the unit, both on ridgetops and in Dragon Canyon. The Dragon Canyon "way" passes through the entire length of the unit. An operating oil well is located on the northeastern corner.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Natural screening is good because of the density of the pinyon-juniper forest type. However, natural travel corridors are limited to a few canyon bottoms or ridgetops. This limits the ability of a user to find secluded spots and freedom of movement with a minimal amount of contact with others.

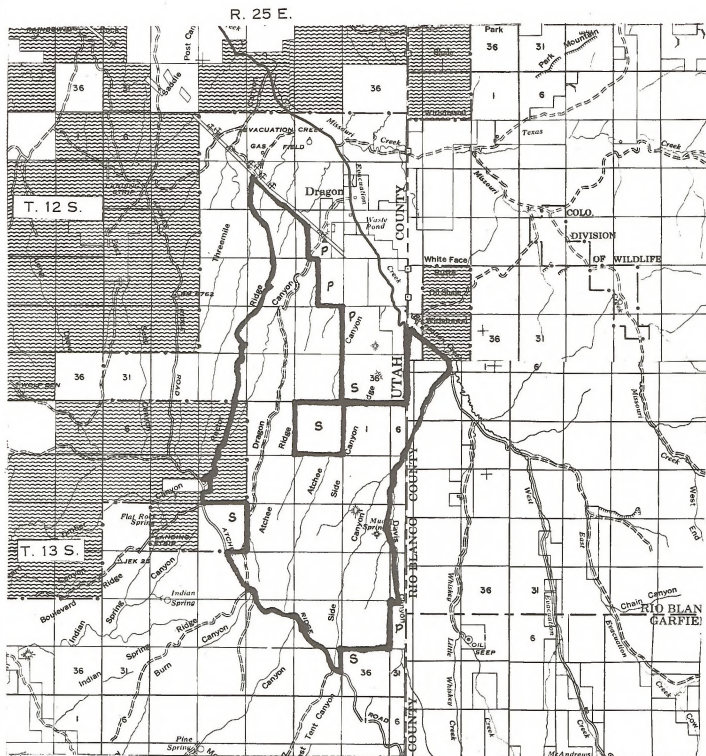
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Movement is confined by the ridge-canyon landform, as slopes off the ridges are very steep thereby limiting hiking and horseback riding opportunities. The lack of continuous federal ownership prevents access down Atchee Canyon or Atchee Ridge, a dominant land feature within the unit.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The configuration of the unit on the north side and the limitations to foot travel imposed by the landform do not provide for outstanding opportunities for solitude or recreation. The intrusion ways significantly detract from naturalness.

ATCHEE RIDGE



UNIT NO.: UT 080-722

UNIT NAME: RAT HOLE

UNIT ACREAGE: 10,177 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: Located 70 air miles southeast of Vernal, Utah, the unit lies near the Colorado-Utah line near the head of Atchee Ridge. The unit generally covers a spur ridge that is rectangularly shaped, about four miles long and three miles wide. It is bordered by Bitter Creek and Rat Hole Canyons.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 10,177 acres in Utah and 1,533 acres in Colorado with one 40-acre inholding of private land. The top of Rat Hole Ridge is the main topographic feature. It is mildly rolling and densely covered with brush and scattered pinyon-juniper trees. Side drainages are narrow, steep and rugged. Small stands of Douglas fir grow on the north slopes.

B. NATURALNESS: The major intrusion is a way (jeep trail) that runs the full length of the top of Rat Hole Ridge. The wheel tracks are deeply eroded into the surface. The way is obtrusive and detracts from naturalness. Two oil well drilling pads and access road have been built on the north side of the unit. These are very visible from observation points along the top of the ridge. Because of the location and visibility of the way and drilling pads, the imprint of man is evident.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The top of Rat Hole Ridge is the natural travel corridor for the unit and here visitors would spend most of their time. Vegetative screening is good but the topographic screening is poor due to the rolling landform. Considering the small size of the ridgetop, there is insufficient room to give the feeling of isolation from other visitors or from existing imprints of man.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Due to the lack of special features or any quality form of primitive and unconfined recreation, this unit does not meet the outstanding criteria.

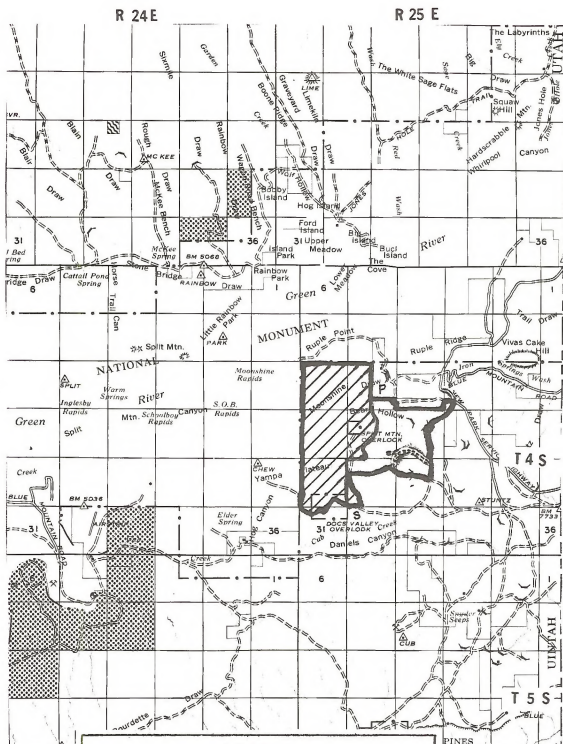
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: None.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The area is not proposed for WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The eastern one-third of the unit was dropped in the intensive inventory. The deletion was due to the extensive inholdings of state and private property which nearly divided the unit into two parts. There is no access from the dropped portions to the remainder of the unit except by traversing a steep-walled canyon on the unit's southern edge. This change reduced the size of the unit from 11,710 acres to 8,160 acres with 3,550 acres being deleted. Refer to the enclosed map for the location of the new and old boundaries. The change was made in accordance with BLM Organic Act Directive No. 78-61, Change 3, Part 1f(2)(c).

The "way" down the center of Rat Hole Ridge and the oil well drilling pads and access road are significant intrusions. Wilderness recreational opportunities are limited. The small size and the lack of screening in the high use area limit solitude.

MOONSHINE DRAW



LEGEND

- Inventory Unit Boundary
- W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-419/CO-010-001

UNIT NAME: BULL CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 520 (Utah)

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit is located along the Colorado-Utah border, north of U.S. 40 (Moffat County, Colorado; Uintah County, Utah).

Note: During the initial inventory, two units (1A and 1B) were identified in Colorado. Field investigation during the Fall of 1979 determined that the "road" separating the two units had been originally constructed in portions but was not being maintained to insure regular and continuous use. This "road" did not meet the road definition used in the BLM wilderness inventory. The units have been combined for further wilderness consideration.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The Bull Canyon unit contains approximately 12,297 acres of contiguous Public Land. The boundaries were adjusted in Colorado to exclude private land, a powerline, ways and reservoirs. The surrounding lands are predominantly public lands with the Dinosaur National Monument road/right-of-way located to the east. About 520 acres are in the Vernal District of Utah. Minor boundary adjustments were made in Utah to exclude narrow, small pieces of public land extending from the bulk of the unit. A private inholding of 320 acres exists in the Colorado portion of the unit. This private land was not inventoried for wilderness characteristics. The unit has oil and gas and grazing leases.

Note: The final combined acreage for this unit is approximately 4,000 acres less than the acreages reported in the initial inventory for Units 1A and 1B. The minor boundary adjustments made during the final intensive inventory do not account for this difference. An electronic planimeter was used to compute the final acreages; thus, the original acreage figures were in error.

B. NATURALNESS: The Bull Canyon Unit offers a wide variety of topographic relief. The dominant features are the canyons created by eroded sandstone. Bull Canyon is the dominant landform within the unit. It is a four mile long, extensively eroded sandstone drainage which combines with K Creek, Middle Creek, Richardson Draw and Buckwater Draw to form a highly scenic canyon land area. Cottonwoods line the streambeds, with pinyon-juniper the dominant vegetation in the remainder of the unit.

Minor imprints of man can be found in the forms of a jeep trail and broken reservoir. These imprints do not represent significant surface disturbances. Natural revegetation is occurring which diminishes the visual impact. The bulk of the unit remains in a natural condition.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Due to the large size, blocked configuration, rugged topography and dense vegetation of the unit, the opportunities for solitude are outstanding. On the higher elevations in the unit, a visitor would be aware of wide open spaces, and have numerous vistas which can enhance a feeling of solitude. The canyons provide numerous opportunities to become isolated from others.

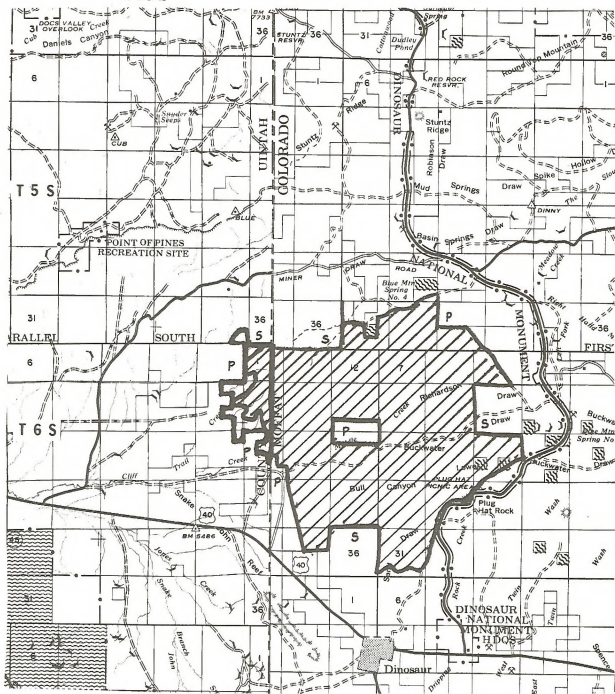
2. RECREATION: The outstanding scenery of the canyonlands, interesting geology, and big game wildlife values of the unit contribute to a variety of primitive recreational opportunities. These include hunting, hiking, photography and wildlife and scenic viewing. The cumulative effect of the recreation resources gives this unit outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Historic: The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition camped near the present location of K Ranch, to draw water from a flowing well and to hunt buffalo. The encampment is well document in Escalante's diary, written in 1776.

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area has long been recognized and valued for its truly outstanding scenery. The highly eroded sandstone canyons provide numerous opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. The imprints of man are few in number leaving the area in a natural condition. This area is the primary focus of two scenic overlooks developed by the National Park Service on the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument road. The area meets all the wilderness inventory criteria and is, therefore, recommended for further study.

R 25 E



Inventory Unit Boundary
W.S.A. Proposal

UNIT NO.: UT 080-605

UNIT NAME: SAND WASH

UNIT ACREAGE: 19,503

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies approximately 25 miles south of Myton, Utah, and 50 miles southwest of Vernal, Utah. It is bounded on the east by a nine-mile stretch of the Green River, the south boundary is the Sand Wash Road. The unit consists of the Little Desert Plateau, and the tributary drainages that cut the plateau in the eastern portion leading to the Green River.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 19,503 acres of public land administered by BLM. (The acreage figure differs slightly from that of the initial inventory due to refinements in mapping and acreage computation.)

B. NATURALNESS: The unit consists of a portion of the Little Desert Plateau, the steep side slopes of tributary washes that lead to the Green River, and the west bank of a portion of the Green River. Vegetation of the flat to gently-rolling plateau consists of black sage, shadscale and shortgrass. Dominant vegetation along the river bottom is greasewood, tamarisk and cottonwood.

The southeastern corner of the unit contains Sand Wash boat launch facilities. The impact is very noticeable in the immediate area but is well screened by topography from the rest of the unit. Scattered imprints in the form of ways, fences, old drill pad, and a corral occur mostly around the perimeter of the unit with the overall impact not being significant.

D. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The major portion of the unit consists of the Little Desert Plateau. The open character of the plateau offers little opportunities for solitude. The plateau offers numerous overlooks down upon the lower terrace, the wash bottoms and the Green River bottoms, affecting the solitude if other users are present. The topography restricts use and movement, tending to confine users. Opportunities for solitude within the unit are limited and not outstanding.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: The steep topography change from the upper plateau to the Green River bottom limits use and confines movement. The majority of the unit being the plateau of Little Desert offers little opportunity for an interesting or outstanding recreational experience. The dense greasewood

vegetation along the river limits the desirability of hiking along the river bottom. The shape and size of the unit allow it to be easily traversed in one day, limiting the wilderness type of experience it could provide.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Three species of rare and endangered plant species are found within the unit:

Cryptantha grahamii - Graham Catseye

Sclerocactus glaucus - Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus

Penstemon grahamii Keck - Graham Beardtongue

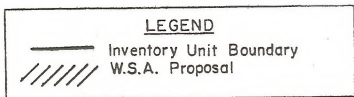
Socio-Cultural values are:

Sand Wash Ferry

Desolation Canyon National Historic Landmark

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The majority of the unit consists of the Little Desert Plateau which offers little opportunity for solitude or recreation. The steep walls and talus slopes of the drainages in the eastern portion of the unit restrict use and confine movement which further limits solitude.



UNIT NO.: UT 080-612/060-069

UNIT NAME: NINE MILE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 20,040

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies approximately two miles west of the Green River and thirty-eight miles south of Myton, Utah. The unit has an irregular configuration, is bounded to the north by Wrinkle Road, to the west by private land and the Cottonwood Canyon Road, and to the south and southeast by a road along Horse Bench. The unit overlaps the Carbon-Duchesne County line with the majority of the unit being within Carbon County. There are two sections of state land within the exterior boundaries of the unit.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 20,040 acres and is located approximately 2 miles west of the Green River and 78 miles southwest of Vernal, Utah. 13,430 acres is within the Moab District and 6,610 acres is within the Vernal District.

B. NATURALNESS: Nine-Mile Creek flows through the northern portion of the unit. The Creek has formed a wide flat-bottomed canyon with steep rock walls and talus slopes. The unit consists of flat benchland and rolling lands cut by steep-walled drainages that lead to Nine-Mile Canyon from the north and south. These drainages are narrow-bottomed, meandering steep-walled canyons with rock outcrops and talus slopes. In the north and northeast portions of the unit, the vegetation is sparse, benchlands being of black sage and shadscale. Nine-Mile Canyon bottom has lush riparian vegetation. As the elevation of the unit increases to the southwest, vegetation changes to scattered pinyon-juniper and increases in density in the far southwest area of the unit.

Various short ways occur on the flat benches adjacent the north and south boundary roads; impact is minimal. Extensive gas production activities occur in the southwest corner of the unit with drill sites, pumping stations, pipelines, ways, and an airstrip. In the extreme southwest corner of the unit man's activities are very noticeable. The rest of the unit retains its natural character with man's imprints substantially unnoticeable.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: Solitude is limited in the majority of the unit that consists of flat benchland and gradual sloped terrain that is covered by sparse low growing vegetation. As the

elevation increases in the southwestern portion of the unit the change to pinyon-juniper vegetation offers greater screening. The wide canyon bottom of Nine-Mile Canyon offers solitude as well as the narrow meandering drainage bottoms that lead to Nine-Mile Creek from the north and south. Opportunities for solitude are not outstanding as solitude is not available on the benchlands and rolling unscreened terrain, and in areas adjacent the gas production activities in the southwest corner of the unit. The steep-walled canyons confine users to the narrow ribbon-like canyon bottoms allowing solitude for but a low number of users. The relatively short portion of Nine-Mile Canyon with its state and adjacent private ownership limits the potential for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Nine-Mile Canyon offers opportunities for petroglyph and geologic study but use is limited by the short length within the unit, each end being under state and private ownership. It would not be possible to hike the canyon to its confluence with the nearby Green River without leaving the unit. This confines movement and limits the quality and continuity of the experience of hiking the canyon bottom. The water is of questionable quality and the dense stands of greasewood and tamarisk limit the appeal of hiking along the canyon bottom. Within the unit a state-owned section crosses the canyon and breaks the continuity of public land ownership. Movement in and out of the tributary canyons leading to Nine-Mile Creek is restricted by the adjacent boundary roads. Recreational opportunities of an outstanding nature are not available on the bench tops, rolling terrain, and canyon bottoms.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Nine-Mile Canyon has sites of numerous prehistoric petroglyphs and other rock art.

Rare and endangered plant species include:

Cryptantha grahamii - Graham Catseye

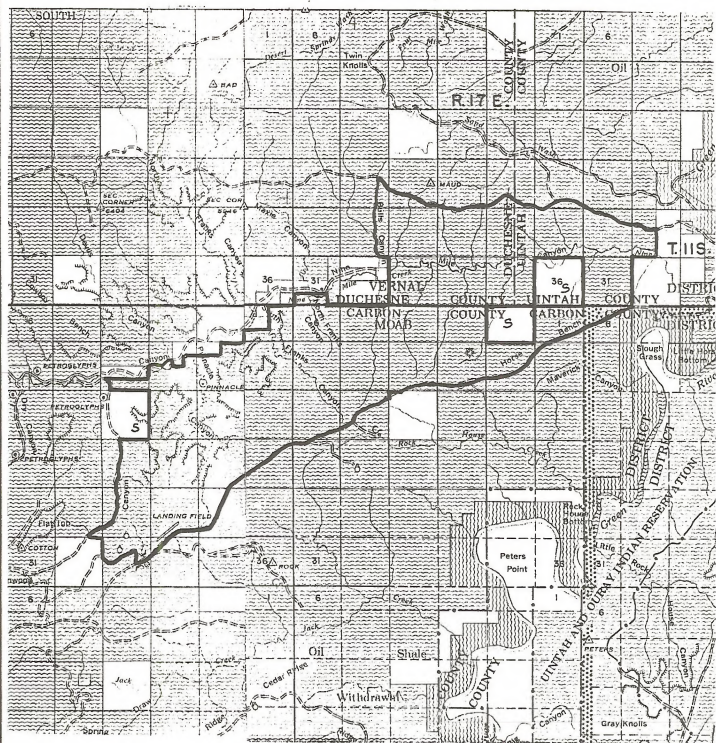
Sclerocactus glaucus - Uintah Basin Hookless Cactus

3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Opportunities for solitude are not outstanding as solitude is not available on the benchlands and the steep-walled canyons confine users to the narrow canyon bottoms, allowing solitude for but a low number of users. Gas production activities in the southwestern portion of the unit limit solitude in the adjacent area.

Outstanding opportunities for recreation are limited as movement is restricted by the terrain/boundary relationships which restrict movement from the benches to the canyon beginnings and from canyon to canyon. Dense stands of greasewood along Nine-Mile Canyon bottom limits the desirability of hiking along Nine-Mile Creek. Adjacent land ownership and state inholdings further limit the continuity of use of the area. The unit's boundaries and adjacent ownership patterns confine and restrict movement and use of the unit.



LEGEND

- Inventory Unit Boundary
 ///// W.S.A. Proposal



UNIT NO.: UT 080-615

UNIT NAME: ARGYLE CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 36,460

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies approximately 23 miles south of Duchesne, Utah and 12 miles west of the Sand Wash launch site on the Green River. The unit has a wedge shaped configuration, being sandwiched between the Bad Land Cliffs to the north and Argyle Canyon to the south. The north boundary is National Forest land, Gate Canyon Road forms the east boundary and Argyle Canyon Road and private lands form the south boundary. The unit consists of terrain influenced by southerly drainages from the Bad Land Cliffs leading to Argyle Creek.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 36,460 acres public land administered by BLM. (The acreage figure differs from the initial inventory acreage figure due to refinements in mapping and acreage computation.)

B. NATURALNESS: The terrain consists of southerly flowing drainages, canyons and ridges that lead from the south-facing escarpment of the Bad Land Cliffs to Argyle Creek. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper which increases in density to the west. To the extreme west, vegetation changes to fir, spruce, mountain mahogany and scattered patches of aspen. The northeast portion is imprinted by ways, drill pads, and fences. Short "ways" and fences intrude the unit along the southern boundary. The majority of the unit remains in a natural condition.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The shape in relationship to the repetitious terrain and scattered pinyon-juniper vegetation does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Use patterns are restricted by the unit's shape in relationship to the terrain. The Bad Land Cliffs create a northern barrier. Use would be restricted to hiking in and out of short drainages from the south. The unit does not offer an outstanding or diversified setting for recreational activities to take place.

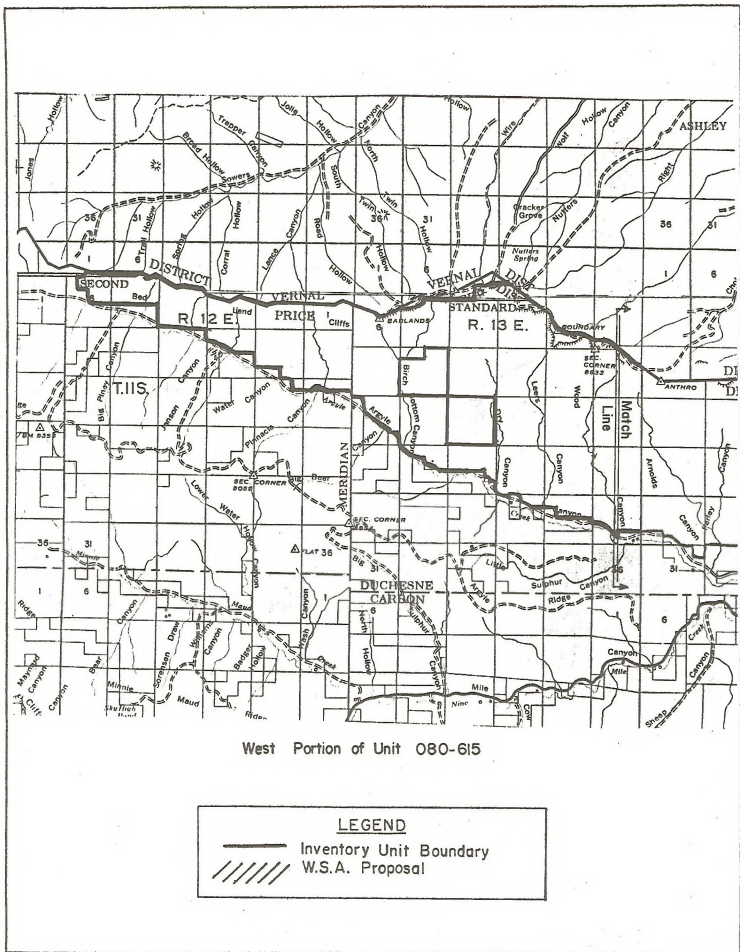
D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: Endangered plant species are listed as follows:

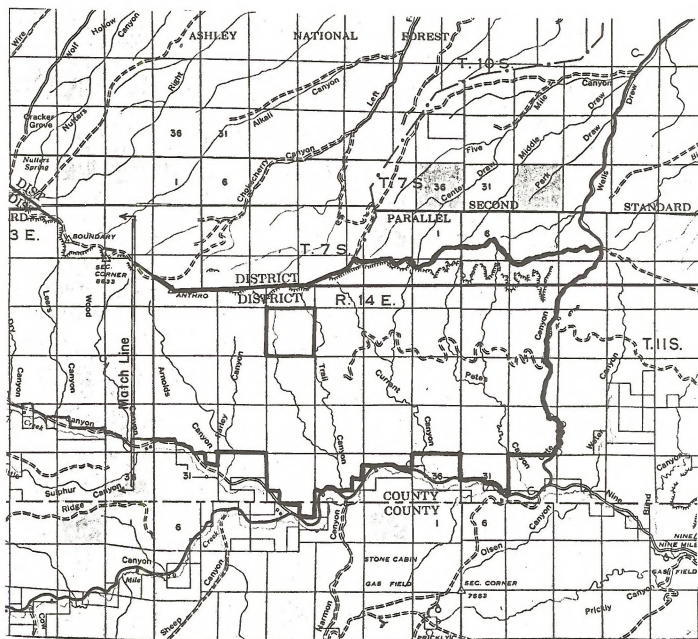
Astragalus detritalis - Debris milkvetch

Erigonum hylophilum - Bad Lands buckwheat

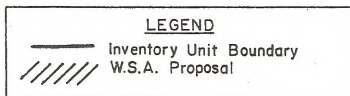
3. RECOMMENDATION: The unit is not proposed for a WSA.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The vegetation and terrain do not provide for the experiencing of outstanding solitude. Use patterns and movement are restricted by the terrain in relationship to the shape, configuration and the boundaries of the unit. Recreational opportunities are limited.





East Portion of Unit 080-615



UNIT NO.: UT 080-616

UNIT NAME: DEVILS CANYON

UNIT ACREAGE: 11,120

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The unit lies 36 miles south of Myton, Utah and 12 miles west of Sand Wash boat launch site on the Green River. The unit is a parcel of land approximately four miles wide, lying between Wrinkle Road to the north and Nine-Mile Canyon to the south.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The unit contains 11,120 acres and straddles the Carbon-Duchesne County line with 6917 acres in Duchesne County and 4203 acres in Carbon County.

B. NATURALNESS: The terrain consists of flat benchland cut by small steep-walled canyons. The north wall of Nine Mile Canyon occurs along the south boundary of the unit, intermittently broken by private land ownership. Benchland vegetation is very sparse with semi-desert black sage-shadscale communities. Canyons consist of rock outcroppings and talus slopes. Imprints of man consist of two ways, a drill pad and fencing; the overall impact is negligible.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. SOLITUDE: The flat benchland offers little opportunities for solitude. Solitude is available for a limited number of users in the bottoms of the meandering canyons.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities are limited on the flat benchlands. The interior canyon bottoms offer opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and geologic study. Such opportunities are limited due to the relative short length of the canyons and the canyon mouths being outside of the unit. Dispersal ability would be low and the unit could accommodate but a small number of users as there are only two small canyons within the unit.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: A portion of the north wall of Nine-Mile Canyon occurs within the unit. Nine-Mile Canyon is on the State Register of Historic Places and is nominated to the National Register. There are many cultural resource sites of prehistoric origin evidenced by numerous petroglyphs and other rock art.

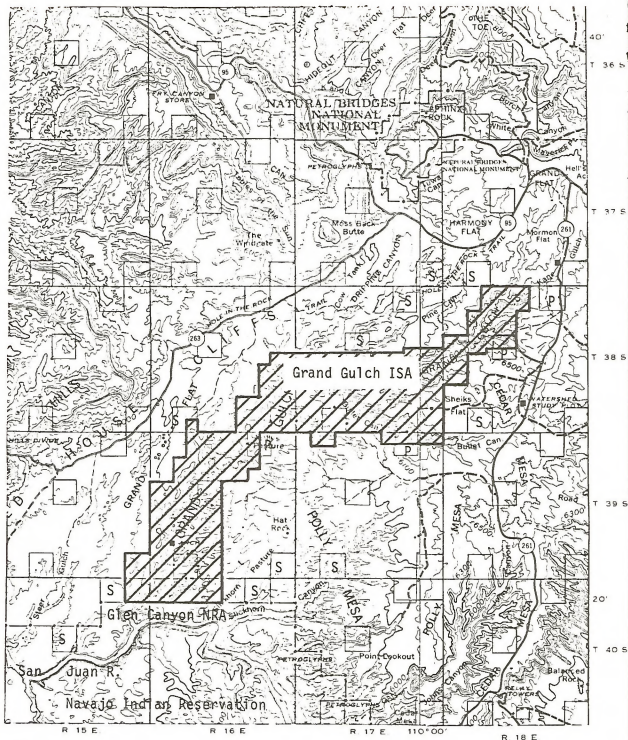
2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION:

Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping and a number of other primitive outdoor recreation pursuits are outstanding. These are enhanced by the area's many natural attributes, as well as the area's well known archaeological resources. These opportunities are supplemented by those found in the adjoining GCNRA.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The ISA was extensively occupied by the Anasazi culture from before 500 A.D. to around 1270 A.D. It contains many significant archaeological sites. It also has scenic values.

3. RECOMMENDATION: All of the designated lands (34,928 acres) possess wilderness characteristics.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area satisfies all the requirements for further study as a WSA. It meets criteria for size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. This ISA of nearly 35,000 acres has many natural and cultural attributes that enhance the opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.



UT-060-002-ISA - GRAND GULCH PRIMITIVE AREA

LEGEND

-  Unit Boundary (ISA)
-  Area Containing Wilderness Characteristics
- S State Lands
- P Private Lands

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile
MDO-3/80

INSTANT STUDY AREA NAME: DARK CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA

ISA ACREAGE: 49,904

1. AREA DESCRIPTION: The Dark Canyon Primitive Area became an Instant Study Area (ISA) under the provisions of Section 603(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. It lies approximately 25 miles west of Monticello, and is located entirely in San Juan County. In addition to Dark Canyon proper, it contains a number of tributary canyons. These include Black Steer Canyon, Youngs Canyon, Bowdie Canyon, Gypsum Canyon, Lost Canyon, Lean-to Canyon and Fable Valley. The northernmost portion is adjacent to the Maze proposed wilderness (105,980 acres) of Canyonlands National Park (NP). On the west and northwest, the ISA is bounded by the National Park Service, Dark Canyon proposed wilderness (18,100 acres) in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA). In its southeastern extremity, it is contiguous with the proposed Dark Canyon-Wooden Shoe Wilderness Area in the Manti-LaSal National Forest (NF). It is adjacent to BLM administered land (Lower Horse Flats) on its south side.

2. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SIZE: The ISA contains 49,904 acres of BLM administered land. No state or private lands are contained within its boundaries.

The ISA is divided into two portions. The northern portion contains approximately 2,000 acres and is adjacent to both Canyonlands NP and Glen Canyon NRA. It is an irregular area extending about two and a quarter miles east and two miles south of the Park Service boundaries. The remaining acreage lies about two miles to the south, stretching between Glen Canyon NRA and Manti-LaSal NF. It consists of a labyrinth canyon complex occupying an irregular area that extends roughly 16 miles on both the east-west and north-south axis.

B. NATURALNESS: This large area appears natural in its entirety. Most of its canyon complex is negotiable only on foot. Evidence of human activity is slight and not noticeable in the canyons that comprise this area.

C. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES:

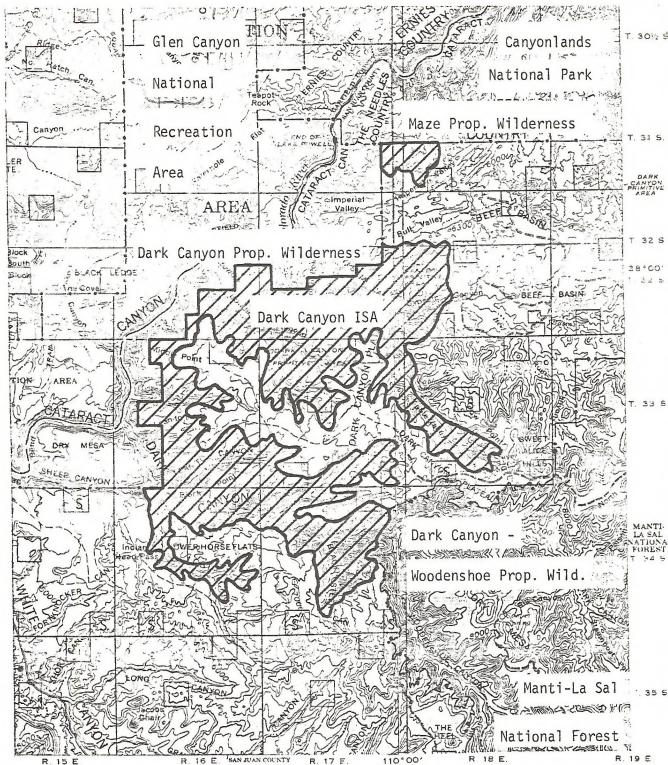
1. SOLITUDE: The ISA offers outstanding opportunities for solitude. Its winding canyons, towering in places to 1,400 feet, provide exceptionally good topographic screening. The unit's potential is further augmented by the adjoining National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service proposed wilderness areas, which contain additional attributes.

2. PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping and rock scrambling, and a number of other primitive outdoor recreation pursuits are outstanding. These are greatly enhanced by the area's natural qualities and vast areas of challenging terrain which provide both an environment and focus for these activities.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES: The ISA contains archaeologic, scenic and geologic values. It is also one of the few bighorn sheep habitats.

3. RECOMMENDATION: All of the designated lands (49,904 acres) possess wilderness characteristics.

4. RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION: The area is more than adequate in size (49,904). It is substantially natural in appearance, and, in addition to its vast size, has both configuration and topographic qualities that provide outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. It is adjacent to three wilderness proposals of other agencies. The wilderness qualities are further augmented by significant supplemental values. The entire area qualifies for further wilderness study.



ISA - DARK CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA

LEGEND

-  Unit Boundary
-  Area Containing Wilderness Characteristics
-  State Lands
-  National Park Service Boundary
-  National Forest Service Boundary

1/4" = 1 mile
MDO-3/80



UTAH BLM INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET

NAME _____ INVENTORY UNIT NUMBER _____

ADDRESS _____

REPRESENTING: _____ DATE _____

An inventory unit will be identified as a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) if, in addition to being roadless and of adequate size, it has wilderness characteristics as defined in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, as required by Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. These wilderness characteristics are listed below with a space for your comments. More specifics on how these factors are evaluated by the BLM are found in the Public Participation section of the Proposed Wilderness Study Area Booklet and the BLM Wilderness Inventory Handbook, dated September 1978.

*PLEASE NOTE: Other resource values and potential conflicts are not a consideration in the identification of Wilderness Study Areas. These considerations will be addressed during the study phase of the wilderness review, which will begin after October 1980. Provide specific information relative to wilderness characteristics when commenting or providing maps or photos.

NATURALNESS -- Consider if the unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature or provide information on location and size of the imprints of man's work.

SOLITUDE OR PRIMITIVE & UNCONFINED RECREATION -- Consider if the unit offers outstanding opportunities. Identify those factors which do or do not contribute.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES -- Provide information on the location and the description of supplemental values that exist within the unit. The presence of archaeological, historical, geological, or scenic features are examples of supplemental values. Mineral potential is not a supplemental value. (The presence of supplemental values is not a prerequisite for a unit to qualify as a WSA).

RECLAMATION -- If the imprints of man are substantially noticeable, how much hand labor will be necessary to remove the imprint and how long would it take the forces of nature to restore it to a near natural condition?

OTHER COMMENTS/INFORMATION

FOLD

FOLD

Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415



WILDERNESS
Utah State Office
Bureau of Land Management
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

UTAH BLM INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET

NAME _____ INVENTORY UNIT NUMBER _____
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NATURALNESS -- Consider if the unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature or provide information on location and size of the imprints of man's work.

SOLITUDE OR PRIMITIVE & UNCONFINED RECREATION -- Consider if the unit offers outstanding opportunities. Identify those factors which do or do not contribute.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES -- Provide information on the location and the description of supplemental values that exist within the unit. The presence of archaeological, historical, geological, or scenic features are examples of supplemental values. Mineral potential is not a supplemental value. (The presence of supplemental values is not a prerequisite for a unit to qualify as a WSA).

RECLAMATION -- If the imprints of man are substantially noticeable, how much hand labor will be necessary to remove the imprint and how long would it take the forces of nature to restore it to a near natural condition?

OTHER COMMENTS/INFORMATION

FOLD

FOLD

Bureau of Land Management
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WILDERNESS
Utah State Office
Bureau of Land Management
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

UTAH BLM INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET

NAME _____ INVENTORY UNIT NUMBER _____
ADDRESS _____

REPRESENTING: _____ DATE _____

An inventory unit will be identified as a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) if, in addition to being roadless and of adequate size, it has wilderness characteristics as defined in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, as required by Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. These wilderness characteristics are listed below with a space for your comments. More specifics on how these factors are evaluated by the BLM are found in the Public Participation section of the Proposed Wilderness Study Area Booklet and the BLM Wilderness Inventory Handbook, dated September 1978.

*PLEASE NOTE: Other resource values and potential conflicts are not a consideration in the identification of Wilderness Study Areas. These considerations will be addressed during the study phase of the wilderness review, which will begin after October 1980. Provide specific information relative to wilderness characteristics when commenting or providing maps or photos.

NATURALNESS -- Consider if the unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature or provide information on location and size of the imprints of man's work.

SOLITUDE OR PRIMITIVE & UNCONFINED RECREATION -- Consider if the unit offers outstanding opportunities. Identify those factors which do or do not contribute.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES -- Provide information on the location and the description of supplemental values that exist within the unit. The presence of archaeological, historical, geological, or scenic features are examples of supplemental values. Mineral potential is not a supplemental value. (The presence of supplemental values is not a prerequisite for a unit to qualify as a WSA).

RECLAMATION -- If the imprints of man are substantially noticeable, how much hand labor will be necessary to remove the imprint and how long would it take the forces of nature to restore it to a near natural condition?

OTHER COMMENTS/INFORMATION

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